









The slightest lapse of memory in the bad orator, for instance, the putting of wrong letters in the diagram, will disclose the simulated character of his work.

Johnson, *Social Reform*, p. 94.

9. A lie. [Slang.]

crampsey, a. and n. See *crampetis*.

crampetis, crampetis (kram'oi-si), a. and n. [Also written *crampetis*, etc., now *crimson*: see *crimson* and *carmine*.] I. a. *Crimson*. [Archaic.]

A splendid seignior, magnificent in *crampetis* velvet.

Middle

He gathered for her some velvet *crampetis* roses that were above her reach. Mrs. Gaskell, *North and South*, III.

II. n. *Crimson* cloth.

My love was clad in black velvet,

And I will in *crampetis*.

Waly, Waly, but Love is Honey (Child's Ballads, IV, 184).

Amora, to myrtyr Tithone spouse,

Isht of her sallow face and curly hair,

In *crampetis* cloths and garb violat.

Gaun Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 390

**cramp** (kram'p), n. [*ME. \*cramp, cramp*, a claw, paw (the mechanical senses are not found in ME., and are prob. of D. origin), < *AS. \*cramp, \*oromp* (only in deriv. adj. *crampht*, glossed *fulialis*, wrinkled) = MD. *kramp* = MLG. *krump* (> G. *krumpe*) = OHG. *chrump*, *chrump* (G. *\*krumpfe* displaced by *krump*) = Dan. *krampe* = Sw. *krampa*, a cramp, cramp-iron, hook, clasp; cf. It. *grampa*, a claw, talon, = OF. *crampe*, deriv. *crampion*, F. *crampion*, ML. *crampo* (n.), a cramp, cramp-iron: from the Teut.; Gae. *cramb*, a cramp-iron, holdfast, from the E.; cf. *crampet*; ult., like the nearly related *cramp*, n., a spasm, and *cramp*, a., from the pret. of the verb represented by MD. *krumpen* = MLG. *krumpen* = OHG. *chrumpfen*, MHG. *krumpfen*, contract, cramp: see *cramp*, v., and *cramp*, v., *cramp*, etc., and cf. *crim*, *cramp*, and cf. *cramp* and *claw* as related to *cramp* and *claw*.] 1. A claw; a paw.

Lord, send us the lion's

Out of the wild newes stone

To tende vs from the lion's cramp

Holy Road (L. T. 9), p. 130.

2. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, etc.; a clamp; a cramp-iron. See *cramp-iron*.

I saw some pieces of iron malleable about it (the temple of Apollo), which appeared to have been joined with iron cramps. Puckler, *Description of the Lake*, II, 117.

3. A bench-hook or holdfast.—4. A portable kind of iron press, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for closely compressing the joints of frame-work.—5. A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper-leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape.—6. That which hinders motion or expansion; restraint; confinement; that which hampers. [Rare.]

A narrow fortune is a cramp to a great mind

Sh. R. L. Exchange.

**Lock-filers' cramp**, a pain of leaden or brazen cheeks for a vice. E. H. Knight

**cramp** (kram'p), a. [Not found in ME., but prob. existent (cf. OF. *crampe*, *cramp*, bent, contracted, cramped, of Teut. origin: see *cramp*); = OHG. *chrampf*, *chrampf*, *chrampf*, bent, cramped, = Icel. *krapp* (for *\*krampf*), ramped, strait, narrow: derived, like the associated nouns, *cramp* and *cramp*, from the pret. of the verb represented by *cramp*: see *cramp*, n., and *cramp*, n.] 1. Contracted; strait; cramped.—2. Difficult; knotty; hard to decipher, as writing; crabbled.

What a hen! a villo cramp hand! I cannot see

Without my spectacles. Sheridan, *The Rivals*, Prolog.

**cramp** (kram'p), n. t. [Not found in ME. (where it is represented by *crampish*, q. v.); = (f. *krampfen*, fasten with a cramp) = *cramp* the noun. Cf. Icel. *krappa*, cramp, clench, &c. — Imped: see *cramp*, n., and cf. *crimp*, v., of which *cramp*, n., may be regarded as in part a secondary form.] 1. To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp-iron, fetter, or some similar device.

Thou art to lie in prison, *cramp'd* with rons

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, v. 3.

2. To fashion or shape on a cramp; as, to *cramp* boot-legs.—3. To confine as if in or with a cramp; hinder from free action or development; restrain; hamper; cripple.

Why should our Faith be *cramp'd* by such incredible Mysteries as these, concerning the Son of God's coming into the World? Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, III, 1.

A lad of spirit is not to be too much cramped in his maintenance. Steele, *Tatler*, No. 28.

**cramp** (kram'p), n. [*ME. crampe, crampa*, < OF. *crampe*, F. *crampe* (ML. *crampa*), < MD. *krampa*, D. *kramp* = MLG. *krampe*, LG. *krampf* = MHG. *crampf*, *krampf*, G. *krampf* = Dan. *krampe* = Sw. *kramp*, *cramp*, *spasm*; derived, like the nearly related *cramp*, n., from the pret. of the verb represented by *cramp*: see *cramp*, n. and v.] An involuntary and painful contraction of a muscle; a variety of tonic spasm. It occurs most frequently in the calves of the legs, but also in the feet, hands, neck, etc., is of short duration, and is occasioned by some slight straining or wrenching movement, by sudden chill, etc. Cramp is often associated with constriction and gripping pains of the stomach or intestines. It is commonest at night, and also often attacks swimmers. See *spasm*.

The *cramp* of death

Chaucer, *Troilus*.

Leander went forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and being taken with the cramp, was drowned. Shak., *As you like it*, IV, 1.

**Accommodation cramp**, spasm of the ciliary muscle of the eye. **Writers' cramp**, scrivener's cramp. See *scribner*.

**cramp** (kram'p), v. t. [*cramp*, n.] To affect with cramps or spasms.

Heat, and I take you sailing at my patient, sir,

I'll *cramp* your joints!

Middleton (and others), *The Widow*, II, 2.

**cramp-bark** (kram'p-bark), n. In the United States, the popular name of the *Fibrium (Fycococcus)*, a medicinal plant having antispasmodic properties.

**cramp-bone** (kram'p-bon), n. The knee-cap of a sheep: so named because it was considered a charm against cramp.

He could turn *cramp-bones* into chessmen

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, viii.

**cramp-drill** (kram'p-drill), n. A portable drill having a cutting and a feeding motion. In the figure shown, the feed screw is in the upper portion of the cramp frame, and forms a sleeve around the drill-spindle, which is rotated within it. E. H. Knight.

**crampet**, **crampetier**, n. See *crampet*.

**cramp-fish** (kram'p-fish), n. The electric ray or torpedo. See *torpedo*. Also called *cramp-ray*, *numb-fish*, and *wrymouth*.

The torpedo or *cramp fish* also came to land

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 384.

**cramp-iron** (kram'p-iron), n. An iron clamp; specifically, a piece of metal, usually iron, bent or T-shaped at each end, let into the surfaces, in the same plane, of two adjoining blocks of stone, across the joint between them, to hold them firmly together. Cramp-irons are commonly employed in works requiring great solidity, and in such ordinary structures as stone copings and cornices, and are inserted either in the upper surface of a course or between two courses or beds of stones. Also called *cramp* and *crampet*.

**crampish** (kram'pish), v. t. [*ME. crampishen*, *crampishen*, contract, < OF. *crampish*, stem of certain parts of *cramp*, be twisted, bend, contract, < *cramp*, twisted, bent, contracted, cramped: see *cramp*, n.] To contract; cramp; contract.

She *crampish* (vix *crampisheth*) her lymes

Chaucer, *Anelida and Arcite*, I, 171.

**crampit** (kram'pit), n. [Also written *crampet*, and (accr.) *cramp-bit*; appar. < (Gae. *crampit*, *crampit*, *crampit* in same sense (def. 1); cf. (Gae. *cramp*, a cramp-iron; but the (Gae. words are prob. of Teut. origin: see *cramp*.)] 1. A cap of metal at the end of the scabbard of a sword; a chape.—2. (a) A cramp-iron. (b) A piece of iron with small spikes in it, made to fit the sole of the shoe, for keeping the footing firm on ice or slippery ground. [Scott.]—3. In *her.*, the representation of the chape of a scabbard, used as a bearing.

**cramp-joint** (kram'p-joint), n. A joint having its parts bound together by locking bars, used where special strength is required. See *cramp-joint*.

**crampoon**, **crampoon** (kram'pon, kram'pou'), n. [*crampoon*, a cramp-iron, calk, frost-nail, pr. p. *fulcrum*: see *cramp*, n.] 1. An iron instrument fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart.—2. A apparatus used in the raising of heavy weights, as timber or stones, and consisting of two hooked pieces of iron hinged together so as to be like double callipers.

Man with his *crampoons* and harping iron can draw

ashore the great Leviathan. Howell, *Fairy of Beasts*, p. 7.

3. In *bot.*, an adventitious root which serves as a fulcrum or support, as in the ivy.

**crampones** (kram'pou-né), a. [*cf. crampooned*, pp. of *crampooner*, fasten with a cramp, < *cramp*, a cramp-iron, also a crampoon: see *cramp*.] In *her.*, having a cramp or square piece at each end: applied to a crown.

**crampoon**, n. See *crampoon*.

**cramp-ray** (kram'p-ra), n. Same as *cramp-fish*.

**cramp-ring** (kram'p-ring), n. A ring of gold or silver, which, after being blessed by the sovereign, was formerly believed to cure cramp and falling-sickness. The custom of blessing great numbers on Good Friday continued down to the time of Queen Mary. [Eng.]

The king's majesty hath a great help in this matter, in having *cramp rings*, and so given without money in petition. Borde, *Breviary of Health* (1580), c. xxviii.

**cramp-stone** (kram'p-ston), n. A stone formerly worn upon the person as a supposed preventive of cramp.

**crampy** (kram'pi), a. [*cramp* + -y.] 1. Afflicted with cramp.—2. Inducing cramp or abounding in cramp.

This *crampy* country.

Howitt.

**cran** (kran), n. [*cf. Gael. crann*, a measure of fresh herrings, as many as fill a barrel.] A local Scotch measure of capacity for fresh herrings, equal to 34 United States (old wine) gallons. Also *crann*. To coup the crans. See *couple*.

**crange** (kran'ang), n. [*crang* + -age.] 1. The liberty of using at a wharf a crane for raising wares from a vessel.—2. The price paid for the use of a crane.

**cranberry** (kran'ber-i), n.; pl. *cranberries* (-ies). [That is, *\*cranberry* (= G. *krandbeere* or *krandbeere*) = Sw. *tranebar* = Dan. *tranebar*, a cranberry, < *cran* + *berry*.] 1. The reason of the name is not obvious. The fruit of several species of *Vaccinium*. In Europe it is the fruit of *V. oxycoccus*, also called *boqueron*, *monberry*, or *moorberry*, as it grows only in peat-bogs or swampy land, usually among masses of sphagnum. The berry, when ripe, is globose and dark-red and a little more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. The berries form a sauce of fine flavor, and are much used for tarts. The same species is called in the United States the small cranberry, in distinction from the



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(Crinkly) *Vaccinium macrocarpon*

much larger fruit of the *V. macrocarpon*, which is extensively cultivated and gathered in large quantities for the market. The cowberry *V. vitis-idaea*, is sometimes called the mountain cranberry.

2. The plant which bears this fruit.—High cranberry, or bush cranberry. See *cranberry*.

**cranberry-gatherer** (kran'ber-i-gat'er-er), n. An implement, shaped somewhat like a rake, used in picking cranberries.

**cranberry-tree** (kran'ber-i-tre), n. The high or bush cranberry, *Viburnum Opulus*, a shrub of North America and Europe, bearing soft, red, globose, acid drupes or berries. The cultivated form with sterile flowers having enlarged corollas, is known as the *ornamental* or *quadrifid* tree.

**crance** (krams), n. Naut., an old name for any boom-iron, but particularly for an iron cap attached to the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

**cranch** (kranch), v. t. Same as *cranch*.

**Cranchia** (kranch'i-a), n. [NL. (Leach), < *Cranch*, an E. proper name.] The typical genus of the family *Cranchiidae*.

**cranchiid** (kranch'i-id), n. A cephalopod of the family *Cranchiidae*.

**Cranchiidae** (kranch'i-i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Cranchia* + -idae.] A family of acetsbuliferous

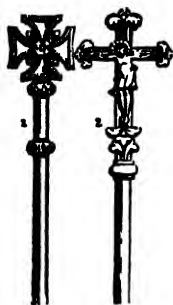
staves of a cask or barrel in which the edge of the head is inserted.—2. A cooper's tool for cutting a cross-groove in staves for the head of a cask. It resembles a circular plane.



Cooper's Cross.

**croze** (kröz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crozed*, pp. *crozing*. [*croze*, *n.*] 1. To make a croze or groove in, as a barrel.—2. In *hat-making*, to re-fold (a hat-body) so that different surfaces may in turn be presented to the action of the felting-machine.

**crozier**, **crozier** (kröz'hér), *n.* [*ME. crozier, crocor, croyeur, croyeer*, a bishop's pastoral staff, a crozier, lengthened (with *-er*) from *croz, crozme, croce*, a bishop's pastoral staff, a crozier: see *cross*.] Often referred, erroneously, to *crucifix*, which is only remotely connected.] 1. A staff about 5 feet long, ending in a hook or curve, or, in the case of an archbishop's crozier, surmounted by an ornamented cross or crucifix, borne by or before a bishop or archbishop on solemn occasions. The staff is hollow, commonly gilt, and highly ornamented. Early croziers were exceedingly simple. The patriarch's staff bears a cross with two transverse bars, that of the pope one with three. See *patriarchal cross, processional cross, papal cross*, under *cross*. Also called *cross-staff*.



Crozier.

2. From tomb of Archbishop Warham, Canterbury, England, a. from drawing in British Museum.

His (the Bishop's) Episcopal staff in his hand, bending round at the top, called by us English men a *Crozier*.

*Coryat, Crudities, I. 37.* But instead of a parliament, the Lord Deputy summoned an ecclesiastical assembly, in which the rival *croziers* of Armagh and Dublin, of the Primate of all Ireland and the Primate of Ireland, encountered one another in his presence.

*H. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.*

24. One who bears the crozier or the cross; a cross-bearer.

The canon law that admitteth the *crozier* to bear the cross before his archbishop in another province.

*Unfinished, Descrip. of Ireland, an. 1811.*

3. [*cap.*] In *astrum*, a constellation, the Southern Cross. See *crux*, 2.

**croziered**, **croziered** (kröz'hér), *a.* [*crozier, crozier, + -ed*.] Bearing or entitled to bear a crozier: as, *croziered prelates*.

**crozzle** (kröz'l), *n.* [*E. dial. also crozill; cf. prozzle, v.*] A half-burnt coal.

The spear-head bears marks of having been subjected to a hot fire, the point especially having been burnt to a *crozzle*. *N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 422.*

**crozzle** (kröz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crozzled*, pp. *crozzling*. [*cf. crozzle, n.*] To burn to a coal; char; coke.

Some of the coal is of a *crozzling* or coking nature. *Ure, Dict., I. 523.*

**crucis**, *n.* Latin plural of *crux*.

**crucial** (kröz'shi-ál), *a.* [*F. crucial, < L. as if \*crucialis, < crux (crucio), a cross: see crux*.] 1. Having the form of a cross; transverse; intersecting; decessating: as, a *crucial* incision.—2. In *anat.*, specifically applied to two stout decessating ligaments in the interior of the knee-joint, connecting the spine of the tibia with the intercondyloid fossa of the femur.—3. Decisive, as between two hypotheses; finally disproving one of two alternative suppositions.

This meaning of the word is derived from Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis*, which he explains as a metaphor from a finger-post (*crux*). The supposed reference to a judicial "test of the cross," as well as that to the testing of metals in a crucible, which different writers have thought they found in the expression, are unknown to as learned a lawyer and a chemist as Bacon and Boyle. These supposed derivations have, however, influenced some writers in their use of the word.

It is true that we cannot find an actually *crucial* instance of a pure morality taught as an infallible revelation, and so in time ceasing to be morality for that reason alone. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 227.*

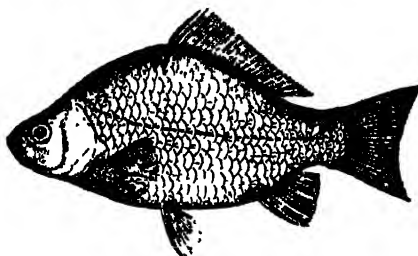
It is these thousand millions that will put to a *crucial* test the absorbing and assimilating powers of Christianity. *Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 143.*

4. Of or pertaining to a crucible; like a heated crucible as a utensil of chemical analysis.

And from the imagination's *crucial* heat Catch up their men and women all a flame For action. *Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.*

5. Pertaining to or like a cross as an instrument of torture for eliciting the truth; excessively strict and severe: said of a proceeding of inquiry. [*Rare.*]—*Crucial* ligaments. See *def. 2*.

**crucian**, **crucian** (kröz'shi-an), *n.* [*An accom. form, with suffix -ian, = D. karus (Kilian) = Sw. karussa, Dan. karusse = G. karussche, formerly karüsch, also karas; appar. < F. carassin (> also the NL. specific name carassius), a crucian, = It. carassio, a crucian, < L. caracinus, < Gr. καραίνω, a fish like a perch (so called from its black color), lit. a young raven, dim. of κάρα, a raven: see caracine, Caraz.*] A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep-yellow color, the *Carassius carassius*, or German carp, of the family *Cyprinidae*. It differs from the common carp in having no barbels at its mouth. It inhabits lakes, ponds, and sluggish rivers in the north of Europe and Asia, and has been found in the Thames in England. It is an excellent food-fish. Also called *Prussian carp*. A variety is known as *C. gibelio*, a name, however, also applied to the true crucian. See *carp*.



Crucian-carp (*Carassius carassius*).

**crucian-carp** (kröz'shi-an-kärp), *n.* A book-name of the fish (*carassius carassius* or *vulgaris*, the crucian).

**Crucianella** (kröz'si-ä-nel'ä), *n.* [*NL., dim. < L. crux (crucio), a cross: so called from the arrangement of the leaves.*] A rubiaceous genus of herbs, natives of the Mediterranean region, with slender funnel-shaped flowers. *C. stylata* is sometimes cultivated in gardens under the name of *oromarrort*.

**cruciati**, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*.

**cruciate**<sup>1</sup> (kröz'shi-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruciated*, pp. *cruciating*. [*< L. (and ML.) cruciatus, pp. of cruciare, torture (in ML. also to mark with a cross), < crux (crucio), a cross, torture: see crux*, *n.* and *v.*, and of *cruciate*<sup>2</sup>, *crusade*<sup>1</sup>, *crusade*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *excruciate*.] To torture; torment; afflict with extreme pain or distress; excruciate. [*Rare or obsolete.*]

They vexed, tormented, and *cruciated* the weak consciences of men. *Lp. Bale, On Revelations, I. 5.*

African Panthers, Hyrcan Tigers feroc. . . . Be not so cruel, as who violates Sacred Humanity, and Cruciates His loyal subjects. *Silvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.*

**cruciate**<sup>1</sup> (kröz'shi-ät), *a.* [*< L. cruciatus, tormented (ML. also marked with a cross, NL. also cross-shaped, cruciform), pp. of cruciare: see the verb.*] 1. Tormented; excruciated. [*Rare.*]

Immediately I was so *cruciate*, that I desired . . . death to take me. *Sir T. Eliot, The Governour, II. 12.*

2. In *bot.*, having the form of a cross with equal arms, as the flowers of mustard, etc.; cruciform: applied also to tetraspores of red marine algae. See *tetraspore*.—3. In *zool.*, crucial or cruciform; crossed or cross-shaped; specifically, in *entom.*, crossing each other diagonally in repose, as the wings of many hymenopterous insects and the hemelytra of the *Heteroptera*.—*Cruciate* anther, an anther attached to the filament at the middle, and with the free extremities sagittate.—*Cruciate* prothorax or pronotum, in *entom.*, a prothorax or pronotum having two strongly elevated lines or crests which approach each other angularly in the middle, forming a figure something like a St. Andrew's cross, as in certain *Orthoptera*.

**cruciate**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*.

**cruciate-complicate** (kröz'shi-ät-kom'pli-kät), *a.* In *entom.*, folded at the ends and crossed one over the other on the abdomen, as the wings in many *Coleoptera*.

**cruciate-incumbent** (kröz'shi-ät-in-kum'bent), *a.* In *entom.*, laid flat on the back, one over the other, but not folded, as the wings in most heteropterous *Hemiptera*.

**crucially** (kröz'shi-ät-li), *adv.* In a cruciate manner; so as to resemble a cross: as, "*crucially* parted," *Farlow, Marine Algae, p. 151.*

**cruciation** (kröz'shi-ä-shun), *n.* [*< LL. cruciatio(-n), < L. cruciare, pp. cruciatus, torment: see cruciate*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of torturing; torment; excruciation.

We have to do with a God that delights more in the prosperity of his saints than in the *cruciation* and howling of his enemies. *By. Hall, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 7.*

2. The state of being cruciate or cruciform; decessation.

**cruciatory** (kröz'shi-ä-tö-ri), *a.* [*< LL. cruciatorius, < cruciator, a tormentor, < L. cruciare, pp. cruciatus, torment: see cruciate*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Torturing.

These *cruciatory* passions do operate sometimes with such a violence that they drive him to despair.

*Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 7.*

**crucible** (kröz'si-bl), *n.* [*Formerly also spelled crucible; < ML. crucibulum, crucibulum, crucibulus, crucibolus, crucibulum, crucibulum, crucibulus, a melting-pot, also a hanging lamp; an accom. form (as if dim. of L. crux (crucio), a cross; hence often associated with crucial, with ref. to a crucial test), < OF. cruche, an earthen pot, a crock: see crock*<sup>1</sup>, and of *crucet, cruce, and crucio*.] 1. A vessel or melting-pot for chemical purposes, made of pure clay or other material, as black-lead, porcelain, platinum, silver, or iron, and so baked or tempered as to endure extreme heat without fusing. It is used for melting ores, metals, etc. Earthen crucibles are shaped upon a potter's wheel with the aid of a templet or molding-blade, or under pressure in a molding-press. Metallic crucibles, especially those of platinum, are chiefly used in chemical analyses and assays.



Crucibles.

Some that deal much in the fusion of metals inform me that the melting of a great part of a *crucible* into glass is no great wonder in their furnaces. *Boyle, Works, I. 490.*

2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace, for collecting the molten metal.—3. Figuratively, a severe or searching test: as, his probity was tried in the *crucible* of temptation.

Or'er the crucible of pain Watches the tender eye of Love. *Whittier, The Shadow and the Light.*

Historians tried to place all the mythologies in a *crucible* of criticism, and hoped to extract from them some golden grains of actual fact. *Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 2.*

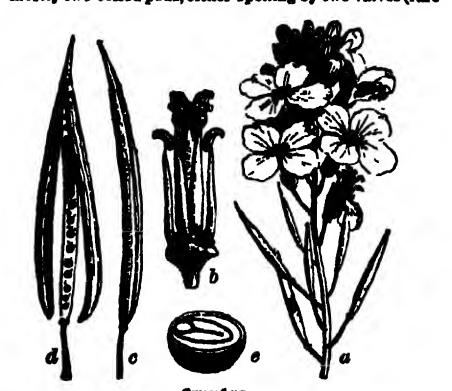
**Crucible steel**. Name as *cast-steel*.—*Hessian crucible*, a crucible made of the best fire-clay and coarse sand. It is used in the United States in all experiments where fluxes are needed. *E. H. Knight.*

**crucifer** (kröz'si-fér), *n.* [*< LL. crucifer, n.: see cruciferous*.] 1. A cross-bearer; specifically, one who carries a large cross in ecclesiastical processions.

At half-past ten the choir entered, preceded by the *crucifer* and followed by the . . . rector. *The Churchman, LIV. 513.*

2. In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Crucifera*.

**Crucifera** (kröz'si-fér-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. plantar, plants) of crucifer: see cruciferous*.] A very extensive natural order of dicotyledonous plants, of about 175 genera and 1,500 species, found in all countries, but least abundant in the tropics. They are annual or perennial herbs, with arid or pungent juice, cruciform flowers, six stamens, of which two are shorter than the others, and mostly two-celled pods, either opening by two valves (rare-



Crucifera.

a, flower-cluster of cabbage; b, flower with sepals and petals removed; c, pod; d, same, dehiscent; e, section of seed, showing dehiscent cotyledons.

ly indehiscent) or transversely jointed. The order includes many important vegetables and condiments, as the cabbage, turnip, mustard, radish, cress, horseradish, etc. It furnishes also many favorite ornamental and fragrant flowering plants, as the stock and gilliflower, rocket, sweet alyssum, and candytuft. The larger genera are *Arabis*, *Draba*, *Alyssum*, *Brassica*, *Nasturtium*, *Stenandrium*, *Erysimum*, *Helitropium*, and *Lepidium*. The order is equivalent to the Linnean class *Tetradymnia*.

**cruciferous** (kröz'si-fér-ä), *a.* [*< NL. (ML.) crucifer, adj., bearing a cross (a later adj. use of*

**LL. crucifer**, *n.*, a cross-bearer, < *L. crus* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *ferre* = *E. bear*!., + *-ous*.] 1. Bearing the cross; resembling a cross.—2. In bot., pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cruciferae*.

**crucifier** (*krŭ'si-fēr*), *n.* [*ME. crucifyer*, < *cruciflor*, *crucify*: see *crucify*.] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

Lone them, and pray for them, as Christ did for his crucifiers.  
*Tyndale, Works*, p. 210.

**crucifix** (*krŭ'si-fiks*), *n.* [*ME. crucifix*, < *OF. crucifixa*, *F. crucifix* = *Pr. Sp. crucifijo* = *Sp. crucifijo* = *It. crucifisso*, *crucifisso* = *D. kruis*, *krucifis* = *G. kruis* = *Dan. Sw. kruis*, < *ML. crucifixum*, a crucifix, prop. neut. of *LL. crucifigere*, pp. of *crucifigere*, *crucify*: see *crucify*, *v.*] 1. A cross, or representation of a cross, with the crucified figure of Christ upon it. Crosses with a representation of the crucified Christ seem not to have been made previous to the ninth century; upon those made for similar purposes before this date is painted or carved at the intersection of the arms of the cross the Lamb with or without the crossed flag, the sacred monogram, or some other emblem. Byzantine crucifixes of bronze exist of as early date as the tenth century, in which the flat surface of the cross is decorated with enamel, having the sun and moon as emblematic of creation witnessing the crucifixion; in these the body of Christ is generally partly clothed with a garment indicated in colored enamel. Crucifixes are used in many ways in the devotions and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, being conspicuously displayed in religious houses and other situations, and worn upon the person by ecclesiastics and others.



Bronze Crucifix.—Romanesque style, decorated with enamel.

The *Crucifix*, before which the barbarian bowed, was the emblem and witness of all-sufficing love.  
*Channing, Perfect Life*, p. 230.

No *crucifix* has been found in the catacombs; no certain allusion to a *crucifix* is made by any Christian writer of the first four centuries.  
*Cath. Diet.*

2. The cross of Christ; hence, the religion of Christ. *Jor. Taylor*. [*Rare*.]—*Jansenist crucifix*, a crucifix in which the arms of the Saviour hang down from the shoulders, instead of being outstretched. *Lee*.

**crucifix** (*krŭ'si-fiks*), *v. t.* [*In E.* dependent on the noun; < *LL. crucifigere*, pp. of *crucifigere*, prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten to a cross: *L. cruci*, dat. of *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, fix: see *crux*, *cross*, and *fix*. Cf. *crucify*.] To crucify.

Mock'd, beat, banisht, builed, *cruci-fist*,  
For our foule sinne.

*Syluester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Handy-Crafts.

**crucifixion** (*krŭ'si-fik-shŭn*), *n.* [*ML. \*crucifixio* (*n.*), < *LL. crucifigere*, pp. of *crucifigere*, *crucify*: see *crucify*, *v.*, *crucify*.] 1. The act of fixing to a cross, or the state of being stretched on a cross: an ancient Oriental mode of inflicting the death-penalty, applied in rare instances by the Greeks and more commonly by the Romans, by both Greeks and Romans considered an infamous form of death, and reserved in general for slaves and highway robbers. Among the Romans, the instrument of death was properly either a cross in the form now familiar, or the cross known as *St. Andrew's*; sometimes a standing tree was made to serve the purpose. The person executed was attached to the cross either by nails driven through the hands and feet or by cords, and was left to die of exhaustion or received the mercy of a quicker death, according to circumstances.

Specifically—2. The putting to death of Christ upon the cross on the hill of Calvary.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's crucifixion.  
*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Hence—3. Intense suffering or affliction; great mental trial.

Say, have ye sense, or do ye prove  
What crucifixions are in love?  
*Herriek, Hesperides*, p. 109.

**cruciform** (*krŭ'si-fŏrm*), *a.* [*ML. \*crucifigere*, *crucifigere*, *crucify*: see *crucify*, *v.*, *crucify*.] Cross-shaped; cruciate; disposed in the form of a cross: as, in anatomy, the *cruciform* ligament of the atlas.

It [the image] appeared to be secured . . . by . . . pins driven through the feet and palms, the latter of which were extended in a *cruciform* position.  
*Bertram, Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 146.

**crucify** (*krŭ'si-fi*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crucified*, *pp. crucifying*. [*ME. crucifien*, < *OF. crucifier*, *F. crucifier* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. cruciflor*, an adapted form (as if < *LL. \*crucifigere*) of *LL. crucifigere* (> *It. crucifigere*), prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten on a cross: see *crucify*, *v.*] 1. To put to death by nailing or otherwise affixing to a cross. See *crucifixion*.

But they cried, saying, Crucify him, crucify him.  
*Luke xxiii. 21.*

They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh.  
*Heb. vi. 6.*

2. Figuratively, in *Scorp.*, to subdue; mortify; kill; destroy the power or influence of.

They that are Christ's have crucified the flesh, with the affections and lusts.  
*Gal. v. 24.*

3†. To vex; torment; exasperate.

I would so crucify him  
With an innocent neglect of what he can do,  
A brave strong pious scorn, that I would shake him.  
*Fletcher, Wife for a Month*, II, 1.

The foreknowledge of what shall come to pass, crucifies many men.  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 221.

4. To put or place in the form of a cross; cross. [*Rare*.]

I do not despair, gentlemen: you see I do not wear my hat in my eyes, crucify my arms.  
*Shirley, Bird in a Cage*, II, 1.

**crucigerous** (*krŭ-sij'g-rus*), *a.* [*ML. cruciger* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing a cross.

The *crucigerous* ensigns carried this figure . . . in a decession, after the form of an Andrian or Burgundian cross which answereth this description.  
*Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus*, I.

**crucily**, **crusally** (*krŭ'si-li*), *a.* [*OF. as if \*crouille*, *ML. \*cruciatu*, < *ML. cruciata*, *OF. crouille*, a little cross, such as were erected at cross-roads, dim. of *L. crux* (*cruc-*), a cross.] In *her.*, strewed (semé) with small crosses. Also *crouille*, *crusally*.

The phelonion, . . . formerly worn by . . . Bishops, . . . was distinguished from that of a simple Priest by being *crucily*.  
*J. M. Neale, Eastern Church*, I. 312.

**Crucirostra** (*krŭ-si-ros'trŭ*), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *rostrum*, beak.] Same as *Crucirostris*. See *Loxia*. *Cuvier*.

**crud** (*krud*), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *crudl*.

Will ye go to the Highlands, Lizzie Lindsay,  
And dine on fresh *crude* and green whey?  
*Laur Lindsay (Child's Ballads)*, IV. 63.

**cruddle** (*krud'li*), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *crudle*.

O how impatiently cramps my cracked veins,  
And *crudle* thick with blood with boiling rain!  
*Martine, Antonio and Mellida*, I, II, 1.

**cruddle** (*krud'li*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruddled*, *pp. cruddling*. [*E. dial.*, = *So. cruddle*, freq. of *crudl*.] To crowd; huddle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**cruddy**, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *crudy*.

Whose claws were newly dilt in *cruddy* blood.  
*Spenser, S. Q.*, III. III. 47.

**crude** (*krŭd*), *a.* [*ME. crude* (rare), < *OF. crud*, *crn*, *F. crn* = *Pr. Sp. It. crudo* = *Pg. cru*, *crudo*, < *L. crudus*, raw, unripe, immature, rough, lit. bloody, for *\*cruidus*, akin to *crurio*, blood, = *W. cru* = *Ir. cru*, *cro* = *Gael. cru*, blood (see *cro*), = *Lith. kraujas*, blood: see *raw*. Hence *crud*, etc.] 1. Being in a raw or unprepared state; not fitted for use by cooking, manufacture, or the like; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process; not wrought: as, *crude* vegetables; the *crude* materials of the earth; *crude* salt; *crude* ore.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common aquafortis, will give it power of working upon gold.  
*Boyle*.

No fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine.  
*Arbuthnot, Alimenta*.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and inconvert.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 898.

2. Unripe; not brought to a mature or perfect state; immature: as, *crude* fruit.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude*.  
*Milton, Lycidas*, I. 3.

Hence—3. Unrefined; unpolished; coarse; rough; gross: as, *crude* manners or speech; a *crude* feast.

A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,  
Where no *crude* surfeit reigns.

*Milton, Comus*, I. 479.

His *cruder* vision admired the rose and did not miss the dewdrop.  
*T. Winstanley, Oeul Dreeme*, VII.

4. Not worked into the proper form; lacking finish, polish, proper arrangement, or complete-

ness; hence, exhibiting lack of knowledge or skill; imperfect: said of things: as, a *crude* painting; a *crude* theory; a *crude* attempt.

Aburd expressions, *crude*, abortive thoughts.

*Bozommon, (in Translated Verse)*.

*Crude* undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition and jottings for the memory, than any formal developments of the ideas, describe the quality of writing which must prevail in Journalism.

*Dr. Quincey, Style*, I.

5. Characterised by lack of sufficient knowledge or skill; unable to produce what is finished, polished, or complete: said of persons.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself;  
*Crude*, or intoxicated, collecting toys.

*Milton, P. R.*, IV. 529.

Let your greatness educate the *crude* and cold companion.  
*Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 197.

—*Fig.* 1. *Raw, Crude*. See *raw*.  
**crudely** (*krŭd'li*), *adv.* Without due knowledge or skill; without form or arrangement.

The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,  
'Twas carry'd by the major part to slay.  
*Dryden, Hind and Panther*.

**crudeness** (*krŭd'nes*), *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness; an unprepared or undigested state: as, the *crudeness* of flesh or plants.

The meats remaining raw, it corrupteth digestion & maketh *crudeness* in the veins.

*Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health*, II.

2. The character or state of being ignorantly, inexact, or unskilfully made or done; immaturity; imperfection: as, the *crudeness* of a theory.

You must temper the *crudeness* of your assertion.

*Chillingworth, Kelig. of Protestants*.

**crudity** (*krŭd'i-ti*), *n.*; pl. *crudities* (*-tis*). [*ME. crudite* = *Pr. crudat* = *It. crudita*, < *L. cruditia* (*-tis*), indigestion, overloading of the stomach, < *cruidus*, raw, undigested.] 1. The quality or state of being crude, in any sense of that word.—2†. Indigestion.

For the stomachs *crudity*, proceeding from their usual eating of fruits and drinking of water, is thereby concocted.  
*Sandys, Travels*, p. 54.

3. That which is crude; something in a rough, unprepared, or undigested state: as, the *crudities* of an untrained imagination.

The Body of a State being more olmoxious to *Crudities* and Ill-humors than the State of a natural Body, it is impossible to continue long without Distempers.

*Baker, Chronicle*, p. 24.

They are oppressed with . . . learning as a stomach with *crudities*.  
*Hammond, Works*, IV. 650.

The modest title I can conceive for such works would be that of a certain author, who called them his *crudities*.  
*Shaftebury*.

**crudle**, *v.* Same as *cruddle*.

**crudy**, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *crudy*.

**crudy** (*krŭd'i*), *a.* [Extended from *crude*, perhaps through influence of *crudy*.] Crude; raw.

Sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish and dull and crudy vapours which environ it.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., IV. 3.

**crust**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crust*.

**crue-herring** (*krŭ'her'ing*), *n.* The pilchard. [*Local, Scotch*.]

**cruel** (*krŭ'el*), *a.* [*Early mod. E.* also *crowel*, *crowell*; < *ME. cruel*, *crucel*, *crueel*, < *OF. cruel*, *F. cruel* = *Pr. cruaz*, *crueel* = *Pg. Cruel* = *It. crudole*, < *L. crudelis*, hard, severe, cruel, akin to *cruidus*, raw, crude: see *crude*.] 1. Disposed to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifferent to or taking pleasure in the pain or distress of any sentient being; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted; pitiless.

So began the medle [battle] on both parts *crueel* and felonous.  
*Martin (E. E. T. R.)*, I. 118.

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy.

Ah, nymph, more *cruel* than of human race!  
Thy tigress heart belies thy angel face.

*Dryden*, tr. of Theocritus, The Despairing Lover, I. 36.

2. Proceeding from or exhibiting indifference to or pleasure in the suffering of others; causing pain, grief, or distress; performed or exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting: as, a *cruel* act; a *cruel* disposition; the *cruel* treatment of animals.

The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel*.  
*Prov. xii. 10.*

This most *cruel* usage of your queen  
Will ignore make you.

Yea, scandalous to the world. *Shak.*, W. T., II. 3.

If mankind find delight in weeping at comedy, it would be *cruel* to abridge them in that or any other innocent pleasure.  
*Goldsmith, The Theatre*.



—Syn. Barbarous, savage, ferocious, brutal, merciless, unmerciful, pitiless, unfeeling, fell, ruthless, truculent, bloodthirsty, inexorable, unrelenting.  
cruel (krŭ'el), *adv.* Very; extremely. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

I would now ask ye how ye like the play,  
But as it is with school boys, can not say.  
I'm cruel fearful.  
*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, Epil.*  
Met Captain Brown of the Rosebush: at which he was  
cruel angry.  
*Peppes, Diary, July 31, 1602.*

cruelly, *a.* An obsolete form of *cruel*.  
cruelly (krŭ'el-ly), *adv.* [*< ME. cruellike, cruellly; < cruel + -ly.*] 1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; mercilessly.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, . . . he shall die in his iniquity.  
*Book xviii. 18.*

2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture.  
The Northern Irish-Scotts . . . whose arrows . . . enter into an armed man or horse most *cruelly*.  
*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

3. Mischievously; extremely; greatly. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town.  
*Spectator, No. 132.*

cruelness (krŭ'el-nēs), *a.* [*< ME. cruellness; < cruel + -ness.*] Cruelty; inhumanity. [Rare.]  
Shames not to be with guiltless blood defiled,  
But taketh glory in her *cruelness*.  
*Spenser, Sonnets, xx.*

cruels, *n. pl.* See *cruels*.

cruelty (krŭ'el-ti), *a.*; *pl. cruelties* (-tiz). [*< ME. crueltie, crueltie, < OF. crueltie, crueltie, crueltie, F. cruauté = Pr. crueltat, crueltat = Sp. crueldad = Pg. crueldade = It. crudeltà, crudeltà, < L. crudelitas (-is), < crudelis, cruel: see cruel, a.*] 1. The quality of being cruel; the disposition to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifference to or pleasure in the pain or distress of others; inhumanity.

There is a *cruelty* which springs from callousness and brutality, and there is the *cruelty* of vindictiveness.  
*Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 140.*

2. A cruel act; a barbarous deed; specifically, in law, an act inflicting severe pain and done with wilfulness and malice.

*Cruelties* worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition.  
*Maccusday.*

During the wars just before the reformation, especially those of the French invasions of Italy, the *cruelties* of war seemed to revive, and the religious animosities of the century and a half afterwards did not extinguish them.  
*Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 123.*

3. Harshness or strength of physical impression; strength as of a smell.

And whence the moone is downe also that telle  
Hem (them, *sc. garlic*) if we move, and pulle hem uppe also,  
Of *cruelness* noo thing wol in hem smelle.  
*Palladius, Husbondrie (E. R. T. S.), p. 210.*

—Syn. Inhumanity, barbarity, savageness, ferocity, brutality.

cruentate (krŭ'en-tāt), *a.* [*< L. cruentatus, pp. of cruentare, make bloody, < cruentus, bloody: see cruentus.*] Smeared with blood; bloody.

Feasting from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound,  
and being incorporated with the particles of the salve.  
*Glenville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.*

cruentated, *a.* Same as *cruentate*. *Boileau.*

cruentous (krŭ'en-tus), *a.* [*< L. cruentus, bloody, < cruer, blood: see crude.*] Bloody.

A most cruel and *cruentous* civil war.  
*A Venice Looking-glass (1645), p. 2.*

cruet (krŭ'et), *a.* [Formerly also *cruet* and *cruet* (see *cruet*); *< ME. cruet, cruetta, cruet, cruet, a small pitcher, water-bottle, prob. dim. of OF. cruye, a pitcher: see crook.*] 1. A vial or small glass bottle, especially one for holding vinegar, oil, etc.; a caster for liquids.

Thy blade in two *cruet* Joseph dyd take.  
*Joseph of Arimathea (E. R. T. S.), p. 28.*

He took up a little *cruet* that was filled with a kind of unky julee, and pouring some of it out into the glass of white wine, presented it to me.

Adrian, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, one of the two vessels holding respectively the wine and the water for the eucharist and for the ablutions of the mass. In the Roman Catholic Church the name *chalice*, borrowed from the French, is often used. Older names are *ams* or *amule*, *ampulla*, *foia* or *pholia*, *gemella*, and *urocino* or *urocino*.

cruet-stand (krŭ'et-stand), *a.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets and casters. The frame, cruets, and casters together are commonly called *casters*, the *casters*, or a *caster*.

cruise (krŭs), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *cruised*, *pp.* *cruising*. [*< D. kruisen, cruise, cruise, also cruise, traverse hither and thither (= G. kruise = Dan. kryde = Sw. krysa = F. croiser = Sp. Pg. cruzar, cruise, lit. cross), < kruis, cross:*

see *cross*, *v. and n.*] To sail to and fro, or from place to place, with a definite purpose and under orders, *open* or *sealed*; specifically, to sail in search of an enemy's ships, or for the protection of commerce, or as a pirate: as, the admiral *cruised* between the Bahama Islands and Cuba; a pirate was *cruising* in the gulf of Mexico.

"We *cruise* now for vengeance!  
Give way!" cried *Belshazzar*.  
*Whittier, St. John.*

cruise (krŭs), *a.* [*< cruise, v.*] A voyage made in various courses, as in search of an enemy's ships, for the protection of commerce, or for pleasure.

In his first *cruise*, 'twere pity he should founder.  
*Smollett, Roderick, Epil.*

cruise (krŭs), *a.* Same as *cruise*.  
cruiser (krŭ'ser), *a.* [*< cruise + -er; = D. kruiser, etc.*] A person who or a ship which *cruises*; specifically, an armed vessel specially commissioned to prey upon an enemy's commerce, to protect the commerce of the state to which it belongs, to pursue an enemy's armed ships, or for other purposes. Cruisers are commonly armed as armored, protected, and unprotected. The first carry armor of considerable thickness but not as heavy nor as complete as that of a battle-ship, while the second rely for defensive strength chiefly upon a protective deck.

The profitable trade . . . having been completely cut off by the Portuguese *cruisers*.  
*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon, vi. 1.*

Vessels designed for Confederate *cruisers* had been allowed to sail from English ports.  
*G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 112.*

cruise (krŭ'si), *a.* [Dim. of *cruise* = *cruis*.] A simple form of lamp, consisting of a shallow metal or earthen vessel, shaped somewhat like a gravy-boat, in which is placed a similarly shaped saucer of oil containing a wick. [Scotch.]

The simple form which was used down to the end of the 18th century, and which as a *cruise* continued in common use in Scotland till the middle of this century.  
*Encyc. Brit., XIV. 245.*

cruiken, cruiskeen (krŭ'ken, -kēn), *a.* A little cruse or bottle; a measure (especially of whisky) in Scotland and Ireland.

cruive, cruve (krŭv), *a.* [Perhaps *< Gael. crò, gen. cròtha, a sheep-cote, a wattled fold, a hut, hovel, cottage.*] 1. A sty; a mean hovel.—2. A sort of hedge formed of stakes on a tidal river or the sea-beach, for catching fish. When the tide flows the fish swim over the wattles, and they are left by the ebbing of the tide. [Scotch in both senses.]

cruiler, kruller (krŭ'ler), *a.* [Of D. or LG. origin (D. \*kruller not found, but cf. MD. *kruller*, one who curls; cf. MLG. *krulle-token*, a roll or cake, LG. *krull-token*, wafer-cakes), lit. 'curler,' < D. *krullen*, MD. *krullen*, *krullen* = MLG. *krullen*, LG. *krullen*, curl: see *curl*.] A cake cut from rolled dough made of eggs, butter, sugar, flour, etc., fried to crispness in boiling lard.

The crisp and crumbling *cruiler*.  
*Irvine, Sketch-Book, p. 440.*

crumbl (krum), *a.* [The *b* is excrement, as in *hmb*; *< ME. crumme, cromme, crume, crume* (sometimes with long vowel, *crūme, crōme*), *< AS. cruma, a crumb (= MD. krumme, D. krumm, crumb, pith; = MLG. krome, LG. krome, krumme, krome, krum, also krumme (> G. krumme), = Dan. krumme = Sw. dial. krumma, a crumb), < crummen, pp. of crimman (pret. cram, pl. \*crummon, pp. crummen, in comp. d-crummen), break into fragments, crumble: see crim, and cf. crump, crumple.] 1. A morsel; specifically, a minute piece of bread or other friable food broken off, as in crumbling it; hence, a very small fragment or portion of anything.*

Desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fall from the rich man's table.  
*Luke xvi. 21.*

As you seem willing to accept of the *crumbs* of science, . . . it is with pleasure I continue to hand them on to you.  
*Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 285.*

2. The soft inner part of a loaf of bread or cake, as distinguished from the crust.

Dust unto dust, what must be, must;  
If you can't get *crumb*, you'd best eat crust.  
*Old song.*

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only this out.  
*Beacon.*

Under the cover of her shawl she slipped a half crown deep into the *crumb* of the cake.  
*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lover, xlv.*

To pick or gather up one's *crumbs*, to improve physically; recover health and strength.

Thank God I have passed the brunt of it [illness], and am recovering and picking up my *crumbs* again.  
*Hewell, Letters, I. 11. 1.*

The baker, however, had picked up his *crumbs*, was learning his duty, and moving through and conquering daily.  
*E. R. T. S., before the Mass, p. 274.*

crumb (krum), *v. t.* [*< ME. crumen = LG. krumen = G. krumen, krumen; from the noun.*] 1. To break into small pieces with the fingers: as, to *crumb* bread into milk.

If any man eats of your dish, *crumb* you thanks to Bread.  
*Bacon's Book (E. R. T. S.), p. 72.*

2. To *crumb* bread into; prepare or thicken with crumbs of bread.

The next was a dish of milk well *crumbed*.  
*Spenser, Pilgrim's Progress.*

Mrs. Bibber here took pity on me, and *crumbed* me a morsel of gruel.  
*Dryden, Wild Gallant, I. 1.*

3. In cookery, to cover or dress with bread-crumbs, as meat, etc.; bread.

crumb (krum), *a.* Same as *crumb*.

crumb-brush (krum'brush), *a.* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

crumb-cloth (krum'klōth), *a.* 1. A cloth, chiefly of a stout kind of damask, laid under a table to receive falling fragments and keep the carpet or floor clean. It is often made to extend over the greater part of a dining-room floor.—2. A stout kind of damask used for stair-coverings.

crumb-knife (krum'nif), *a.* A knife used instead of a brush for removing crumbs from a table.

crumble (krum'bl), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *crumbled*, *pp.* *crumbling*. [*E. dial. also crimb (cf. crimb); = D. krumelen = G. krumeln = LG. krumeln, crumble; freq. of crumb, v.*] 1. *trans.* To break into small fragments; divide into minute parts or morsels.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,  
And *crumble* all thy shewers.  
*Aiton, Comus, I. 614.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall into small pieces; break or part into small fragments; become disintegrated.

Close to the temple was the castle-gate,  
Doorless and *crumbling*.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.*

In the house forever *crumbling*  
Some fragment of the frescoed walls.  
*Browning, De Gustibus.*

Dr. King witnessed the *crumbling* process whilst drying some perfect (worm) castings. . . Mr. Scott also remarks on the *crumbling* of the castings near Calcutta.  
*Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 276.*

2. To fall into desuetude; decay; become frittered away; disappear piecemeal.

One hundred and forty thousand pounds had *crumbled* away in the most imperceptible manner.  
*Dierckx, Young Duke, iv. 2.*

One error after another silently *crumbled* into the dust.  
*Story, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1835.*

crumble (krum'bl), *a.* [Dim. of *crumb*, *a.*] A small crumb; a fragment; a particle; a morsel. [Local, Eng.]

crumbly (krum'bli), *a.* [*< crumble + -ly.*] Apt to crumble; brittle; friable: as, a *crumbly* stone; *crumbly* bread. *Troloope.*

All saw the coffin lowered in; all heard the rattle of the *crumbly* soil upon its lid.

*Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 278.*

crumb-of-bread (krum'ov-bred'), *a.* A name given to a sponge, *Halkondria panacea*, which when dried and bleached is as white and light as a crumb of bread.

crummy, *a.* See *crummy*.

crumen (krŭ'men), *a.* [*< L. crumēna, also crumina, a purse, bag, perhaps for \*crumēna, akin to corumēna.*] The tear-bag or suborbital lacrymal gland of deer and antelope.

cruminal (krŭ'mē-nal), *a.* [*< L. crumēna, a purse: see crumen.*] A purse.

The fat Oxe, that wont lye in the stal,  
Is now fast stalled in her [their] *cruminal*.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.*

Thus crum they their wide-gaping *cruminal*.  
*Dr. H. More, Psychosia, I. 12.*

crumnable (krum'g-bl), *a.* [*< crumb, v., + -able.*] That may be broken into morsels or crumbs.

crummet (krum'et), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to *crumpled*.] Having crooked horns, as a cow.

crumme (krum'i), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to \**crumple*, dim. of \**crumple*.] A cow with crooked horns. Also *crumme*, *crummoock*.

crummoock (krum'ok), *a.* [Sc. dim., equiv. to \**crumple*, dim. of *crumple*. Cf. *crumme*.] 1. Same as *crumme*.—2. A staff with a crooked head for leaning on. Also called *crummoock*.

crummy, crumby (krum'i), *a.* [*< crum, crumb, + -y.*] 1. Full of crumbs.—2. Soft, as the



cortic opening.—Crus anterior median oblique, same as crus cervicis.—Crus cerebelli superior, one of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—Crus cerebelli, the peduncle of the brain; the mass of white nervous tissue forming with its fellow the lower portion of the mesencephalon and in part of the thalamencephalon, and extending from the pons Varolii to the optic tract.—Crus cerebelli ad medullam, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. See peduncle.—Crus fornicis anterior, the column fornicis, or anterior pillar of the forniculus.—Crus medialis, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum; a mass of white nerve-tissue passing down on each side from the cerebellum to form the pons Varolii.—Crus olfactorium, crus thalamencephali, what is improperly called, in human anatomy, the olfactory nerve or tract, being a contracted portion of the brain itself, between the prosencephalon and the rhinencephalon.—Crus penis, the posterior fourth of one of the corpora cavernosa, which, diverging from its fellow, is attached to the pubis and ischiol ramus.

**crusade** (krŭ-sād'), n. [Early mod. E. also *crusado*, *croisade*, *croisado*, *croisat*, earlier *crusade*, late ME. *crusade*, *croisat* (being variously accented to the ML., Sp., or F.); = F. *croisade* (after Pr.), OF. *croisade* (also in another form *croisere*) = Fr. *croisade*, *croisada* = Sp. Pg. *crusada* = It. *crociata*, < ML. *crociata*, a crusade, lit. (sc. *expeditio* (n.)) an expedition of persons marked with or bearing the sign of the cross, prop. fem. pp. of *cruciare*, mark with the cross, < L. *crus* (crus-), cross: see *cross*, n. and v., and *cruciate*. The earlier ME. word for 'crusade' was *crusery*: see *crusery*.] 1. A military expedition under the banner of the cross; specifically, one of the medieval expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The crusading spirit was aroused throughout Europe in 1095 by the preaching of the monk Peter the Hermit, who with Walter the Penniless set out in 1096 with an immense rabble, who were nearly all destroyed on the way. The first real crusade, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 1099-9, resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land; the second, 1147, preached by St. Bernard, was unsuccessful; the third, 1189-92, led by the prince Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, Richard the Lion-hearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France, failed to recover Jerusalem, which the Mussulmans had taken in 1187; the fourth, 1202-4, ended in the establishment of a Latin empire in Constantinople, under Count Baldwin of Flanders, one of its leaders, the fifth, 1228-9, under the emperor Frederick II, the sixth, 1244-50, under St. Louis (Louis IX. of France), and the seventh and last, 1270-71, also under St. Louis, were all unsuccessful. There were other expeditions called crusades, including one of boys, 1212, 'the children's crusade,' in which many thousands perished by shipwreck or were enslaved. The cost of the crusades and the loss of life in them were enormous, but they stimulated commerce and the interchange of ideas between the West and the East. The expeditions against the Albigenses under papal auspices, 1207-29, were also called crusades.

For the crusade preached through western Christendom, A. D. 1188, it was ordained that the English should wear a white cross; the French a red; the Flemish a green one. Quoted in Root's Church of our Fathers, III. 1. 446, note. The Crusades, with all their drawbacks, were the trial test of a new world, a reconstituted Christendom, striving after a better ideal than that of piracy and fraternal bloodshed. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 322. 2. Any vigorous concerted action for the defense or advancement of an idea or a cause, or in opposition to a public evil: as, a temperance crusade; the crusade against slavery.

The unwearied, unostentatious, and inglorious crusade of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four perfectly virtuous acts recorded in the history of nations. Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 161.

**crusade** (krŭ-sād'), v. t. pret. and pp. *crusaded*, ppr. *crusading*. [*Crusade*, n.] To engage in a crusade; support or oppose any cause with zeal.

Crusade against sinners. M. Green, The Grotto.

**crusade** (krŭ-sād'), n. Same as *crusado*².

**crusader** (krŭ-sā-dēr), n. [CL. equiv. *crusator*.] A person engaged in a crusade. The crusaders of the middle ages bore as a badge on the breast or the shoulder a representation of the cross, the assumption of which, called 'taking the cross,' constituted a binding engagement and released them from all other obligations.

If other pilgrims had their peculiar marks, so too had the crusader. For a token of that vow which he had plighted, he always wore a cross sewed to his dress, under he went to, and all the while he stayed in, the Holy Land. Root, Church of our Fathers, III. 1. 448.

With all their faults these nobles (of Cyprus) were bona fide Crusaders: men who, like the first champions, were ready to cast in their lot in a Promised Land, and not, like the later adventurers, anxious merely to get all they could out of it, to make their fortunes. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 300.

**crusading** (krŭ-sā-ding), p. a. [Ppr. of *crusade*¹, v.] Of or pertaining to the crusades; engaged in or favoring a crusade or crusades.

In how many kingdoms of the world has the crusading sword of this misguided saint-errant spared neither age, nor merit, nor sex, or condition. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. 17.

Some grey crusading knight.

As in the East, so in the West, the crusading spirit was kept alive and made aggressive by the monks and the knights. Smith, Stud. Mod. Hist., p. 364.

**crusado**¹ (krŭ-sād'), n. [Also *crusado*; a var., after Sp. Pg. *crusado* (fem.), of *crusado*: see *crusado*¹.] 1. A crusade.

If you suppose it [the style of architecture] imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the crusades, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention. H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xlv.

2. A bull issued by the pope urging a crusade, promising immediate entrance into heaven to those who died in the service, and many indulgences to those who survived.

Pope Sixtus quintus for the setting forth of the forenamed expedition . . . published a Crusado, with most ample indulgences which were printed in great numbers. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 104.

**crusado**², *crusado* (krŭ-sād'), n. [Also *crusado* = D. *krusad* (Kilian) = G. *crusade*, etc., < Sp. Pg. *crusado*, a coin, prop. pp. of *crusar*, mark with a cross, < *crus*, a cross: see *cross*¹, n. and v., and of *crusade*¹, *cruciate*.] A money and coin of Portugal. The old *crusado*, now a mere name, was 400 reis, or 43 United States cents. The new *crusado* is 400 reis, or 54 cents. The Portuguese settlements of the east coast of Africa reckon with a *crusado* of only 17 cents. Also *crusado*.

I had rather have lost my purse Full of *crusados* Shak., Othello, III. 4.

I was called from dinner to see some thousands of my Lord's *crusados* weighed, and we find that 8000 come to about 580 or 40 generally. Pepys, Diary, June 5, 1692.

The King's fifth of the mines yields annually thirteen millions of *crusados* or half dollars Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 110.

**cruse** (krŭs), n.

[Also written *improp. cruse*; < ME. *cruse*, *cruse*, *cruse*, *crus*, a pot, < Icel. *krís*, a pot, tankard, = Sw. Dan. *krús* = D. *kruse*, OD. *krwysa*, a cup, pot, crucible, = MHG. *krise*, G. *kruse*, an earthen mug. Perhaps ult. connected with *cruc*¹, q. v. Hence, ult., the dim. *cruset* and *cruset*.] An earthen pot or bottle; any small vessel for liquids.

David took the spear and the *cruse* of water from Saul's bolster. 1 Sam. xvi. 12.

In her right hand a crystal *cruse* filled with wine B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment. This *cruse* of oil, this skin of wine, These tamarinds and dates are thine T. B. Aldrich, The Shark's Welcome.

**cruset** (krŭ'set), n. [*Cruset*, OF. *cruset*, *cruset*, etc.: see *cruset* and *cruse*.] A goldsmith's crucible or melting-pot.

**crush** (krush), v. [*Crush*, OF. *crushen*, *crushen*, < OF. *crusher*, *crusher* = Pr. *crucir*, *crucir*, *crucir* = Sp. *crujir*, Cat. *crucir* = It. *cruciare* (ML. *cruciare*), crush, break; cf. Sw. *krusa*, bruise, crack, crush, prob. of Romance origin. The Romance words are prob. from a Teut. verb: Goth. *krusjan*, gnash with the teeth, grind the teeth, deriv. *krustjan* = Icel. *krusta*, *krustja* = Sw. *krusta* = Dan. *kruste*, squeeze, press.] 1. *trans.* 1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies; squeeze out of shape or normal condition.

The sea . . . crushed Balaam's foot against the wall. Num. xxi. 28.

2. To bruise and break into fragments or small particles, either by direct pressure or by grinding or pounding: as, to *crush* quartz.—3. To force down and bruise and break, as by a superincumbent weight: as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

Vain is the force of man, and hearth's as vain, To crush the pillars which the pile sustains. Dryden, Æneid.

4. To put down; overpower; subdue absolutely; conquer beyond resistance: as, to *crush* one's enemies.

*E. Arnold.*

East, the, with nearly, and only, will crush, other nations

These Democrats might have been crushed, if Captain Smith had used his Authority to suppress them.

Danahy, Vespers, I. 271.

Speedily overtaking and crushing the attack. Scott.

On April 14, 1766, the battle of Culloden forever crushed the prospects of the Stuarts.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., II.

5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and crushed away. Deut. xxxii. 28.

6. To crowd or press upon.

When loud winds from different quarters rush, Vast clouds encountering one another crush. Waller, Instructions to a Painter.

7. To ramble or put out of shape by pressure or by rough handling: as, to *crush* a bottle or a dress. [Colloq.]—Angle of crushing. See *angle*.—To *crush* a cup or glass, to drink a cup of wine together; 'crack a bottle': probably in allusion to the custom, prevalent in wine-growing countries, of squeezing the juice of the grape into a cup or goblet as required. If you be not of the house of Montague, I pray, come and crush a cup of wine. Shak., R. and J., I. 2.

Come crush a glass with your dear papa. J. Judd, Margaret, II. 4.

To crush out. (a) To force out by pressure.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine. Milton, Comus, I. 47.

(b) To destroy; frustrate: as, to *crush* out rebellion.—Ryn. 1. *crush*, etc. See *dash*.—2. To break, pound, pulverize, crumble, bray, disintegrate, demolish.—3. To overpower, prostrate, conquer, quell.

II. *trans.* To be pressed out of shape, into a smaller compass, or into pieces, by external force: as, an egg-shell *crushes* readily in the hand. crush (krush), n. [*Crush*, v.] 1. A violent collision or rushing together; a sudden or violent pressure; a breaking or bruising by pressure or by violent collision or rushing together.

Some hurt, either by bruise, *crush*, or stripe Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

Unhurt amidst the wars of elements, The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds. Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Violent pressure caused by a crowd; a mass of objects crowded together; a compacted and obstructing crowd of persons, as at a ball or reception.

Strove who should be smothered deepest in Fresh *crush* of leaves. Keats, Endymion, III.

Great the crush was, and each base, To left and right, of those tall columns down'd In siltken fluctuation and the swam Of female whisperers. Tennyson, Princess, vi.

**crushed** (krush't), p. a. [Pp. of *crush*, v.] 1. Broken or bruised by squeezing or pressure: as, *crushed* strawberries.—2. Broken or bruised to powder by grinding or pounding; pulverized; comminuted: as, *crushed* sugar; *crushed* quartz.—3. Crumpled; rumpled; pressed out of shape, as by crowding: as, a *crushed* hat or bonnet.—4. Overwhelmed or subdued by power; pressed or kept down as by a superincumbent weight. Hence—5. Oppressed.

**crusher** (krush'ēr), n. 1. One who or that which crushes or demolishes: as, his answer was a *crusher*. [Colloq.]—2. A policeman. [Slang.]

**crusher-gage** (krush'ēr-gā), n. A registering instrument, exposed in the bore of a gun, to measure the pressure developed by the explosion of a charge. E. H. Knight.

**crush-hat** (krush'hāt'), n. 1. A hat which can be folded without injury and carried in the pocket.

"No, don't," said Sir Mulberry, folding his *crush-hat* to lay his elbow on. Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby.

2. Colloquially, an opera-hat.

**crushing** (krush'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of *crush*, v.] Having the power or tending to crush; overwhelming; demolishing.

The blow must be quick and *crushing*. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

**crushing-machine** (krush'ing-mā-shēn'), n. A machine constructed to pulverize or crush stone and other hard and brittle materials; a stone-crusher.

**crush-room** (krush'rŏm), n. A saloon in a theater, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade between the acts or during the intervals of an entertainment; a foyer.

**crusian**, n. See *crucian*.

**crusilla**, *crusilla*, n. See *crucella*.

**cruslet**, n. [*Cruslet*, OF. *cruslet*, *cruslet*, *cruslet*, a var. of *cruslet*, *cruslet*, a crucible, melting-pot: see *cruslet* and *crucible*.] A crucible; a melting-pot.







in walking, consisting of a staff of the proper length, with a crosspiece at one end so shaped as to fit easily under the armpit. The upper part of the staff is now commonly divided lengthwise into two parts, separated by an inserted piece used as a handle.

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay, . . . Shouldered his *crutch*, and showed how fields were won. *Goldsmith*, *Des. VII.*, l. 158.

He [Euripides] substituted *crutches* for stiffs, had sermons for odes. *Macaulay*.

Hence—2. Figuratively, old age. [Rare and poetical.]

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new-born,  
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, iv. 2.

3. Any fixture or mechanical device resembling a crutch or the head of a crutch. (a) A forked rest for the leg on a woman's saddle. (b) The cross-handle of a ladle for molten metal. (c) The fork at the arm supporting the anchor-escapement of a clock. (d) *Newt.*: (1) A forked support for the main-boom of a sloop, brig, or cutter, etc., and for the sparker-boom of a ship, when their respective sails are stowed. (2) A piece of knee-timber placed inside a ship, for the security of the heels of the cant-timbers aloft. (3) A stanchion of wood or iron in a ship, the upper part of which is forked to receive a rail, spar, mast, yard, etc., when not in use. [In these uses also written *crutch*.] (e) In *soap-making*, a perforated piece of wood or iron attached to a pole, used to stir together the ingredients. (f) In *mining*, an upright piece of wood having a crosspiece at its upper end, used for holding up the cap-sill of a gallery-course, while excavations for the rest of the frame are made.

The *crutches* [two] are set up, and an excavation made large enough to admit the cap of the next course, which is laid on the projecting ends of the *crutches*, and, being supported by them, prevents the earth over the roof of the gallery from falling while the excavation is continued to admit the remainder of the new case. *Byrnt*, *Manual of Mill. Engineering*, p. 362.

(g) A rack: as, a bacon-*crutch*.—*Crutch-escapement*. See *escapement*.

*crutch*<sup>1</sup> (*krutch*), *v. t.* [*crutch*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To support on *crutches*; prop or sustain.

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden*, *Alca. and Achil.*, ii. 400.

The genius of Molière, long undiscovered by himself, in its first attempts in a higher walk did not move alone; it was *crutched* by imitation, and it often deluged to plough with another's heifer. *J. D'Irassé*, *Lit. Char. Men of Genius*, p. 400.

2. In *soap-making*, to stir forcibly with a *crutch*. See *crutch*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 3 (c).

*crutch*<sup>2</sup> (*krutch*), *n.* [A var. of *crutch*<sup>1</sup>, < *ME. crouche*, a cross: see *crutch*<sup>1</sup>, *cross*<sup>1</sup>. The word in this form is more or less confused with *crutch*<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*] A cross. See *cross*<sup>1</sup>.

*crutch-back* (*krutch'bak*), *n.* A humped or crooked back. *Davies*.

*crutched* (*krutch'ed*), *a.* A variant of *crouched*.—*Crutched friars*. See *friar*.

*crutchet* (*krutch'et*), *n.* [E. dial. (Warwickshire); origin uncertain.] The common perch.

*crutch-handle* (*krutch'han'dl*), *n.* A handle, as of a spade, which has a crosspiece at the end.

*crutch-handled* (*krutch'han'dld*), *a.* Having a *crutch-handle*.

*crux*, *n.* See *crux*.

*Cruxellier's atrophy*. See *atrophy*.

*CRUX* (*kruks*), *n.*; pl. *cruxes*, *crucos* (*kruk'ses*, *krö'ses*). [L., a cross: see *cross*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. A cross. See phrases below. Specifically—2. [cap.] The Southern Cross, the most celebrated constellation of the southern heavens. It was erected into a constellation by Bayer in 1679, but was often spoken of as a cross before; there even seems to be an obscure allusion to it in Dante. It is situated south of the western part of Centaurus, east of the keel of Argus. It is a small constellation of four chief stars, arranged in the form of a cross. Its brightest star, the southernmost, is of about the first magnitude; the eastern, half a magnitude fainter; the northern, of about the second magnitude; and the western, of the third magnitude and faint. The constellation owes its striking effect to its compression, for it subtends only about 6° from north to south and still less from east to west. It looks more like a kite than a cross. All four stars are white except the northernmost, which is of a clear orange-color. It contains a fifth star of the fourth magnitude, which is very red.

3. The cross as an instrument of torture; hence, anything that puzzles or vexes in a high degree; a conundrum.

Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal,  
Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle? *Sheridan*, *To Swift*.

One yet legally unsolved *crux* of ritualism is the proper preaching vestment. *Edinburgh Rev.*, OLXIII. 172.

*Crux ansata*, a cross with a handle; the tau-cross with an additional member at the top in the form of a loop or stirrup. See *ankh*.—*Crux commissa*. Same as *tau-cross* (which see, under *cross*).—*Crux decussata*. Same as *cross* of St. Andrew or St. Patrick; a saltire.—*Crux stellata*, a cross the arms of which end in stars of five or six points.

*cruxshage* (*krö'sháj*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shark, *Lamna cornubica*.

*cruxado*, *n.* See *crusado*<sup>2</sup>.

*CRUW* (*krw*), *n.* The modern Welsh form of *crutch*?

*cry* (*kri*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cried*, *ppr. crying*. [Early mod. E. also *crye*, *orie*; < *ME. cremen* = *MEG. krien*, < *OF. crier*, *F. crier* = *Fr. crier* = *OSP. crier*, *Sp. Pg. gritar* = *It. gridare*, *cry*, *shriek* (*ML. gridare*, *clamor*, *cry*, also *proclaim*), prob. < *L. gweriare*, *cry*, *lament*, *shriek*, freq. of *queri*, *lament*, *complain*, > also *ult. E. querrel* and *querulous*, *q. v.* Cf. *W. crio*, *cry*, *ori*, a *cry*; prob. from *E.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To speak earnestly or with a loud voice; call loudly; exclaim or proclaim with vehemence, as in an earnest appeal or prayer, in giving public notice, or to attract attention: with *to* or *unto*, formerly sometimes *on* or *upon*, before the person addressed.

The people *cried* to Pharaoh for bread. *Gen.* xii. 55.  
Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jer.* ii. 2.

No longer on Saint Dennis will we *cry*. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, l. 6.

With longings and breathings in his soul which, he says, are not to be expressed, he *cried* on Christ to call him, being "all on a flame" to be in a converted state. *Southey*, *Bunyan*, p. 22.

2. Specifically, to call for or require redress or remedy; appeal; make a demand.

The voice of thy brother's blood *crieth* unto me from the ground. *Gen.* iv. 10.

3. To utter a loud, sharp, or vehement inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal.

In a cowlip's bell I lie:  
There I couch when owls do *cry*. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v. 1.

How cheerfully on the false trail they *cry*!  
O, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

And farther on we heard a beast that *cried*. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 26.

4. To call out or exclaim inarticulately; make an inarticulate outcry, as a person under excitement of any kind; especially, to utter a loud sound of lamentation or suffering, such as is usually accompanied by tears.

When he came before the town he began to make great sorrow, and *cried* high and clear that they with-yms upon the walls might wele it here. *Martin* (E. R. T. S.), ii. 261.

Esau . . . *cried* with a great and exceeding bitter cry. *Gen.* xxvii. 34.

Hence—5. To weep; shed tears, whether with or without sound.

The ministers for the purpose hurried thence  
Me, and thy *criing* self. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, i. 2.

Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,  
And her who is dry cark, and never *cries*. *Dante*.

6. To bid at an auction.

To our office, where we met all, for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle (the first time that ever I saw any of this kind), where I observed how they do invite one another, and at last how they all do *cry*, and we have much to do to tell who did *cry* last. *Pepys*, *Diary*, i. 120.

To *cry* against, to utter reproof or threats against with a loud voice or earnestly; denounce.

Arise, go to Nineveh, . . . and *cry* against it. *Jonah* i. 2.

To *cry* back. (a) In *hunting*, to return as on a trail; bark back. (b) To revert to an ancestral type. See *extract*.

The effect of a *crum* will frequently disappear for several generations, and then appear again in a very marked degree. This principle is known to physicians as *Atavism*, and amongst breeders of stock such progeny is said to *cry* back—a term derived from a well known hunting expression. *Phin*, *Dict. Apiculture*, p. 27.

To *cry* out. (a) To exclaim; vociferate; clamor.

And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth* out. *Luke* ix. 39.

She was never known to *cry* out, or discover any fear, in a coach or on horseback. *Swift*, *Death of Stella*.

(b) To complain loudly; utter lamentations; expostulate; caven with *against*.

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men. *Tillotson*.

(c) To be in childbirth.

*E. Hen.* What is the *criing* out?  
Lo, so said her woman; and that her endurance made  
Almost each pang a death. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter loudly; sound or noise abroad; proclaim; declare loudly or publicly.

Let heaven, and men, and devils, let them all,  
All, all, *cry* shame against me, yet I'll speak. *Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 2.

Then of their session ended they bid *cry*  
With trumpets' regal sound the great result. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 514.

These are the men that still *cry* the King, the King, the Lord's Anointed. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, ii. Con.

2. To give notice regarding; advertise by *criing*; hawk: as, to *cry* a lost child; to *cry* goods.

I am resolv'd to ask every man I meet; and if I cannot hear of him the sooner, I'll have him *cried*. *Shirley*, *Love in a Mass*, v. 6.

unwilling, we now encounter, and almost in passing point, and to keep about the streets.

*Shirley*, *Love in a Mass*, v. 6.

You know how to *cry* wine and salt vinegar. *Longfellow*, *Spanish Student*, l. 4.

3. To publish the terms of; advertise the marriage of.

What have I to expect, but, after a deal of flimsy preparation with a bishop's blessing and my aunt's blessing, to go simpering up to the altar; or perhaps to be *cried* three times in a country-church, and have an immensely fat clerk ask the consent of every butcher in the parish to join John Absolute and Lydia Languish, spinster! *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, v. 1.

4. To call.

The meads [meadows] drenched tyme is now to make,  
And bees from now forth from hem [thems] to *crye*. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. R. T. S.), p. 44.

5. To demand; call for.

The proud chary of Nottingham  
Dye *cries* a full fair play. *Lytell*, *Castle of Robyn Hood* (Child's Ballads, v. 20).

The affair *cries* haste. *Shak.*, *Othello*, i. 2.

This is a new way of begging, and a neat one;  
And this *cries* money for reward, good store too. *Pletcher*, *The Pilgrim*, i. 2.

To *cry* aim. See *aim*, *s. t.*—To *cry* cockles. See *cockles*.—To *cry* cravat. See *cravat*.—To *cry* down. (a) To decry; depreciate by words or in writing; belittles; disparage; disparage.

Men of dissolute lives *cry* down religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson*.

Some great decorum, some fetish of a government, some ephemeral trade, or war, or man, is *cried* up by half mankind and *cried* down by the other half, as if all depended on this particular up or down. *Emerson*, *Misc.*, p. 37.

(b) To overbear; put down.

I'll to the king;  
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry* down  
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, i. 1.

To *cry* halves. See *half*, *s.*—To *cry* mew. See the *extract*.

With respect to *criing* mew, it appears to have been an old and approved method of expressing dislike at the first representation of a play. Decker has many allusions to the practice; and, what appears somewhat strange, in his *Patronastix*, charges Jonson with mewing at the fate of his own works. "When your plays are misliked at court you shall not *cry* mew, like a puss, and say you are glad you write out of the courtier's element." *Gifford*, Note to R. Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, Ind.

To *cry* (one) mercy, to beg (one's) pardon.

Forth I counsaile alle Cristene to *orie* Crist meroy,  
And Marie his moder to beo mene bi-trens. *Piers Plowman* (A), viii. 182.

I *cry* you mercy, madam; was it you?

*Shak.*, *2 Hen. VI.*, i. 2.

Sir, this messenger makes so much haste that I *cry* you mercy for spending any time of this letter in other employment than thanking you for yours. *Dante*, *Letters*, xii.

To *cry* one's eyes out, to weep inordinately.—To *cry* up. (a) To praise; applaud; extol: as, to *cry* up a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry* up the administration.

Laughing loud, and *criing* up your own wit, though perhaps borrowed. *E. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

Thus finally it appears that those purer Times were no such as they *cry* d up, and not to be followed without suspicion, doubt, and danger. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

(b) To raise the price of by proclamation: as, to *cry* up certain coins.

*CRY* (*kri*), *n.*; pl. *ories* (*kris*). [*ME. cry*, *orie*, *orie*, *ori* = *MEG. krie*, *krie*, < *OF. ori*, *orida*, *orie*, *F. ori* = *Fr. orit*, *orida* = *Sp. Pg. grito*, *grita* = *It. grido*, *grida*, a *cry* (*ML. orida*, *clamor*, *proclamation*); from the verb.] 1. Any loud or passionate utterance; clamor; outcry; a vehement expression of feeling or desire, articulate or inarticulate: as, a *cry* of joy, triumph, surprise, pain, supplication, etc.

And there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land of Egypt. *Ex.* xi. 6.

He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble. *Ps.* xl. 12.

One *cry* of grief and rage rose from the whole of Protestant Europe. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. A loud inarticulate sound uttered by man or beast, as in pain or anger, or to attract attention.

I could have kept a hawk, and well have hollow'd  
To a deep *cry* of dogs. *Pletcher* (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, ii. 4.

One deep *cry*  
Of great wild beasts. *Tompkins*, *Palace of Art*.

3. Loud lamentation or weeping; hence, the act of weeping; a fit of weeping.

And then a-noon began so grette a noyse and sorrowful *crye*, that all the court was troubled. *Martin* (E. R. T. S.), i. 28.

Oh! would I were dead now,  
Or up in my bed now,  
To cover my head now,  
And have a good *cry*!

*Need*, *A Table of Needs*.

4. Public notice or advertisement by edict, as when one gives of their wares; proclamation, as by a town clerk.

Also if they be any man that hangeth not out a lantern with a candle burning therein according to the Mayor's ords. *Arnold's Chronicle*, 1803 (ed. 1831, p. 64).

At midnight there was a cry made. Behold, the bright-green comet. *Shak.* *Cor.* *III.* 2.

5. Public or general accusation; evil report or fame.

Because the cry of [against] Sodom and Gomorrah is great, . . . I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the cry of it. *Gen.* *xviii.* 20, 21.

6. A pack of dogs.

You common cry of curs! *Shak.*, *Cor.* *III.* 2.  
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milton*, *P. L.* *II.* 654.

Hence—7. In contempt, a pack or company of persons.

Would not this get me fellowship in a cry of players? *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, *III.* 2.

8. A word or phrase used in battle, as a shout to encourage or rally soldiers; a battle-cry or war-cry.

Enter an English soldier, crying A Talbot! A Talbot! *Sold.* *The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword.* *Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.* *II.* 1.

Ho! friends! and ye that follow, cry my cry! *William Morris*, *Doom of King Acrisius*.

9. A party catchword; an object for the attainment of which insistence and iteration are employed for partisan purposes; some topic, event, etc., which is used, or the importance of which is magnified, in a partisan manner.

"And to manage them [a constituency] you must have a good cry," said Taper. "All now depends upon a good cry." *Dunbar*, *Congress*, *II.* 3.

If the project fails in the present Reichstag, it would certainly be a bad cry for the government at the next elections. *Contemporary Rev.*, *XLIX.* 290.

10. The peculiar crackling noise made by metallic tin when bent.—A far cry, a great distance, a long way.

It's a far cry to Lochawe. *Proverb*.

We must not be impatient, it is a far cry from the dwellers in caves to even such civilization as we have achieved. *Lowell*, *Harvard Anniversary*.

Great cry and little wool, much ado about nothing, a great show and pretense with little or no result.—Hue and cry. See *hue*.—In full cry, in full pursuit. *Sold.* of the dogs in a hunt when all are on the scent and are baying in chorus. often used figuratively.

The dunce hunt in full cry, till they have run down a reputation. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, *xx*.

crystal (kri'al), n. [*Cf.* *W. ogyr*, a heron, a screamer; *oreydd*, *oreyr*, a heron; *orychydd*, a heron, a ruffler.] The heron.

crystal, n. Same as *oreydd*, 3.

crystal, n. 1. Same as *oreydd*.—2. The female or young of the goshawk, *Accipiter palmarum*, called *falcon-gentle*.

crystal (kri'ing), p. a. [*Pr.* of *ory*, v. i., in def. 2.] 1. Demanding attention or remedy; notorious; unendurable.

Those other crying sins of ours . . . pull . . . plagues and miseries upon our heads. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 66.

2. Melancholy; lamenting.

Who shall now sing your crying elegies,  
And strike a sad soul into senseless pictures?  
*Beau and Fl.*, *Philaster*, *III.* 2.

crying-bird (kri'ing-bird), n. The courlan or curan, *Aramus pictus*.

crying-out (kri'ing-out'), n. [*See* to *cry out* (o), under *ory*, v. i.] The confinement of a woman; labor.

Aunt Nell, who, by the way, was at the crying-out. *Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, *VI.* 323.

cryodinia (kri-mō-din'i-tā), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *κρυός*, cold, a cold, a chill, + *δύναμις*, pain.] Chronic rheumatism. *Dunham*.

cryon, n. Same as *crystal*.

cryocrite (kri-ōk'ē-nit), n. [*Cf.* *Gr.* *κρυός*, cold, frost, + *κρίτης*, dust, + *κρίτης*.] The name given by Nordenfjöld to a gray powder noticed by him in various places in Greenland on the surface of the inland ice, at a great distance from earth or rock, and which he considered to be of cosmic (meteoric) origin. This view was based in part on the occurrence, in addition to magnetite, of fine particles of metallic iron in the powder. The theory of the cosmic origin of cryocrite does not appear as yet to have been generally admitted.

cryogen (kri'ō-jen), n. [*Cf.* *Gr.* *κρυός*, cold, frost, + *γεννέω*, producing; see *gen*.] That which produces cold; a freezing-mixture; an appliance or contrivance for reducing temperature below 0° C. *F. G. G. G.*

cryolite, kryolite (kri'ō-lit), n. [*Cf.* *Gr.* *κρυός*, cold, frost, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fluoride of sodium and aluminum found in Greenland, where it

forms an extensive bed. It occurs in glasslike masses, also in distinct crystals, and has a glasslike vitreous luster, and a pale grayish-white, snow-white, or yellowish-brown color. It is important as a source of the metal aluminum, and is also used for making soda and some kinds of glass. Cryolite has also been discovered in Alaska in the Oral mountains, and in small quantities in Colorado.—Cryolite glass, or hot-melt porcelain, a semi-transparent or milky-white glass, made of silica and cryolite with oxide of zinc, melted together. Also called *solignum* and *solignum porcelain*.

cryophorus (kri-ōf'ō-rus), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *κρυός*, cold, frost, + *φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρω* = *to bear*.] An instrument for showing the fall of temperature in water by evaporation. One form consists of two glass globes united by a tube. Water is poured into one globe and boiled to expel the air, and while boiling the apparatus is hermetically sealed. When cool, the pressure of the included vapor is reduced to that due to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. The empty globe is then surrounded by a freezing mixture, the vapor is condensed, and rapid evaporation takes place from the other globe, which is soon frozen by the lowering of its temperature.

cryophyllite (kri-ō-fil'it), n. [*Cf.* *Gr.* *κρυός*, cold, frost, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *λίθος*.] A kind of mica occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

Cryptairhina (krip-si-rī'nā), n. [*NL.*, orig. *Cryptairhina* (Vieillot, 1816), also, and more correctly, *Cryptairhina* (on another model, *Cryptairhina*), < *Gr.* *κρυπτεω*, hide (κρυψω, a hiding), + *αίρη*, bird, nose.] A genus of tree-crows, of the subfamily *Callaeinae*, having as its type *C. varana*, the terms or so-called variable crow of Java. The genus is extended by some authors to include the *Callaeinae* at large, or birds of the genera *Tennurus*, *Dendroica*, and *Vagabunda*.

crypta (krip'us), n. [*Also* *crypta*, < *Gr.* *κρυπτεω*, concealment, < *κρυπτεω*, conceal; see *crypt*.] Concealment. See *extract*.

The Tübingen divines advocated the *crypta* or concealment, that is, the secret use of all divine attributes. *Schaf.*

cryptorchid, cryptorchis (krip-ōr'kid, -kis), n. [*Cf.* *Gr.* *κρυπτεω* (future *κρυψω*), hide, + *ὄρχις*, testicle.] Same as *cryptorchis*.

crypt (kript), n. [= *Dan.* *krypte* = *F.* *crypte* = *Fr.* *cropt* (also *crota*) = *Sp.* *cripta* = *Fg.* *cripta* = *It.* *cripta*, < *L.* *cripta*, < *Gr.* *κρυπτεω* or *κρυπτή*, a vault, crypt, fem. of *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, verbal adj. of *κρυπτεω*, hide, keep secret, akin to *καλύπτω*, cover, hide. See *crode*, *crowd*, and *groat*, *groth*, ult. doublets of *crypt*.] 1. A hidden or secret recess; a subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed or used for the interment of bodies, as in the catacombs.

What had been a wondrous and intimate experience of the soul, a flash into the very crypt and basis of man's nature from the fire of trial, had become ritual and tradition. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 237.

2. A part of an ecclesiastical building, as a cathedral, church, etc., below the chief floor,



Crypt—Cathedral of Bourges, France

commonly set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel or a shrine.

My knees are bow'd in crypt and shrine. *Shakespeare*, *Sir Galahad*.

A crypt, as a portion of a church, had its origin in the subterranean chapels known as "confessiones," erected around the tomb of a martyr, or the place of his martyrdom. *Encyc. Brit.*, *VI.* 667.

3. In *anat.*, a follicle; a small simple tubular or sacular secretory pit; a small glandular cavity; as, a mucous crypt (a follicular secre-

tory pit in mucous membrane). See *follicle*. Also *crypt*.—Crypts of Meibomian, the follicles of Meibomian in the eyelids.—Multilocular crypt, a mucous glandular follicle; a secretory pit with branches or diverticula.

crypta (krip'tā), n.; pl. crypta (-tā). [*NL.*, use of *L. crypta*; see *crypt*.] In *anat.*, same as *crypt*, 3.

Cryptacanthodes (krip'ta-kan-thō'dēs), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *κρυπτός*, hidden (see *crypt*), + *ἀκανθός*, spine, + *αἰώδης*, form.] A genus of biennial fishes, typical of the family *Cryptacanthodidae*.

cryptacanthodid (krip-ta-kan-thō'did), n. A fish of the family *Cryptacanthodidae*.

Cryptacanthodidae (krip'ta-kan-thō'di-dā), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Cryptacanthodes* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Cryptacanthodes*. They are biennial fishes with an eel-like aspect, a long dorsal fin sustained by stout spines only, no ventrals, and an oblong subcylindrical head. Two species inhabit the northwestern Atlantic, and have been called *cryptacanthodes*, and one inhabits the Alaskan seas. Also *Cryptacanthodes*.

crypta, n. Plural of *crypta*.  
cryptal (krip'tal), a. [*Crypt* + *-al*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, pertaining to or derived from a crypt. See *crypt*, 3.

The use of the cryptal or follicular secretion is to keep the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact. *Dunham*.

crypted (krip'ted), a. [*Crypt* + *-ed*.] In *arch.*, vaulted. [*Rare*.]

A crypted hall and stair lead to the chapter-house. *A. J. C. How*, *Rome*, *III.*

cryptic (krip'tik), a. and n. [*L.L.* *crypticus*, < *Gr.* *κρυπτικός*, hidden, < *κρυπτός*, hidden; see *crypt*.] 1. a. Hidden; secret; occult.

This cryptic and involved method of his providence have I ever admired. *St. J. Brown*, *Railroad Medici*, *I.* 17.

The subject is the receiver of Godhead, and as every comparison must feel his being enhanced by that cryptic might. *Emerson*, *Experience*.

Cryptic syllogism, a syllogism not in regular form, the premises being transposed, or one of them omitted, or both omitted, and only the middle term indicated. The following is an example of the last kind. "The existence of Jesus of Nazareth proves that true greatness is not confined to the male sex."

II. 1. The art of recording any discourse so that the meaning is concealed from ordinary readers.

There be also other diversities of Methods, vulgar and received, as that of Resolution or Analysis, of Constitution or Synthesis, of Concealment or Cryptic, etc., which I do allow well of. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning* (Original English ed.), *Works*, *III.* 407.

cryptical (krip'ti-kal), a. Same as *cryptic*.

cryptically (krip'ti-kal-i), adv. Secretly; in an occult manner.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without cryptically distinguishing it from those saps that are akin to it. *Boyle*.

Crypticus (krip'ti-kus), n. [*NL.*, < *L.L.* *crypticus*, covered, concealed; see *crypto*.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of arachnids, including the heteromorphous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*. *C. quisquilius*, a European species, is an example. *Latroille*, 1817. (b) A genus of birds, of the family *Momotidae*, or sawbills. *Swinson*, 1837.

crypto- [*L.*, etc., *crypto-*, < *Gr.* *κρυπτός*, hidden, secret; see *crypt*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'hidden, concealed, not evident or obvious.' See *calypso*.

cryptobranch (krip'tō-brang'), a. and n. 1. a. Same as *cryptobranchia*.

II. n. An animal with covered or concealed gills, as a crustacean, mollusk, or reptile.

Cryptobranchia (krip-tō-brang'-ki-tā), n. pl. [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *cryptobranchia*, having concealed gills; see *cryptobranchia*.] A group of animals having concealed gills. Specifically—(a) A division of crustaceans, including the decapods. (b) A division of gastropods (the typical *Dorididae*) having the branchia combined in a single retractile crown. (c) A subclass of gastropods, containing most of the class contrasted with *Pulmonobranchia* and *Nudibranchia*. *J. B. Gray*, 1831. (d) The pteropods considered as a suborder of diocious gastropods. *Dunham*, 1830. (e) A division of urodele amphibians. Also *Cryptobranchia* in all senses.

cryptobranchiate (krip-tō-brang'-ki-tā), a. [*Cf.* *NL.* *cryptobranchia*, < *Gr.* *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *βράχια*, gills.] Having hidden gills; having the branchia concealed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptobranchia* in any sense. Also *cryptobranch*.

Cryptobranchidae (krip-tō-brang'-ki-dā), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Cryptobranchia* + *-idae*.] A family of cryptobranchiate or derotreme urodele amphibians; synonymous with *Menopomidae* (which see). It contains the genera *Amphiuma*, *Menopoma*, and *Stenobdella* or *Cryptobranchus*.

**Cryptobranchus** (krip-tō-brang'kus), n. [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + βράχος, in pl. equiv. to βράχια, gills.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptobranchidae*, containing the gigantic salamander of Japan, *Cryptobranchus maximus*, which sometimes attains a length of 6 feet, and is the largest living amphibian. The genus is better known under the name of *Stolobdia*.

**Crypto-Calvinist** (krip-tō-kal'-vin-ist), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *Calvinist*.] One who is secretly a Calvinist: a term applied in Germany in the sixteenth century by the orthodox Lutherans to the Philippists or Melancthonians, followers of Philip Melancthon. They were accused of being secretly Calvinists, because they maintained the Calvinist view of the eucharist, rejecting Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation (as it was called by them).

**Crypto-Calvinistic** (krip-tō-kal'-vin-is'tik), a. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *Calvinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Crypto-Calvinists: as, *Crypto-Calvinistic* doctrines; the *Crypto-Calvinistic* controversy (a violent debate carried on during nearly the last fifty years of the sixteenth century).

**cryptocarp** (krip-tō-kārp), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *algology*, same as *cystocarp*.

**Cryptocarpace** (krip-tō-kār-pēs), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of aculeata, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those with inward or concealed genitalia. They are more fully called *Diocophora cryptocarpae*, as distinguished from *Diocophora phanerocarpeae*, and correspond to the modern group *Hydromedusa*, though the character implied in the name does not always exist. *Apodes* is a synonym.

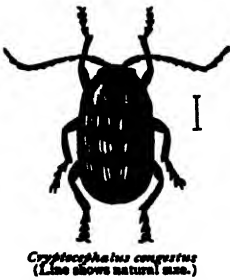
**cryptocarpic** (krip-tō-kār-pik), a. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Pertaining to or effected by means of cryptocarps or cystocarps.

**cryptocarpous** (krip-tō-kār-pus), a. [As *Cryptocarpace* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptocarpace*; not phanerocarpaceous.

**Cryptoccephalus** (krip-tō-sef'-al'-i-dēs), n. pl. [NL., < *Cryptoccephalus* + *-idae*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, typified by the genus *Cryptoccephalus*. It is related to the *Chrysomelidae*, in which it is sometimes merged.

**cryptoccephalous** (krip-tō-sef'-a-lus), a. [As *Cryptoccephalus* + *-ous*.] Having the head concealed.

**Cryptoccephalus** (krip-tō-sef'-a-lus), n. [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A genus of beetles, referred to the family *Chrysomelidae*, or made the type of a family *Cryptoccephalidae*. *C. sericus* is a small beetle, about a quarter of an inch long, of a brilliant golden-green color, abundant in Great Britain. *C. lineola* is a glossy black species, with red elytra bordered with black. 2. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A monster whose head is excessively small and does not appear externally. *Dunghoon*.



*Cryptoccephalus constrictus*  
(Line shows natural size.)

**Cryptocerata** (krip-tō-ser'-g-tā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κέρα, pl. κέρατα, horn.] A division of heteropterous hemipterous insects, including the aquatic families *Notonectidae*, *Nepidae*, and *Galgulidae*: opposed to *Gymnocerata*. Also called *Hydrocorrea*.

**cryptocerous** (krip-tō-ser'-g-rus), a. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + κέρα, horn, + *-ous*.] Having concealed antennae; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptocerata*.

**Cryptochirus** (krip-tō-kī'-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + χείρ, the hand.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the series *Oxyopodoidea*. The species live on corals, and are provided with a kind of pouch for the eggs and young.

*Cryptochirus* prefers to make his home in the more solid corals, where the young, settling down in the centre of a young polyp, kills it, while the surrounding polyps continuing to grow soon build a tubular dwelling for the crab. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 64.

**Cryptochiton** (krip-tōk'-i-ton), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + χiton, chiton.] A genus of polyplacophorous mollusks, or chitons. *C. stellata* is an example.

**crypto-Christian** (krip-tō-kris'-tī-an), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *Christian*.] One who is secretly a Christian.

Those Jews became Christians in apostolic times who were already what may be called *crypto-Christians*. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent*, p. 468.

**Cryptocochlides** (krip-tō-kōk'-li-dēs), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille, 1826), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κοχλίας, shell.] A section of pectinibranchiate gastropods, proposed for the genus *Sigareta*.

**cryptocrystalline** (krip-tō-kris'-tā-lin), a. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *crystalline*.] Indistinctly or imperfectly crystalline: used of a mineral whose structure is so fine that its crystalline character is not apparent to the eye, or which is semi-amorphous; also of a rock, or of its base, in which no definite character is discernible in the constituent particles, even with the microscope. See *microcrystalline*.

**cryptocrystallization** (krip-tō-kris'-tā-lī-sā-shun), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *crystallization*.] Crystallization yielding a crypto-crystalline structure.

**crypto-deist** (krip-tō-dē-ist), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *deist*.] One who is secretly a deist. He [Thomas Paine] was already a *crypto-deist*. *N. Z. Oakenham, Short Studies*, p. 244.

**Cryptodibranchia** (krip-tō-di-brang'-ki-ā), n. pl. [NL. (De Blainville, 1814), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchia*.] An order of cephaloporous mollusks containing all the cephalopoda: later called *Cryptodibranchiata*, and limited in range.

**Cryptodibranchiata** (krip-tō-di-brang'-ki-ā-tā), n. pl. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchiata*, q. v.] In De Blainville's system of classification (1824), an order of cephalopoda, containing the dibranchiata forms: same as *Acetabulifera* and *Dibranchiata*.

**cryptodibranchiate** (krip-tō-di-brang'-ki-āt), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptodibranchiata*; dibranchiate or acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.

**cryptodidymus** (krip-tō-did'-i-mus), n. [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δίδυμος, a twin.] In *teratology*, a monstrosity in which one fetus is found contained in another. *Dunghoon*.

**cryptodirus** (krip-tō-dī-rus), a. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *δέρμη*, the neck, throat, + *-ous*.] Having a concealed or concealable neck, as a tortoise in which the neck is so completely retractile that the head can be directly withdrawn into the shell: opposed to *pleurodirus*.

**Cryptodon** (krip-tō-don), n. [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + *δόντις*, Ionic *δόν* (*δόντις*) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidae*, having no hinge-teeth, whence the name.

**cryptodont** (krip-tō-dont), a. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *δόντις* (*δόντις*) = *E. tooth*.] Having concealed teeth, or not known to have teeth; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptodonta* or *Cryptodontia*.

**Cryptodontia** (krip-tō-don'ti-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. (as *Gr.*) of *cryptodont* (t): see *cryptodont*.] In *conch.*, a section or order of paleozoic bivalve mollusks, having the thin shell cryptodont, two ciboria, and entire pallial line.

**Cryptodontia** (krip-tō-don'ti-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. (as *L.*) of *cryptodont* (t): see *cryptodont*.] In Owen's system of classification, a family of extinct reptiles, of the order *Anomodontia*, having both jaws toothless. It contains the genera *Rhynchonotus* and *Oudenodon*, thus distinguished from *Dicynodon*.

**cryptogam** (krip-tō-gam), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A cryptogamous plant; a plant of the class *Cryptogamia*.

**Cryptogamia** (krip-tō-gā-mī-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *\*cryptogamus*, equiv. to *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization: see *cryptogamous* and *cryptogamy*.] In bot., in the Linnæan system of classification, the second great series and final class, which included all plants in which there were no stamens and pistils, and therefore no proper flowers: thus distinguished from the first series, *Phanogamia*. The name remains in general use, and the group is further characterized by the absence of a seed containing an embryo. The organs and methods of reproduction vary greatly, in some cases being closely analogous to those of phanogamous plants, while in the lowest no sexual character whatever is distinguishable. As improvements in the microscope have made possible a more thorough study of the *Cryptogamia*, their classification has been gradually modified and perfected, but it still remains to some extent unsettled, especially in regard to the lower groups. A division into higher and lower *cryptogams* is often made, corresponding to the *acrogamia* and *amphigamia* classes of De Candoille's arrangement, otherwise known as *acrogens* and *thallogens*. The first group are either vascular (including the *Filices*, *Marattiaceae*, and their allies, also called *Phytophytes*) or cellular (including the *Hepaticae* and *Musci*, unitedly called *Bryophytes*). The lower cryptogams are wholly cellular, and are variously subdivided, the usual division being into

*algae*, *Lichenes*, and *Fungi*. (See *acrogamia* and *amphigamia*.) The number of known species is very large. In *conch.*, within this group, alone are nearly twice as numerous as in the phanogamia. It is probable that in less explored regions many species are yet undiscovered.

**cryptogamian** (krip-tō-gā-mī-an), a. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Same as *cryptogamous*.

**cryptogamic** (krip-tō-gam-ik), a. [As *cryptogam* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the *Cryptogamia*; cryptogamous: as, *cryptogamic* botany.

There is good reason to believe that the first plants which appeared on this earth were cryptogamic. Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 402.

**cryptogamist** (krip-tō-gā-mist), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γάμος*, marriage.] One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

**cryptogamous** (krip-tō-gā-mus), a. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Having an obscure mode of fertilization, < *Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, obscure, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptogamia*. Also *cryptogamic*. **cryptogamy** (krip-tō-gā-mī), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Obscure fructification, as in plants of the class *Cryptogamia*. See *Cryptogamia*.

**cryptogram** (krip-tō-gram), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφω*, write.] A message or writing in secret characters or otherwise occult; a cryptograph.

**cryptograph** (krip-tō-grāf), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *γράφω*, write.] 1. Something written in secret characters or cipher.—2. A system of secret writing; a cipher.

**cryptographic** (krip-tō-grā-fik), a. [As *cryptograph* + *-al*.] Cryptographic. Boyle. **cryptographer** (krip-tō-grā-fēr), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *γράφω*, write.] One who writes in secret characters.

**cryptographic**, **cryptographical** (krip-tō-grā-fik, -i-kal), a. [As *cryptograph* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] 1. Written in secret characters or in cipher: as, a *cryptographic* despatch.—2. Designed or contrived for writing in secret characters: as, a *cryptographic* machine.

**cryptography** (krip-tō-grā-fī), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] 1. The act or art of writing in secret characters.—2. A system of secret or occult characters; that which is written in cipher.

The strange *cryptography* of Gaffarel in his *Starry Book of Heaven*. Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, III.

All which relates to the spirits, their names, speeches, shows, noises, clothing, actions, &c., were all *cryptography*: feigned relations, concealing true ones of a very different nature.

Hooker, in I. D'Israeli's *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 811.

**Cryptohypnus** (krip-tō-hīp'-nus), n. [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1836), irreg. < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + *υπνός* = *L. somnus*, sleep.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elatridae*, distinguished principally by the distinctly securiform terminal joint of the palpi, and the very short and oval, almost round, scutellum. It is a very large and wide-spread genus, comprising upward of 100 species, of which 34 are from North America. The smallest species of the family are found in this genus. *C. minutissimus* measuring less than one millimeter in length. The color is usually uniform black or yellowish-brown.

**cryptolite** (krip-tō-līt), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *λίθος*, stone.] A phosphate of cerium, occurring in minute crystals or grains embedded in the apatite of Arendal, Norway.

**cryptology** (krip-tō-lō-jī), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, secret, + *λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak.] Secret or occult language; cryptography.

**Cryptomonadina** (krip-tō-mon-ā-dī-nā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + *μονάδα* (*μονάδα*) = *unit*, + *-ina*.] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate infusorians of persistent form, undergoing complete fission and lacking an intestine and appendages.—2. In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Orythmonas*, *Chilomonas*, and *Nephroselmis*.

**cryptomonadine** (krip-tō-mon-ā-dī-n), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptomonadina*.

**cryptomorphite** (krip-tō-mōr-fīt), n. [*Gr. κρυπτός*, hidden, + *μορφή*, form, + *-itis*.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in white kernels with microcrystalline texture. *Crypton*, n. See *krypton*.

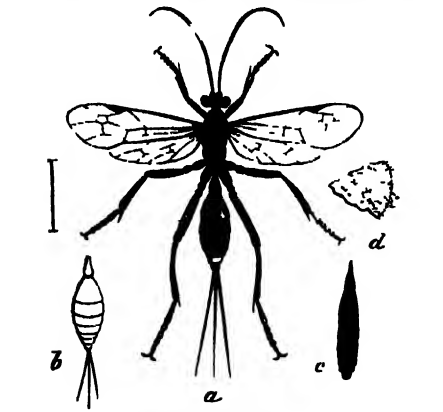
**Cryptomonas** (krip-tō-nā-mī'-s), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + *μονάδα*, thread.] A sub-order of the *Floricornes* among *Algae*, including about 150 species, mostly inhabiting warm seas. They are of purplish or rose-red color, with generally 8



*Cryptophagus rubens*,  
enlarged  
1. Female, with outer integument removed: a, labrum;  
f, palpi; g, outer maxilla;  
A, rudimentary maxilliped;  
A & a, wall of eye continued  
into rim of the aperture a, b;  
c, st. abdominal seta; A, ap-  
pendage. x Male.

The name is retained as the designation of one of the several genera into which the family *Pyraustidae* is now divided, containing such species as *C. cinereus*, *C. pilosus*, *C. taenipennis*, etc. See *Pyraustidae*.

**krýptus** (kríp'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt*.] A genus of Ichneumonidae,



*Cryptus extrematus*.

*a*, female of *C. extrematus* (line above, natural size); *b*, enlarged abdomen of *C. cinereus*, female; *c*, enlarged abdomen of *C. extrematus*, male; *d*, enlarged portion of wing of same.

of the family *Ichneumonidae*, typical of the subfamily *Cryptinae*. *C. extrematus* is a species which infests the American silkworm.

**crystal** (kris'tál), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *crystal*, also often erroneously *crystal*, *crystal*, etc., now acc. to L. spelling; < ME. *crystal*, *crystal*, < OF. *crystal*, *F. crystal* = Pr. Sp. *crystal* = Pg. *crystal* = It. *cristallo* = AS. *crystal* = D. *kristal* = OHG. *crystal*, MHG. *kristalle*, fem., *kristall*, masc., G. *krySTALL*, *kristall*, masc., = Dan. *kryстал* = Sw. *kristall*, < L. *crystallum*, ice, *crystal*, < Gr. κρυσταλλος, clear ice, ice, also rock-crystal (so called from its resemblance to ice, of which it was supposed to be a modified and permanent form); < κρυσταλλειν, freeze, < κρύος, cold, frost.] *L. n.* 1. In chem. and mineral, a body which, by the operation of molecular attraction, has assumed a definite internal structure with the form of a regular solid inclosed by a certain number of plane surfaces arranged according to the laws of symmetry. The internal structure is exhibited in the cleavage, in the behavior of sections in polarized light, etc. The external form is discussed under *crystallography* (which see). Crystals are obtained in the laboratory either by fusing substances by heat and allowing them gradually to cool, or by dissolving them in a fluid and then abstracting the latter by slow evaporation; also by the direct condensation of a vapor produced by sublimation, as in the case of arsenious acid, in the same way that snow-crystals are formed directly from water-vapor in the upper atmosphere. The name was first applied to the transparent varieties of quartz, specifically called *rock-crystal*.

There was a sea of glass like unto *crystal*. Rev. iv. 6. The term *crystal* is now applied to all symmetrical solid shapes assumed spontaneously by lifeless matter.

Huxley, *Physiology*, p. 58.

2. **Glass.** (a) Glass of a high degree of transparency and freedom from color. It is heavier than ordinary glass, because containing much oxide of lead. (b) Fine glass used for table-vessels or other table-service, or for ornamental pieces. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *cut glass*. (c) The glass cover of a watch-case.

3. A substance resembling rock-crystal or glass in its properties, especially in transparency and clearness.

Every man in this age has not a soul of *crystal*, for all men to read their actions through. Brau. and Fl., Philaster, l. 1.

4. In *her.*, the color white: said of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon, according to the system of blazoning by precious stones; *pearl*, however, is more commonly used.—5. A very fine wide white durant, once used for making nuns' veils.—**Axis of a crystal.** See *axial* and *crystallography*.—**Charcot's crystals.** In *pathol.*, colorless octahedral or rhomboidal crystals found in the sputum of asthmatic and bronchitic patients.—**Crystals of Venus.** Crystallized neutral acetate of copper. [*Venus* is here used as a symbol of copper (with allusion to *Cyprius*).] **Distorted crystal.** A crystal whose form varies more or less from the ideal geometrical solid which its symmetry requires. This is due to the extension of certain faces at the expense of others during the growth of the crystal, but in general without altering the interfacial angles. In fact, all crystals are more or less distorted.—**Embedded crystals.** Crystals enveloped within the mass of a rock or other mineral.—**Geonitiated crystal.** A twin or compound crystal, consisting of two or more parts bent at an angle to one another, as is common with the mineral rutile.—**Iceland crystal.** A variety of calcite or crystallized calcium carbonate brought from Iceland, remarkable for its transparency.—**Implanted crystals.** Crystals which pro-

ject from the free surface of a rock upon which they have been formed.—**Negative crystal.** (a) A cavity in a mineral mass having the form of a crystal, commonly that peculiar to the mineral itself. (b) In *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pink crystals.** Name as *pink salts*. See *salts*.—**Plastic crystal.** A trade-name for a kind of Portland cement composed of silica and alumina and traces of oxide of iron, lime, magnesia, and some alkali.—**Positive crystal.** In *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pseudomorphous crystal.** See *pseudomorph*.—**Replaced crystal.** A crystal having one plane or more in the place of each of its edges or angles.—**Rock-crystal, or mountain crystal.** A general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz. From their brilliancy such crystals are often popularly called *diamonds*, as *Lake George diamonds*, *Kristal diamonds*, etc.—**Twin crystal.** See *twin*.

II. *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.

His mistress  
Did hold his eyes lock'd in her crystal looks.  
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 4.

By crystal streams that murmur through the meads.  
Dryden.

In crystal currents of clear morning seas.  
Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

**Crystal Palace**, the large building, composed chiefly of glass and iron, erected in Hyde Park, London, for the universal exhibition of 1851, and subsequently re-erected at Sydenham, near London, as a permanent institution for public instruction and entertainment. The name has since been applied to other structures of like character.—**Crystal violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, resembling ordinary methyl violet in its application.

**crystallic** (kris-tál'ik), *a.* [*< crystal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to crystals or crystallization: as, *crystallic* force. Ashburner.

**crystalliferous** (kris-tál-lif'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. crystallum*, crystal, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*, + *-ous*.] Bearing or containing crystals.

**crystalligerous** (kris-tál-lif'g-rus), *a.* [*< L. crystallum*, crystal, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Bearing crystals: specifically applied to those spores of radiolarians which contain crystals.

In those individuals which produce *crystalligerous* swarm-spores, each spore encloses a small crystal.  
E. H. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 862.

**crystallin** (kris'tá-lín), *n.* [*< crystal* + *-in*.] 1. An albuminoid substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye: same as *globulin*.—2. In chem., an old name for aniline.

**crystalline** (kris'tá-lín or -lín), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. cristallin* = Pr. *cristallin* = Sp. *cristalino* = Pg. *crystalino* = It. *cristallino* = J. *kristallijn* = MHG. *kristallin*, G. *krySTALLIN* (cf. Dan. *krySTALLIN*, G. *krySTALLIN*; Sw. *kristallisk*), < L. *crystallinus*, < Gr. κρυστάλλινος, < κρυσταλλος, clear ice, crystal: see *crystal*.] *L. a.* 1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline*.  
Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

2. Relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallization.

Snow being apparently frozen cloud or vapour, aggregated by a confused action of *crystalline* laws. Whewell.

3. Formed by crystallization; of the nature of a crystal, especially as regards its internal structure, cleavage, etc.: opposed to *amorphous*.

The most definite of the properties of perfect chemical compounds is their *crystalline* structure.  
Whewell, *Hist. Scientific Ideas*, II. 28.

It [ice] is composed of *crystalline* particles, which, though in contact with one another, are, however, not packed together so as to occupy the least possible space.  
J. Croli, (*Climate and Cosmology*, p. 252.

4. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid: specifically applied in anatomy to several structures, as the *crystalline* humor, cones, etc. See below.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime,  
On the *crystalline* sky. Milton, P. L., vi. 772.

5. In *entom.*, reflecting light like glass: specifically applied to the ocelli or simple eyes when they are apparently colorless, resembling glass.—**Crystalline cones.** See *crystalline rods*.—**Crystalline heavens.** In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, two spheres imagined between the primum mobile, or outer circle of the heavens, which by its motion was supposed to carry around all within it, and the firmament.—**Crystalline humor or lens.** A lentiform pellucid body, composed of a transparent firm substance inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in front of the vitreous body and behind the iris of the eye. It is doubly convex, but the posterior surface is more convex than the anterior. The central part is more dense and firm than the exterior parts, and is made up of concentric lamellae. It is of high refracting power, and serves to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina and form a perfect image there. See *cut under eye*.—**Crystalline rods.** **Crystalline cones.** Cells specially modified as refractive bodies, forming the end-organs of the nervous apparatus of vision of the *Arthropoda*.

Each group separates off a transparent highly refractive substance, which forms the so-called *crystalline cone*. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 264.

**Crystalline style**, a flexible, transparent body of gritty appearance and unknown function, contained in the pharyngeal oesum of bivalve mollusks, as species of *Melema*.—**Crystalline ware**, a name given by Josiah Wedgwood to fine pottery of his manufacture veined in imitation of natural semi-precious stones, the veining generally going through the paste. Compare *granite-ware*, *agate-ware*.

II. *n.* A crystallized rock, or one only partially crystallized, as granite.

**crystallinity** (kris-tá-lín'í-ti), *n.* [*< crystalline* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being crystalline; crystalline structure.

The tendency to *crystallinity* observable in large masses of cast metal.  
Bryce, *Brit.*, XIII. 265.

**crystallisability, crystallisable, etc.** See *crystallisability, etc.*

**crystallite** (kris'tá-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-itis*.] 1. Whinstone cooled slowly after fusion.—2. The term suggested by Vogel-sang as a general name for aggregations of globulites in various forms. See *omulite*, *margarite*, and *longulite*. These terms are used exclusively in describing various groupings of minute drop-like bodies (globulites), seen under the microscope in thin sections of rocks. See *globulite*.

**crystallitis** (kris'tá-lit'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυσταλλος, crystal (crystalline lens), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, phacitis. Dunglison.

**crystallizability** (kris'tá-liz-áb-il'í-ti), *n.* The quality of being crystallizable; capability of being crystallized. Also spelled *crystallisability*.

The ready *crystallizability* of alumn. Ure, *Dict.*, I. 125.

**crystallizable** (kris'tá-liz-áb-il), *a.* [= *F. cristallisable* = Sp. *cristallizable*; as *crystallisable* + *-able*.] Capable of being crystallized or of assuming a crystalline structure. Also spelled *crystallisable*.

**crystallisation** (kris'tá-liz-á-shon), *n.* [= *F. cristallisation* = Sp. *cristalizacion* = Pg. *cristallizacão* = It. *cristallizzazione* = 1). *Crystallisation*; as *crystallisation* + *-ation*.] 1. The process by which the molecules of a substance which is in the state of a liquid (or vapor) unite in regular (crystalline) form when it solidifies by cooling or evaporation. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the molecules assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate form according to its natural laws, but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the external form may be more or less irregular. An amorphous solid body may also undergo partial crystallization by a molecular rearrangement, giving it a more or less complete crystalline structure, as, for instance, in the iron of a railroad-bridge after long use. See *crystallography*.

2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallization.

Also spelled *crystallization*. **Alternate crystallization**, a species of crystallization which takes place when several crystallizable substances having little affinity for one another are present in the same solution. The substance which is largest in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, in part; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to crystallize; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers from the same solution.—**Water of crystallization**, water which is held by certain salts as a part of their crystalline structure, but is not inherent in the molecule. Thus, common sodium carbonate, when it crystallizes from a solution, contains for each molecule of sodium carbonate ten molecules of water. This is so weakly held that it escapes as vapor in dry air at ordinary temperatures. The crystalline form of the salt often depends on the number of molecules of water which the crystals contain. Water of crystallization differs from combined water in that it does not belong to the molecular structure, but only to the crystalline structure, of the substance.

**crystallize** (kris'tá-liz), *v.*; *prét.* and *pp.* *crystallized*, *ppr. crystallising*. [= *F. cristalliser* = Sp. *cristalizar* = Pg. *cristallizar* = It. *cristallizzare* = D. *kristalliseren* = G. *kristallisieren* = Dan. *krySTALLISERE* = Sw. *kristallisera*; as *crystal* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. κρυστάλλιζω, be clear as crystal.] *L. trans.* 1. To cause to assume a crystalline structure or shape; form into crystals: often used figuratively.

Bodies which are perfectly *crystallized* exhibit the most complete regularity and symmetry of form.  
Whewell, *Hist. Scientific Ideas*, I. 265.

Around the Academy are *crystallized* several literary enterprises, the fame of which is reflected upon it.  
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 28.

2. To change to the state of crystal. [Rare.]

When the Winters keener breath began  
To *crystallize* the Baltic Ocean,  
To glaze the Lakes.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Handy-Crafts

II. *intrans.* 1. To be converted into a crystal; unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a regular solid.—2. Figuratively—(a) To assume a definite form and fixity, as an opinion, view, or idea, at first indeterminate or vague; take substantial and definite shape: as, public opinion on this subject is beginning to *crystallize*.

There is ever a tendency of the most hurtful kind to allow opinions to *crystallize* into creeds.  
Jevons, *Pol. Econ.*, p. 206.

(b) To assume (as a number of opinions, views, or ideas, at first unsettled or diverse) a definite form, and become concentrated upon or collected round a given subject.

Also spelled *crystallise*.

**crystalliser** (kris'ta-lī-sēr), *n.* That which causes or assists in crystallization; something employed in a process of crystallisation. Also spelled *crystallizer*.

They (boilers) may be emptied at pleasure into lower receivers, called *crystallizers*, by means of leaden syphons and long-necked funnels.

Ure, Dict., I. 150.

**crystalloid** (kris'ta-lōid), *n.* [*< crystal(l) + od.*] The od of crystals, or a supposed odic force derived from crystallization. See *od*.

Instead of saying the "od derived from crystallization," we may name this product *crystalloid*.

Riesbeck, *Dynamism* (trans. 1851), p. 294.

**crystallo-engraving** (kris'ta-lō-en-grā'ving), *n.* A method of ornamenting glass by means of casts of a design which are placed on the inner surface of the metal mold in which the glass vessel is formed, become embedded in the surface of the glass, and are removed with it. When the material forming the cast is separated from the glass vessel, the design is left in intaglio.

**crystallogenic, crystallogenical** (kris'ta-lō-jen'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< crystallogeny + -ic, -ical.*] Relating to crystallogeny; crystal-producing: as, *crystallogenic attraction*.

**crystallogeny** (kris'ta-lōj'e-ni), *n.* [= *F. cristallogénie*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-γενεα*, *< -γενε*, producing.] In crystal., that department of science which treats of the production of crystals.

**crystallographer** (kris'ta-lōg'rā-fēr), *n.* [As *crystallography + -er*.] One who describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

In the present condition of science, minerals, considered as such, and not as geological materials, fall rather within the province of the chemist and crystallographer.

H. Forbes, *Literary Papers*, p. 165.

**crystallographic, crystallographical** (kris'ta-lō-grāf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. cristallographique*; as *crystallography + -ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to crystallography.

When a beam of light passes . . . through Iceland spar parallel to the crystallographic axis, there is no double refraction.

Tyndall, *Light and Heat*, p. 103.

**crystallographically** (kris'ta-lō-grāf'ik-al-i), *adv.* With regard to crystallography or its principles; as in crystallography. *Whewell*.

**crystallography** (kris'ta-lōg'rā-fī), *n.* [= *F. cristallographie* = *Sp. cristalografía* = *Pg. cristallographia* = *It. cristallografia* = *D. kristallografie* = *Dan. kristallografi*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] 1. The science of the process of crystallization, and of the forms and structure of crystals. The following are the generally adopted systems of crystallization, based upon the degree of symmetry which characterizes the different forms, but defined according to the length and inclination of the assumed axes: (a) the *isometric*, characterized by three rectangular axes, all of equal length; (b) the *tetragonal*, by three rectangular axes, two of which are of equal length; (c) the *rhombic* (and *rhomboidal*), by four axes, three of equal length, in the same plane, and inclined to one another at an angle of 60°, the fourth of different length, and at right angles to the plane of the other three; (d) the *orthorhombic*, by three rectangular axes of unequal length; (e) the *monoclinic*, by three axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other; and (f) the *triclinic*, by three axes, all oblique to one another. (See these names.) Instead of *isometric*, the terms *monometric*, *cubic*, and *regular* are sometimes used; instead of *tetragonal*, *dimeric*; instead of *orthorhombic*, *trimetric* or *rhombic*; instead of *monoclinic*, *monosymmetric* or *oblique*; and instead of *triclinic*, *asymmetric* or *anorthic*. The isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic systems are sometimes spoken of collectively as *orthometric*, and the monoclinic and triclinic as *dimeric*; similarly the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have been called *isodimeric*. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystals and crystallization.

**crystalloid** (kris'ta-lōid), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. cristalloïde* = *It. cristalloide*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλοειδής*, *< κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-ειδής*, shape.] 1. *a.* Resembling a crystal.

The grouping . . . of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 6.

II. *n.* 1. The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power, when in solution, of passing easily through membranes, as parchment-paper, and which he found to be of a crystalline character. Metallic salts and organic bodies, as sugar, morphine, and oxalic acid, are crystalloids. They are the opposite of *colloids*, which have not this permeating power. See *colloid*.

The relatively small-atomed *crystalloids* have immensely greater diffusive power than the relatively large-atomed colloids.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 7.

2. A protein crystal—that is, a granule of protein in the form of a crystal, differing from an organic crystal in the inconstancy of its angles and in its property of swelling when immersed in water. Such crystalloids are of various forms and usually colorless.

**crystalloidal** (kris'ta-lōi'dal), *a.* [*< crystalloid + -al*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a crystalloid.

The same condition could be produced by nearly all crystalloidal substances.

B. W. Richardson, *Prevent. Med.*, p. 90.

**crystallogology** (kris'ta-lōj'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. cristallologie* = *Pg. cristalogogia*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which considers the structure of bodies in inorganic nature so far as it is the result of cohesive attraction. It embraces crystallography, which treats of the geometrical form of crystals, and crystallogeny, which discusses their origin and method of formation.

**crystallogmagnetic** (kris'ta-lō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *μάγνης* (*μαγνη-*), magnet, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystallized bodies, especially the behavior of a crystal in a magnetic field; as, "*crystallogmagnetic action*," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 377.

**crystallogmancy** (kris'ta-lō-man-sī), *n.* [= *F. cristallomanie*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *μανία*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal globe, etc., formerly in high esteem. The operator first muttered over the crystal (a beryl was preferred) certain formulas of prayer, and then gave it into the hands of a young man or a virgin, who thereupon, by oral communication from spirits in the crystal, or by written characters as in it, was supposed to receive the information desired.

**crystallogmetry** (kris'ta-lōm'e-trī), *n.* [= *F. cristallométrie*, *< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *-μετρία*, *< μέτρον*, a measure.] The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

*Crystallogmetry* was early recognized as an authorized test of the difference of the substances which nearly resembled each other.

Whewell.

**crystallogtype** (kris'ta-lō-tīp), *n.* [*< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a photographic picture on a translucent material, as glass.

**crystallogurgy** (kris'ta-lōr-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. κρυσταλλος*, crystal, + *εργον* = *E. work*.] The process of crystallization.

**crystalwort** (kris'ta-l-wért), *n.* One of the *Hepaticæ* of the suborder *Ricciaceæ*.

III. The chemical symbol of *caesium*.

O. S. An abbreviation of (a) *Court of Session*; (b) *Clerk of the Signet*; (c) *Custos Signilli*, Keeper of the Seal; (d) *con sordini* (which see).

O. S. A. An abbreviation of (a) *Confederate States of America*; (b) *Confederate States Army*.

O. S. N. An abbreviation of *Confederate States Navy*.

C-spring (sē'spring), *n.* A carriage-spring shaped like the letter C.

ct. An abbreviation of (a) *cent*; (b) *count*; (c) *court*.

**ctenidia**, *n.* Plural of *ctenidium*.

**ctenidial** (te-nid'i-al), *a.* [*< ctenidium + -al*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of a ctenidium: as, *ctenidial gills* or *plumes*; *ctenidial respiration*.

**ctenidiobranchia** (te-nid'i-ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. κτενίδιον*, a little comb (see *ctenidium*), + *βράχια*, gills.] Same as *ctenidiobranchiata*.

**ctenidiobranchiata** (te-nid'i-ō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenidiobranchiatus*: see *ctenidiobranchiata*.] 1. A suborder or superfamily of xygobranchiate gastropods, having paired ctenidia functioning as gills. It contains the *Hahobidae* and *Fessurellidae*, or sea-eels and keyhole-limpets.—2. A suborder of palliate or tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, containing those which retain the ctenidia as functional gills, as the *Tornatellidae*, *Bullidae*, *Aplysiidae*, etc.

**ctenidiobranchiate** (te-nid'i-ō-brang'ki-ā'tē), *a.* [NL., *< ctenidiobranchiatus*; as *Ctenidiobranchia + -atus*: see *-ate*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenidiobranchiata*.

**ctenidium** (te-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ctenidia* (-ā). [NL., *< Gr. κτενίδιον*, dim. of *κτενίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] One of the gill-combs, gill-plumes, or primitive branchial organs of mollusks; the respiratory organ of a mollusk in a generalized stage of development. A ctenidium is always a gill, but a gill may not be a ctenidium, since a respiratory function may be assumed by some part of the body which is not ctenidial in a morphological sense.

On either side of the neck there may be seen an oval yellowish body, the rudimentary gills or *ctenidia*.

Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh, XXXII. 604.

**Otenisa** (te-ni'sā), *n.* [NL., irreg. *< (Gr. κτενίς*, *κτεν*, comb, *< κτενίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.) A genus of spiders, of the family *Mygalidae*. The species are of large size, and are among those known as trap-door spiders, such as *C. orientalis* of Europe and *C. californica* of the western United States. They are remarkable for forming in the ground a habitation consisting of a long cylindrical tube, protected at the top by a circular door, which is connected to the tube by a huge. The lid is made of alternate layers of earth and web, and when shut can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding soil.

**ctenobranch** (ten'ō-brang'k), *a.* and *n.* [*< (Ctenobranchia)*.] 1. *a.* Having a pectinate gill; ctenobranchiate.

II. *n.* A ctenobranchiate gastropod; one of the *Ctenobranchiata*.

Are we to accept this view of Lankoster and to consider the gill as we find it in most *ctenobranchs* derived from a ctenidium by modification, or shall we regard the common form of ctenobranch gill as the most primitive?

Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins, III. 44.

**Otenobranchia** (ten'ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< (Gr. κτενίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *βράχια*, gills.] Same as *Ctenobranchiata*.

**Otenobranchiata** (ten'ō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenobranchiatus*: see *ctenobranchiata*.] In Van der Hoeven's classification, the tenth family of mollusks, characterised by spiral shells, and by having the branchial cavity (in which there are sometimes three branchia, sometimes two, and sometimes only one) composed of numerous leaves like the teeth of a comb, and contained in the last turn of the shell. They have two tentacles and two eyes, the latter often pedicellate. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation are distinct. There are both fresh- and salt-water species. The whole is the best-known member of the family. The *Ctenobranchiata* are now regarded as a suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, containing upward of 20 families. Also called *Pectinobranchiata* (which see).

**ctenobranchiate** (ten'ō-brang'ki-ā'tē), *a.* [*< NL. ctenobranchiatus*; as *Ctenobranchia + -atus*: see *-ate*.] Having pectinate gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Ctenobranchiata*.

**ctenocyst** (ten'ō-sist), *n.* [NL., *< (Gr. κτενίς* (*κτεν-*), comb, + *κύστις*, a bladder (cyst).] The characteristic sense-organ of the ctenophorans, regarded as probably an auditory capsule; a large vesicle situated at the aboral pole, with a clear fluid and vibratile otoliths. See *Ctenophora*.

**ctenodactyl, ctenodactyle** (ten'ō-dak'til), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ctenodactylus*.

**Otenodactylus** (ten'ō-dak'ti-l'us), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ctenodactylus + -us*.] A subfamily of hystericomorph rodents, of the family *Octodontidae*; the comb-rats, so called from the comb-like fringing of the toes. They are exceptional among the hystericomorph animals in not having four back teeth above and below on each side. In *Ctenodactylus* the molars are three in each half jaw above and below, there being no premolars; and in *Prestator*, the only other genus, these teeth are minute. The *Ctenodactylinae* have some relationship with the jerboas, though totally different in appearance. They are confined to Africa.

**Otenodactylus** (ten'ō-dak'ti-l'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κτενίς* (*κτεν-*), a comb, + *δακτύλος*, a finger or



Comb-eat (*Ctenodactylus masoni*).



toe.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Otenodactylinae*. There is but one species, *C. masoni*, Mason's comb-rat, also called *gundi*, about the size of a large member of the genus *Arvicola*, with very small ears, a mere stump of a tail, and lengthened hind limbs.

**Otenodipteridae** (ten-ō-dip-ter'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., short for \**Otenodontodipteridae*; < *Otenodus* (-dōnt-) + *Dipterus* + -ida.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of dipnoous fishes, including forms with a heteroecial caudal fin, gular plates, cycloid scales, and two pairs of molars, as well as one pair of vomerine teeth. The species are extinct, and so far as known, were peculiar to the Devonian age.

**Otenodipterine** (ten-ō-dip-ter'-in), n. One of the *Otenodipterini*.

**Otenodipterini** (ten-ō-dip-ter'-i-ni), n. pl. [NL., short for \**Otenodontodipterini*; < *Otenodus* (-dōnt-) + *Dipterus* (these two genera composing the group) + -ini.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of crossopostegian fishes, with etenodont dentition, cycloid scales, and two dorsal fins.

**Otenodiscus** (ten-ō-dis'-kus), n. [NL., < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + δίσκος, disk.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Asteriidae*, or *Asteropectinidae*, having a pentagonal form with very short arms. *C. crispatus* is a North Atlantic species.

**Otenodont** (ten-ō-dōnt), a. [< Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + ὀνίς (ōni-) = E. tooth.] Possessing etenodont teeth. Huxley.

**Otenodus** (ten-ō-dus), n. [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + ὀνίς (ōni-) = E. tooth.] In Whitl., a genus of dipnoous fishes having the transverse crests of the teeth armed with short teeth and thus somewhat resembling a comb. The species lived during the Carboniferous and Permian periods.

**Otenoid** (ten-ō'id), a. and n. [< Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + εἶδος, form.] I. a. 1. Comb-like; pectinate: specifically applied—(a) to a form of scales in fishes in which the posterior margin is pectinate, or beset with small spinules (see cut under *scales*); (b) to a form of dentition in fishes in which the teeth have comb-like ridges.—2. Pertaining to the *Otenoidae*; having etenoid scales, as a fish.

II. n. A fish with etenoid scales; one of the *Otenoidae*.

**Otenoidean** (ten-ō'id-ē-an), a. and n. I. a. Belonging to the order *Otenoidae*.

II. n. A fish of the order *Otenoidae*.

Also *Otenoidean*.

**Otenoidae** (ten-ō'id-ē-i), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + εἶδος, form.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders of the class fishes, containing those in which the scales are etenoid or pectinate. It was the third order of Agassiz's early classification, and contrasted with others called *Cycloidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Pisces*. It comprised most of the acanthopterygians, but proved to be an entirely artificial group, and is not now in use.

**Otenoidian** (ten-ō'id-ē-an), a. and n. Same as *Otenoidean*.

**Otenolabridae** (ten-ō-lab'-ri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + ὀνίς (ōni-), a fish.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, supposed to be allied to the *Labridae*, but having etenoid scales: a disused synonym of *Pomacentridae*.

**Otenolabroid** (ten-ō-lab'-roid), a. and n. [< *Otenolabrus* + -oid.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Otenolabridae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Otenolabridae*; a pomacentrid. Sir J. Richardson.

**Otenolabrus** (ten-ō-lā'-brus), n. [NL., < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + ὀνίς (ōni-), a fish.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridae*, closely related to *Labrus*, but having a pectinate preoperculum, whence the name. The common cunner is *C. asperus*. See cut under *cunner*.

**Otenomys** (ten-ō-mis), n. [NL., < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + μῦς = E. mouse.] A genus

of hystriocomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidae* and subfamily *Octodontinae*: so named from the comb-like fringe of bristles on the hind feet. It contains several South American species of grayish or brownish animals, usually from 8 to 10 inches long, with a tail from 2 to 3 inches in length, small eyes, rudimentary ears, and a stout form. They resemble guinea-pigs, and are highly fossorial, burrowing like moles, or like the *Geomys*, which they represent in their economy. The best-known species is *C. brasiliensis*, called *tucu-tucu*. Another is *C. magellanicus*.

**Otenophor** (ten-ō-fōr), a. [NL. *Otenophorus*, < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + φέρω, -bearing, < φέρω = E. bear.] Comb-bearing: applied to the type of structure represented by the *Otenophorans* among coelenterates.

The *Otenophor* type has fundamentally the form of a sphere, beset with eight meridional rows of vibratile plates, which, working like oars, serve for locomotion.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 211.

**Otenophora**<sup>1</sup> (te-nōf'-ō-rā), n. [NL., fem. sing. of *Otenophorus*: see *Otenophor*.] 1. A genus of crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidae*, characterized by the lateral processes of the antennal joints of the male, whence the name. There are 6 European and 7 North American species. The larvae live in dead wood. The genus was founded by Meigen in 1803.

2. A genus of spiders, of the family *Therididae*, based by Blackwall in 1870 upon a Sicilian species, *C. monticola*.

**Otenophora**<sup>2</sup> (te-nōf'-ō-rā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *Otenophorus*: see *Otenophor*.] A class of *Coelenterata*; formerly, an order of *acalophs*.

They are pellicled gelatinous marine organisms, are radially symmetrical, and swim by means of eight meridional ciliary bands, rows of pectinations on *Otenophora*, whence the name. In form they are spheroidal or cylindrical, rarely caudate. They possess an esophageal tube and a gastrovascular system, and often two lateral retractile tentacles, but no corallum. They are hermaphrodite, reproduction being by ova discharged through the mouth. A localized sense-organ called a *ctenocyst* is present. The nematocysts are usually wanting, but are represented by organs known as stinging or prehensile cells, the base of which is a spirally coiled thread, while the free extremity is enlarged, projecting, and glutinous. The *Otenophora* are divided by some into four orders, *Lobata*, *Tentaculata*, *Nematata*, and *Eurytomata*; by others directly into a number of families. Such forms as *Eurytomata*, *Centum*, *Cyrtopne*, and *Beros* are severally characteristic of the main divisions. Also called *Ctenophora*.

**Otenophoral** (te-nōf'-ō-rā), a. [As *Otenophor* + -al.] Comb-bearing: applied to the parts or system of organs of the *Otenophorans* which bear the fringes.

**Otenophoran** (te-nōf'-ō-rā), a. and n. [< *Otenophora* + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Otenophora*; having the characters of the *Otenophora*; *Otenophorous*. II. n. One of the *Otenophora*.

An Actinia with only eight mesenteries, and these exceedingly thick, whereby the intermesenteric chambers would be reduced to canals; with two aboral pores instead of the one pore which exists in *Ceranthus*; and with eight bands of cilia corresponding with the reduced intermesenteric chambers, would have all the essential peculiarities of a *Otenophoran*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 164.

**Otenophore** (ten-ō-fōr), n. [NL. *Otenophorus*: see *Otenophor*.] 1. One of the eight fringed or ciliated comb-bearing locomotive organs peculiar to the *Otenophora*.—2. A member of the class *Otenophora*; a *Otenophoran*.

**Otenophoric** (ten-ō-fōr'-ik), a. [As *Otenophor* + -ic.] Same as *Otenophorous*.

**Otenophorous** (te-nōf'-ō-rus), a. [As *Otenophor* + -ous.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Otenophora*.

In early life . . . the Alciopids are parasitic in the *Otenophorous* coelenterates, but later become free.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 428.

**Otenophyllum** (ten-ō-fil'-um), n. [NL., < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, named by Schimper in allusion to the comb-like appearance of the leaflets on the frond. It belongs to the cycads, and occurs in rocks of Liassic and Jurassic age in various parts of Europe. The genus *Otenophyllum* as instituted by Schimper includes various forms previously referred by authors to *Pterophyllum*, *Pterocarpites*, and *Zamia*.

**Otenopyschilus** (ten-ōp-tik'-i-us), n. [NL., < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + πύχσις, a fold.] A

genus of fossil selachians of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, containing sharks now referred to the family *Petalodontidae*, but formerly to *Cestracodontidae*.

**Otenostomata** (ten-ō-stō-mā-tā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + ὄστρον (ōstro-n), mouth.] A division of gymnoleptans polyzoans having the cell-opening closed by marginal setae, and no vibracula nor avicularia. It is represented by the families *Vesiculariidae* and *Alcyonidiidae*.

**Otenostomatous** (ten-ō-stō-mā-tus), a. [< *Otenostomata* + -ous.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Otenostomata*: as, a *Otenostomatous* polyzoan. Also *Otenostomatus*.

**Otenucha** (te-nū'-kū), n. [NL. (Kirby, 1857), < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + τέχνη, have.] A genus of moths, of the family *Lithosiidae*, having 8-jointed palpi, longer than the head, with the first and second equal and the third shorter. It is distinctively a new-world genus, and the species are found in North and South America.

**Othalamidae** (tha-lam'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Othalamus* + -idae.] A family of thoracic cirripedes.

**Othalamus** (thal'-a-mus), n. [NL., an irreg. form, perhaps a transposition of *Othlamalus*, < Gr. ὄθραλος, near the ground, low, akin to *χαῖμα*, on the ground: see *chamoleon*, etc.] The typical genus of the family *Othalamidae*.

**Ou**. The chemical symbol of copper (Latin *cuprum*).

**cuadra** (kwā'-drā), n. [Sp., a square, < L. *quadra*, a square, a bit, piece, prop. fem. of (L.L.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrate*, *square*.] A linear measure of the states of Spanish South America, but unknown in Spain, and consequently to the metrological handbooks. It was originally 400 feet of castle, afterward 333, and now contains in different states 166, 150, and 80 varas. In the provinces of the Argentine Republic it contains 150 local varas, except in Tucuman, where it has 166. In the United States of Colombia, Uruguay, etc., it contains 100 varas. It is also used as a square measure. The Argentine *cuadra* contains over 4 English acres, the Uruguayan barely 2.

**cuamara** (kwa-mā'-rā), n. [Native name.] The wood of *Dipteryx odorata*, a leguminous tree of British Guiana, which yields the Tonka bean. It is hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for shafts, mill-wheels, cogs, etc.

**cuartas** (kwā'-tās), n. [< Sp. *cuarta*, a fourth part, quarter: see *quart*, *quarter*.] An inferior kind of Cuban tobacco, used as a filling for cigars. Also called *cuartel*.

**cuartilla** (kwā'-tē'-lyā), n. [Sp., dim. of *cuarto*, fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] 1. A Spanish measure of capacity, especially for liquids: not to be confounded with the *cuartillo*. It corresponds to the Arabian *makuk*, being  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the *moyo* (Arabian *muud*) of Valladolid. It derives its name from being the fourth part of the *cantara*. According to the standard of Toledo it contains 1.06 United States (old wine) gallons (previous to 1801, 4.125 liters); but on the basis of the *arrobe menor*, used for oil, it is equivalent to only 0.83 of the same gallon.

2. A Spanish dry measure, one fourth of a fanega, equal in Castile to 13.7 liters, or 1½ Winchester pecks. In Buenos Ayres, where it is the chief dry measure, it is 34.32 liters, or 0.97 Winchester bushel. In Entre Rios it is 34.41 liters.

3. A South American measure of land equal to 25,000 square varas.

**cuartillo** (kwā'-tē'-lyō), n. [Sp., masc. dim. of *cuarto*, fourth. Cf. *cuartilla*.] 1. A Spanish liquid measure, one fourth of an *asumbre*: not to be confounded with the *cuartilla*. In the last system of Spanish measures it was equal to 0.5042 liter, or 1.06 United States (old wine) pints (previous to 1801, to 0.516 liter); but milk was sold by a *cuartillo* one fourth larger. 2. *Cuartillo* of Alicante was larger, being 0.722 liter, or 1.525 United States pints.

3. A dry measure of Spain, one fourth of a *celestine*, equal to 1.142 liters, or about one sixth of a Winchester peck.—4. A Mexican and South American coin, the fourth part of a real, or about 3½ cents.

**cuarto** (kwā'-tō), n. [Sp., fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] 1. A copper coin struck in Spain for circulation in Manila, current as the 160th part of a dollar.—2. A measure of land in Buenos Ayres, since 1870 one fourth of a hectare.

**cubl** (kub), n. [Origin obscure; not recorded in ME.; perhaps Celtic, < Ir. *cub*, a cub, whelp, dog (cf. Gael. *cuain*, a litter of whelps), < Ir. Gael. *cu* = W. of, a dog, = E. *hound*.] The native E. word for cub is *whelp*, q. v.] 1. The young of certain quadrupeds, especially of the bear, fox, and wolf, also of the lion and tiger (more commonly *whelp*), and rarely of the dog and some others; a puppy; a whelp.—2. A

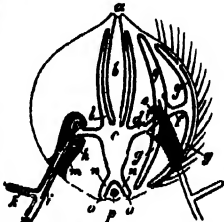


Diagram of *Pleurobrachia*, one of the *Otenophora*.

a, mouth; b, stomach; c, infundibulum; d, horizontal canal; e, one of its branches, dividing at f into two branches which open into the longitudinal canal; g, g, parallel with which the ciliated areas run; h, sac of tentacles; i, with one of its branches; j, lateral parallel with stomach; k, ciliated area; l, m, n, o, p, apertures, q, q, on each side of p, the ganglion and lithocyst or *ctenocyst*.

The *Otenophora* are divided by some into four orders, *Lobata*, *Tentaculata*, *Nematata*, and *Eurytomata*; by others directly into a number of families. Such forms as *Eurytomata*, *Centum*, *Cyrtopne*, and *Beros* are severally characteristic of the main divisions. Also called *Ctenophora*.

**Otenophoral** (te-nōf'-ō-rā), a. [As *Otenophor* + -al.] Comb-bearing: applied to the parts or system of organs of the *Otenophorans* which bear the fringes.

**Otenophoran** (te-nōf'-ō-rā), a. and n. [< *Otenophora* + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Otenophora*; having the characters of the *Otenophora*; *Otenophorous*.

II. n. One of the *Otenophora*.

An Actinia with only eight mesenteries, and these exceedingly thick, whereby the intermesenteric chambers would be reduced to canals; with two aboral pores instead of the one pore which exists in *Ceranthus*; and with eight bands of cilia corresponding with the reduced intermesenteric chambers, would have all the essential peculiarities of a *Otenophoran*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 164.

**Otenophore** (ten-ō-fōr), n. [NL. *Otenophorus*: see *Otenophor*.] 1. One of the eight fringed or ciliated comb-bearing locomotive organs peculiar to the *Otenophora*.—2. A member of the class *Otenophora*; a *Otenophoran*.

**Otenophoric** (ten-ō-fōr'-ik), a. [As *Otenophor* + -ic.] Same as *Otenophorous*.

**Otenophorous** (te-nōf'-ō-rus), a. [As *Otenophor* + -ous.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Otenophora*.

In early life . . . the Alciopids are parasitic in the *Otenophorous* coelenterates, but later become free.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 428.

**Otenophyllum** (ten-ō-fil'-um), n. [NL., < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, named by Schimper in allusion to the comb-like appearance of the leaflets on the frond. It belongs to the cycads, and occurs in rocks of Liassic and Jurassic age in various parts of Europe. The genus *Otenophyllum* as instituted by Schimper includes various forms previously referred by authors to *Pterophyllum*, *Pterocarpites*, and *Zamia*.

**Otenopyschilus** (ten-ōp-tik'-i-us), n. [NL., < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + πύχσις, a fold.] A

genus of fossil selachians of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, containing sharks now referred to the family *Petalodontidae*, but formerly to *Cestracodontidae*.

**Otenostomata** (ten-ō-stō-mā-tā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + ὄστρον (ōstro-n), mouth.] A division of gymnoleptans polyzoans having the cell-opening closed by marginal setae, and no vibracula nor avicularia. It is represented by the families *Vesiculariidae* and *Alcyonidiidae*.

**Otenostomatous** (ten-ō-stō-mā-tus), a. [< *Otenostomata* + -ous.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Otenostomata*: as, a *Otenostomatous* polyzoan. Also *Otenostomatus*.

**Otenucha** (te-nū'-kū), n. [NL. (Kirby, 1857), < Gr. κρεῖς (krei-), a comb, + τέχνη, have.] A genus of moths, of the family *Lithosiidae*, having 8-jointed palpi, longer than the head, with the first and second equal and the third shorter. It is distinctively a new-world genus, and the species are found in North and South America.

**Othalamidae** (tha-lam'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Othalamus* + -idae.] A family of thoracic cirripedes.

**Othalamus** (thal'-a-mus), n. [NL., an irreg. form, perhaps a transposition of *Othlamalus*, < Gr. ὄθραλος, near the ground, low, akin to *χαῖμα*, on the ground: see *chamoleon*, etc.] The typical genus of the family *Othalamidae*.

**Ou**. The chemical symbol of copper (Latin *cuprum*).



Tucu-tucu (*Ctenomys brasiliensis*).

coarse or uncouth boy or girl: in contempt or reproach.

O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be  
When time hath sowed a grain on thy case?

Shak., T. H., v. 1.

**Hence**—34. An assistant to a physician or surgeon in a hospital. [London, Eng.]

At St. Thomas's Hospital, anno 1703, the grand committee resolved "that no surgeon should have more than three Cubs."

**cub<sup>1</sup>** (kub), v.; pret. and pp. *cubbed*, ppr. *cubbing*. [*cub<sup>1</sup>*, n.] I. *trans.* To bring forth, as a cub or cubs.

II. *intrans.* Contemptuously, to bring forth young, as a woman.—To cub it, to live as or act the part of a cub. [Rare.]

Long before Romulus cubbed it with wolves, and Remus scorned earth-works. T. Witherop, Cecil Dremee, iv.

**cub<sup>2</sup>** (kub), n. [E. dial., prob. a var. (the more orig. form) of *cub* in the general sense of 'roundish lump': see *cub*, and cf. *cub<sup>3</sup>*, which is in part a var. of *cub<sup>2</sup>*. Cf. *cub<sup>3</sup>*.] A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

**cub<sup>3</sup>** (kub), n. [To be considered with the dim. *cubby<sup>3</sup>*, q. v.; prob. of I.G. origin; cf. I.G. *kubje* (dim.), > E. *cubby*), to-kubje, also *kübbung*, a shed or lean-to for cattle; *bekubbelt*, narrow, contracted, crowded for room; cf. also D. *kub*, *kubbe*, a fish-trap, which suggests a connection with *cubby<sup>2</sup>*, a creel. In the sense of 'cupboard,' *cub* may be an abbr. of the old form *cubbord*.] 1. A stall for cattle; a crib.

I would rather have such in cub or kennel than in my closet or at my table. Landor.

2. A chest; a bin.

When the ore (in copper-smelting) is sufficiently calcined, it is let down into the cubs or vaults beneath. Kneyc. Brit., VI. 348.

3. A cupboard.

The great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and not in any cub of the library.

Abp. Laud, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 182.

[Local or obsolete in all uses.]

**cub<sup>4</sup>** (kub), v. t. [See *cub<sup>3</sup>*, n.] To shut up or confine.

To be cubbed up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him? Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 211.

Art thou of Bethlehem's noble college free,  
Stark staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt the sea,  
Cub'd in a cabin? Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v.

**Cuba** *bast*. See *bast<sup>1</sup>*, 1.

**cubage** (kü'bä), n. [*cube* + *-age*.] 1. The act or process of determining the cubic contents of something; cubature.

The next chapter on the cubage of the cranial cavity Nature, XXXIII. 4.

2. The cubic contents measured.

**Cuba** (kü'ban), a. and n. [*Cuba* + *-an*.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Cuba, a large island of the West Indies belonging to Spain.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Cuba. —2. [l. c.] Same as *cubanite*.

**cubangle** (kü'ang'gl), n. [*L. cubus*, cube, + *angulus*, angle.] The solid angle formed by three lines meeting at right angles to one another, as in a corner of a cube.

**cubanite** (kü'ban-ite), n. [*(cuban + -ite)*.] A sulphid of copper and iron, of a bronze-yellow color, intermediate between pyrite and chalcoppyrite, first found in Cuba. Also called *cuban*.

**cubation<sup>1</sup>** (kü-bä'shon), n. [*L. cubatio* (n.), < *cubare*, lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining. Ash.

**cubation<sup>2</sup>** (kü-bä'shon), n. Same as *cubature*.

**cubator<sup>1</sup>** (kü'bä-tör), a. and n. [*ML. \*cubatorius* (neut. *cubatorium*, n., bedstead, bedroom), < *L. cubator*, one who lies down, < *L. cubare*, lie down.] I. a. Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

II. n. A place for lying down; a bedroom; a dormitory. Bailey.

**cubature** (kü'bä-tür), n. [*NL. as if \*cubatura*, < *L. cubus*, cube.] 1. The act or process of finding the solid or cubic contents of a body; cubage.

Hitherto anthropologists have chiefly employed solid particles, such as shot or beads, in the cubature of skulls. Science, V. 409.

2. The cubic contents thus found.

**cubboard**, n. An obsolete spelling of *cupboard*.

**cubbridge-head** (kü'brij-hed), n. [*cubbridge*, perhaps for *cubdordage* < *cubbord* for *cupboard* + *-age*, + *head*.] Naut., a partition made of boards, etc., across the forecabin and half-deck of a ship.

**cubby<sup>1</sup>** (kü'bī), n.; pl. *cubbies* (-ies). [Usually in comp. *cubbyhole*; prob. of I.G. origin; <

I.G. *kubje*; see *cub<sup>3</sup>*.] A snug, confined place; a cubbyhole. [Rare or obsolete.]

**cubby<sup>2</sup>** (kü'bī), a. [*Cf. cubby<sup>1</sup>*, n.] Snug; close.

**cubby<sup>3</sup>** (kü'bī), n.; pl. *cubbies* (-ies). [See *cub<sup>3</sup>*.] A creel or basket of straw carried on the back and fastened by a strap across the chest; used in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

**cubbyhole** (kü'bī-höl), n. A small, close apartment, or inclosed space; a closet, or any similar confined place; hence, humorously, a very small house; a cot.

One place, a queer little "cubby-hole," has the appearance of having been a Roman Catholic chapel. O. W. Holmes, Our Hundred Days in Europe, iv.

**cubby-house** (kü'bī-hous), n. A little house, as a doll-house, built by children in play.

We used to build cubby-houses and fix 'em out with broken china and posies. R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 6.

**cubby-yew** (kü'bī-yū), n. [A corruption of *cubia*.] Same as *crab-eater*, 2.

**cub-drawn** (kü'bī-dran), a. Drawn or sucked by cubs; exhausted by sucking; hence, fiercely hungry. [Rare.]

This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch,  
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf  
Keep their fur dry, unbattered he runs,  
And hids what will take all. Shak., Lear, III. 1.

**cube** (küb), n. [*L. cube* = Sp. Pg. It. *cubo* = G. Dan. *kubus*, Dan. also *kube* = Sw. *kub*, < *L. cubus*, < Gr. *kybos*, a die, a cube, a cubic number.] 1. In geom., a regular body with six square faces; a rectangular parallelepiped, having all its edges equal. The cube is used as the measuring unit of solid content, as the square is of superficial content or area. (Cubes of different sides are to one another as the third power of the number of units in one of their sides.)

2. In arith. and alg., the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself; the third power of a quantity: as,  $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$ , the cube of 4;  $a^3$  is the cube of  $a$ , or  $a^3$  of  $a$ .—Cube root, the number or quantity of which a given number or quantity is the cube. The easiest way of extracting a cube root is by Horner's method. See *method*.—Cyclical cube. See *cyclical*.—Duplication of the cube. See *duplication*.—Leullie's cube, a cubical vessel filled with hot water and used, under varying conditions, in measuring the reflecting, radiating, and absorbing powers of different substances.—Truncated cube, a tetracene-decahedron (or fourteen sided body), formed by cutting off the faces of the cube parallel to those of the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave them regular octagons, while adding eight triangular faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

**cube** (küb), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cubed*, ppr. *cubing*. [*Cf. cube*, n.] To raise to the cube or third power. See *cube*, n., 2.

**cubeb** (kü'beb), n. [ME. corruptly *oucube*, *gubibe*; = F. *cubbe* = Pr. Sp. *cubeba* = Pg. *cubebas*, *cobebas*, pl., = It. *cubeb*, < ML. *cubeba*, < Ar. Pers. *kabāba*, Hind. *kabāba*, *kabāb-chāni*.] The small spicy berry of the *Piper Cubeba*, a climbing shrub of Java and other East Indian islands. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In



Cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*).

aromatic warmth and pungency cubeba are far inferior to pepper; but they are much valued for their use in diseases of the urinary system and of the bronchial tubes. Sometimes called *cubeb pepper*.—*African cubeba*, the fruit of *Piper Clusii*, which has the hot taste and odor of black

pepper, without the peculiar medicinal properties of East Indian cubeba.

**cubebic** (kü'beb'ik), a. [*Cf. cubeb* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cubeba.—Cubebic acid,  $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$ , an amorphous yellow substance contained in cubeba, to which the diuretic effect of the drug is said to be due.

**cubebine** (kü'beb'in), n. [*Cf. cubeb* + *-ine*.] An odorless substance ( $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$ ) crystallizing in small needles or scales, found in cubeba. Physiologically it seems to be inactive.

**cube-ore** (kü'b'ör), n. A mineral crystallizing in cube crystals of a greenish color; a hydrous arseniate of iron. Also called *pharmacosiderite*.

**cube-powder** (kü'b'pou'dér), n. Gunpowder made in large cubical grains, and burning more slowly than small or irregular grains, used in heavy ordnance. It is made by cutting press-cake in two directions at right angles to each other, so as to produce cubes with edges 0.75 inch in length. There are about 72 grains to the pound. Also called *cubical powder*.

**cube-spar** (kü'b'spär), n. Anhydrous sulphate of calcium; anhydrite.

**cubhood** (kü'b'hüd), n. [*Cf. cub<sup>1</sup>* + *-hood*.] The character or condition of a cub; the state of being a cub.

The shaping of the earth from the nebulous cubhood of its youth . . . to its present form. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

**cube** (kü'bik), a. and n. [= F. *cubique* = Sp. *cubico* = Pg. It. *cubico*, < L. *cubicus*, < Gr. *kubi-nos*, < *kubos*, a die, cube; see *cubo*.] I. a. 1. Having the form of a cube.—2. Solid; three-dimensional: said of a unit of volume related to a unit of length of the same name as a cube is related to its edge. Thus, a cubic yard is the volume or solid contents of a cube whose edges are each a yard long. Abbreviated c.

3. In alg. and geom., being of the third order, degree, or power.—Cubic alum. See *alum*.—Cubic curve. See *curve*.—Cubic or cubical determinant. See *determinant*.—Cubic ellipsoid, a curve whose equation is  $ax^3 = x^2(b - z)$ . It is a cuspidal cubic tangent to the line at infinity.—Cubic equation, in alg., an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.—Cubic number, cubic quantity. Same as *cube*, 2.

Cubic surface, a surface whose point-equation is of the third degree; a surface cut by every line in space in three points, real or imaginary.—Cubic system, in crystal, same as *isometric system*. See *crystallography*.—Plane cubic parabola, a cubic of the form  $ax^3 = y^2$ . It is a cubic of the third class, having a cusp at infinity and a single point of inflection (which is a center).—Twisted cubic curve. See *twisted cubic*, below.

II. n. In math., a cubical quantity, equation, or curve.—Binary, ternary, quaternary cubic, a homogeneous entire function of the third degree, containing two, three, or four variables.—Characteristic of a cubic. See *characteristic*.—Circular cubic, cuspidal cubic. See the adjectives.—Twisted cubic, a curve in space which is cut by every plane in three points, real or imaginary.

**cubica** (kü'bi-kä), n. [Origin uncertain.] A fine kind of shalloon used for linings, ranging in width from 32 to 36 inches. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**cubical** (kü'bi-käl), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a cube.—2. Cubic.—Cubical coefficient of expansion. See *coefficient*.—Cubical ellipsoid, hyperbola, hyperbolic parabola, parabola, twisted cubics distinguished by their intersections with the plane at infinity; the ellipse having only one real intersection, the hyperbola three, all distinct, the hyperbolic parabola three, of which two fall together, and the parabola three, all coincident.—Cubical figure, a figure in three dimensions.—Cubical powder. Same as *cube powder*.

**cubically** (kü'bi-käl-i), adv. In a cubic manner; by cubing; with reference to the cube or its properties.

Sixty-four . . . made by multiplying . . . four cubically. Dr. H. Murr., Conjectura Cabbalistica, p. 217.

**cubicalness** (kü'bi-käl-nes), n. The character of being cubical.

**cubicite**, **cubisite** (kü'bi-äit, -zīt), n. [*Cf. cubic* + (*ceol*)ite, or (*cubi*)ite + (*aeol*)ite.] Cubic zeolite, or analcime.

**cubiclet** (kü'bi-kl), n. [Also *cubicule*; < L. *cubiculum*, a bedroom, < *cubare*, lie down.] A bedroom; a chamber. [Rare.]

Two messengers from the flock of cardinals, invading the sanctity of his (Pole's) nightly *cubicule*, broke his slumbers with the news of his proffered designation. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii

**cubicone** (kü'bi-kön), n. [*Cf. cubic* + *cone*.] A conical surface of the third degree.

**cubicontravariant** (kü'bi-kon-trä-vä'ri-ant), n. [*Cf. cubic* + *contravariant*.] A contravariant of the third degree.

**cubicovariant** (kü'bi-kö-vä'ri-ant), n. [*Cf. cubic* + *covariant*.] A covariant of the third degree.

**cubicritoid** (kü'bi-krit'i-koid), n. [*Cf. cubic* + *critoid*.] A critoid of the third degree.

**cubacula**, n. Plural of *cubiculum*.



**cubicular** (kū-bik'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. cubicularis*, also *cubicularium*; see *cubicular*.] Belonging to a bedchamber; private.

The three Rules and Rubrics in our Liturgy sufficient to guide every one in the performance of all holy duties, yet I believe every one hath some mode and model or formula of his own, especially for his private *cubicular* devotion.

Hosell, Letters, I v. 32.

**cubicular** (kū-bik'ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. cubicular*, *n.*; = *OF. cubicularis* = *Pr. cubiculari* = *Sp. Pg. cubiculario* = *It. cubiculario*, < *L. cubicularius*, of or pertaining to a bedchamber, as a noun a chamber-servant, valet-de-chambre, < *cubiculum*, a bedchamber; see *cubicl*.] *I. a. 1.* Of or pertaining to a bedchamber. — *2.* Fitted for the posture of lying down. [*Rare.*]

Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubicular* beds into dischibitory.

St. T. Brown, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

*II. n.* A chamberlain. [*Wyclif.*]

**cubicle** (kū-bi-kūl), *n.* [See *cubicl*.] Same as *cubicl*.

**cubiculot** (kū-bik'ū-lō), *n.* [For *It. cubicolo*, < *L. cubiculum*; see *cubicl*.] A bedchamber; a chamber.

St. And. Where shall I find you?

St. T. We'll call thee at the *cubiculo*.

Shak., T. N., III. 2.

**cubiculum** (kū-bik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cubicula* (-lā). [*ML.*, < *L. cubiculum*, a bedchamber; see *cubicl*.] *1.* In *archeol.*, a burial-chamber having round its walls loculi or compartments for the reception of the dead. See *catcomb*. — *2.* A mortuary chapel attached to a church.

**cubiform** (kū-bi-form), *a.* [*L. cubus*, cube, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cube; cubical.

The genus *Amphitetras* . . . is chiefly characterized by the *cubiform* shape of its frustules.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 238.

**cubivariant** (kū-bi-vā-ri-ant), *n.* [*L. cubit* + *variant*.] In *math.*, an invariant of the third degree in the coefficients of a quantic.

**cubit** (kū-bit), *n.* [*ME. cubit*, *cubito* = *OF. coude*, *coute*, *cuto*, *F. coude* = *Pr. coude*, *code*, elbow, = *Obsp. oobdo*, *Sp. codo*, elbow, a measure, *cubito*, the ulna, = *Sp. cubito*, the ulna, a measure, *covado*, an ell (cf. *coto*, a small piece), = *It. cubito*, cubit, elbow, angle, = *Wall. cot*, < *L. cubitum*, rarely *cubitus*, the elbow, the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, an ell, earlier in *Gr. κύβιτος*, also *κύβιττος*, described as Sicilian (the Attic word being *ὠλεκράνον* or *ὠλέων* = *L. ulna* = *E. ell*), prob. from *ὠλε*, lit. a bending, < *cubere* (bend), recline, lie, = *Gr. κύνειν*, bend; cf. *Gael. cubach*, bent.] *1.* In *anat.*: (a) The forearm or antibrachium; the arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Putte thou elde clothes . . . vnder the *cubit* of thin honds [translation of Latin *sub cubito*].

Wyclif, Jer. xxxviii. 12 (Purv.).

(b) The inner bone of the forearm; the ulna. — *2.* A linear unit derived from the length of the forearm. The natural cubit used for measuring cloth was probably originally the length from the end of the thumb-nail to the elbow, though no cubit so short is known. The royal Egyptian cubit is, of all units of measure or weight, that one whose use can be traced back in history the furthest; for it was employed in the construction of the pyramids of Gizeh, perhaps 3600 *n. C.* From a number of Egyptian measuring-sticks found in the tombs, this cubit is ascertained to be equal to 50.64 English inches, or 524 millimeters. It was divided into seven palms, instead of six as the ordinary cubit was, and this was probably owing to measurement along walls with the forearm having been made by placing the hand behind the elbow and leaving it on the wall until the arm was laid down again. The Egyptian and Roman are the only ancient cubits of importance whose lengths are undisputed. The Roman cubit was 14 Roman feet, or 17.4 English inches. Two cubits are mentioned in the Bible, for Ezekiel speaks of a cubit which is a cubit and a hand-breadth. The shorter of these cubits was probably that which in Deuteronomy is called the cubit of a man; the longer one, that which in Chronicles is called the cubit after the first measure — that is, the most ancient cubit. Julian of Ascalon speaks of two cubits in the ratio of 23 to 25. But we have no accurate knowledge of the lengths of the Hebrew cubits, since the cubit of the temple is estimated variously by high authorities, as from 19 to 26 inches. There are many cubits, ancient and modern, of widely different values.

And see schulle understonde, that the 'ros of oure Lord was eyght *Cubytes* long, and the overthwart piece was of lengthe thre *Cubytes* and an half.

Manderille, Travels, p. 12.

Four *cubites* [was] the breadth of it [Og's iron bedstead], after the *cubit* of a man.

Deut. iii. 11.

*3.* In *entom.*, one of the veins, nerves, or ribs of an insect's wing; a cubital rib, succeeding the radius or sector. See phrases under *cubitus*. **cubital** (kū-bi-tal), *a.* [*L. cubitalis*, < *cubitus*, elbow; see *cubit*.] *1.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the forearm, or to the ulna; antibrachial; ulnar. — *2.* In *entom.*, pertaining to the cubit or cubitus of an insect's wing: as, *cubital* cells; the *cubital* rib. — *3.* Of the length or measure of a cubit.

*Cubital stature.* *Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err., iv. 11.*

*4.* Growing on the cubit, antibrachium, or forearm, as feathers of a bird's wing: as, the *cubital* coverts. See *covert*, *n.*, 6.

The principal modes of imbrication of the *cubital* coverts, as observed in healthy living birds of all the leading carinate forms.

Nature, XXXIII. 631.

**cubital** (kū-bi-tal), *n.* [*L. cubital*, an elbow, cushion, < *cubitus*, elbow; see *cubit*, and *cubital*, *a.*] *1.* A bolster or cushion to rest the elbow upon, as used by persons reclining at meals in Roman antiquity, and by invalids, etc. — *2.* [*Cubital*, *a.*] The third joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally short.

**cubit-bone** (kū-bit-bōn), *n.* The cubital bone; the ulna.

**cubited** (kū-bi-ted), *a.* [*Cubit* + *-ed*.] Having the measure of a cubit: used in composition. [*Rare.*]

The twelve-cubited man. *Sheldon, Miracles, p. 308.*

**cubit-fashion** (kū-bit-fash'ōn), *adv.* In the mode of measuring with the forearm, on which the cubit is founded.

The olchins was roughly spoken of as equal to the Russian arshine, and measured *cubit-fashion*, from the elbow to the end of the forefinger.

Lavinski, Russian Central Asia, II. 36.

**cubiti**, *n.* Plural of *cubitus*.

**cubitidigital** (kū-bi-ti-dij'i-tal), *a.* [*L. cubitum*, elbow, + *digitus*, finger, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the forearm and to the fingers.

**cubitiere** (F. pron. kū-bi-ti-ère), *n.* [*F.*, < *L. cubitum*, elbow; see *cubit*.] In *medieval armor*, a general name for the defense of the elbow when forming a piece separate from the covering of the arm. In the thirteenth century it consisted of a round, slightly hollowed in the form of a cup, and held over the handker or bruique by a strap passing round the elbow-joint; later it became more conical, and in the fourteenth century another plate was added, covering the side of the elbow-joint. When the complete brass-armor was introduced, toward the close of the fourteenth century, the cubitiere formed a part of this, and was regularly articulated; but the old cup-shaped form or some modification of it was retained by those who could not afford the expense of the brass-armor of plate. See *cups* under *armor*.

**cubitocarpal** (kū-bi-tō-kār'pal), *a.* [*L. cubitum*, elbow, + *NL. carpus*, *q. v.*, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cubit or forearm and to the carpus or wrist: as, the *cubitocarpal* articulation. In man this joint is called *radio-carpal*.

**cubitus** (kū-bi-tus), *n.*; pl. *cubiti* (-ti). [*L.*: see *cubit*.] Same as *cubit*. — *Cubitus anticus*, in *entom.*, the anterior cubital or discoidal rib. — *Cubitus posticus*, in *entom.*, the posterior cubital or submedian rib. *Claus. cubiti*, *n.* See *cubicl*.

**cubla** (kū-bā), *n.* [*NL.*, perhaps of South African origin.] A book-name of a South African shrike, the *Dryocopus cubla*. Also *cubla-shrike*.

**cubo-biquadratic** (kū-bō-bi-kwōd-rat'ik), *a.* In *math.*, of the seventh degree.

**cuboctahedral** (kū-bō-ok-tā-hē'dral), *a.* [*C. cuboctahedron* + *-al*.] Relating to or having the shape of a cuboctahedron. Also *cubo-octahedral*.

**cuboctahedron** (kū-bō-ok-tā-hē'dron), *n.* [*C. cube* + *octahedron*.] A solid with fourteen faces formed by cutting off the corners of a cube parallel to the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave the original faces squares, while adding eight triangular faces at the truncations. The same result is obtained by cutting off the corners of the octahedron far enough to leave the original faces triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. Also *cubo-octahedron*. — *Truncated cuboctahedron*, a solid with twenty-six sides formed by the faces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron, in such proportions that the faces belonging to the cube become regular octagons, those belonging to the octahedron hexagons, and those belonging to the dodecahedron squares. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

**cubo-cube** (kū-bō-kūb), *n.* [*NL. cubocubus*, < *LGr. κύβωκύβος*, the product of two *cubo* numbers, < *Gr. κύβος*, cube, + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the sixth power of a number; the square of the cube: thus, 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.

**cubocubic** (kū-bō-kūb'ik), *a.* In *math.*, of the sixth degree. — *Cubocubic root*, a sixth root.

**cubo-cubo-cube** (kū-bō-kū-bō-kūb), *n.* [*NL. cubocubo-cubus*, < *Gr. κύβος* + *κύβος* + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the ninth power of a number; the cube of the cube: thus, 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2.

**cubo-cuneiform** (kū-bō-kū-nē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*C. cubo* (id.) + *cuneiform*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuboid and to the cuneiform bones: as, a *cubo-cuneiform* articulation or ligament.

**cubo-dodecahedral** (kū-bō-dō-dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [*L. cubus*, cube, + *dodecahedral*.] Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron. **cuboid** (kū'boid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. κύβοειδής*, cube-shaped, < *κύβος*, cube, + *είδος*, form.] *1. a.* Resembling a cube in form.

*II. n.* In *anat.*, the outermost bone of the distal row of tarsal bones, or bones of the instep, supporting the heads of the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones: so called from its cubic form in man. It is regarded as consisting of or as representing the fourth and fifth distal tarsal bones of the typical tarsus. See *cot* under *foot*.

**cuboidal** (kū-boi'dal), *a.* [*C. cuboid* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboid*.

True cork is destitute of intercellular spaces, its cells being of regular shape (generally *cuboidal*) and fitted closely to each other.

Bessey, Botany, p. 128.

**cuboides** (kū-boi'dēs), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κύβοειδής*, cuboid; see *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, the cuboid bone; the cuboid.

**cubolite** (kū-bō-lit), *n.* [*L. cubus*, a cube, + *-ite*: so called because it sometimes occurs in cubic crystals.] Same as *analcite*.

**cubomancy** (kū-bō-man-si), *n.* [*Gr. κύβορ*, a cube, die, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of dice; dice-throwing.

**Cubomedusae** (kū-bō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. cubus*, a cube, + *NL. Medusae*, *q. v.*] A family of acraspid medusans or jelly-fishes, having a somewhat cubical figure in consequence of the arrangement of principal parts in fours. Thus, there are four periradial marginal bodies, containing endodermal ocytots, acoustic clubs, and one or more eyes; four wide square periradial pouches of the gastral cavity; and four pairs of leaf-shaped gonads, developed from the subumbrellar endoderm of the gastral pouches, fixed by their margins to the four interradial septa and freely projecting into the gastral cavity. Preferably written *Cubomedusae*, as a family name.

**cubomedusan** (kū-bō-mē-dū'san), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Having the cuboid character of the *Cubomedusae*; of or pertaining to these scaphopods.

*II. n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Cubomedusae*.

**cubo-octahedral** (kū-bō-ok-tā-hē'dral), *a.* [*C. cubo-octahedron* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboctahedral*.

**cubo-octahedron** (kū-bō-ok-tā-hē'dron), *n.* [*L. cubus*, cube, + *NL. octahedron*, *q. v.*] Same as *cuboctahedron*.

**Cubostomus** (kū-bōs'tō-mēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κύβος*, cube, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A suborder of *Discomedusae* having the parts in sets of four or eight, and the mouth simple, at the end of a rudimentary manubrium, and without any processes. It is represented by such forms as *Nausithoe*. Preferably written *Cubostomata*.

**cubostomous** (kū-bōs'tō-mus), *a.* [*C. Cubostoma* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cubostoma*.

**cuca** (kū-kā), *n.* A variant form of *coca*.

The pretious leaf called *cuca*.

De La Vega.

**cucaine** (kū-kā-in), *n.* [*C. cuca* + *-ine*.] A variant form of *cocaine*.

**cuchia** (kū'chi-ē), *n.* [*NL.*; from native name.] A fish, *Amphiprion cuchia*, found lurking in holes in the marshes of Bengal, of a sluggish and torpid nature, and remarkable for tenacity of life. See *Amphiprion*.

**cuck**, *v. t.* [*ME. \*cucken*, \**cukken*, \**coken*; recorded only in the verbal *n. cucking*, and in comp. *cucking-stool*, *cuck-stool*, *q. v.*; prob. < *leel. kuka*, equiv. to *E. cack*: see *cack*.] To ease one's self at stool.

**cuck**, *v. t.* [Inferred from *cucking-stool*, after the assumed analogy of *duck* as related to *ducking-stool*.] To put in the *cucking-stool*.

Follow the law: and you can *cuck* me, spare not.

Middleton and Dekker, Boaring Girl, v. 2.

**cuck**, *v. t.* [A var. of *cook*.] To call, as the cuckoo.

[Cucking of moor fowls, *cucking* of cuckoos, bunnibing of bees.

Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, III. 12.

**cuck** (kuk), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*, also *cock*; origin obscure.] To cast; throw; chuck. [*North. Eng.*]

Cook me the ball!

Grass.

**cucking-stool** (kuk'ing-stōl), *n.* [*ME. cucking-stool*, *cuckynge*, *cooking-stole*, etc.; cf. equiv. *cuck-stool*, < *ME. cuckestole*, *kukstole*, *cockstole*, etc., orig. in the form of a close-stool (in the earliest mention called *oathedra stercoria*); < *cucking*, verbal *n.* of *cuck*, *v.*, + *stool*.] Formerly, a chair in which an offender, as a common brawler or sould, or a woman of disorderly life,

or a defaulting brewer or baker, was placed, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob. The *cuckling stool* has been frequently confounded with the *ducking stool*, but the former did not of itself admit of the ducking of its occupant, although in conjunction with the tumbrel it was sometimes used for that purpose.

I had been tried to silence,  
I should have been worthy the *cuckling stool* ere this time  
Marston and Barstated Inaslate Countess, II  
These mounted in a chair curule  
Which moderns call a *cuckling stool*,  
March proudly to the river side  
Butler Hudibras II ii 740

**cuckie**, *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *cuckold*.  
**cuckold<sup>1</sup>** (kuk'old), *n.* [Early mod E also *cockwold*, *cockward*, *cockward*, etc.; < ME *cockwold*, *cockwold*, *cockwold*, *kukwold*, *kukwold*, etc., with excrement -d, < OF *cocuol*, *cocuol*, mod. F. *cocu* = Fr. *cogol*, a cuckold, lit a cuckoo (so called with opprobrious allusion to the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds), < L *cuculus*, a cuckoo see *cuculo*.] 1 A man whose wife is false to him; the husband of an adulteress — 2 A book-name of the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater* so called from its parasitic and polygamous habits [U. S.] — 3 A name of the cow-fish, *Ostracion quadricorne* apparently so called from its horns. See *cow-fish* (1)

**cuckold<sup>2</sup>** (kuk'old), *v t* [*cuckold<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] To dishonor by adultery said of a wife or her paramour

If thou canst *cuckold* him thou dost thyself a pleasure,  
me a sport  
Shak Othello I 3

But suffer not thy wife abroad t' roam  
Nor strut in streets with an uxorious pace  
For that's to *cuckold* thee but to thy face  
Dryden II of Invidious's Satires

**cuckold<sup>3</sup>** (kuk'old), *n.* A corrupt form of *cockle*.

**cuckoldize** (kuk'ol-dir), *v t*, pret and pp *cuckoldized*, ppr *cuckoldizing* [*cuckold<sup>1</sup>* + -ize] To make a cuckold

(an dry bones live or skeletons in place  
The vital warmth of *cuckoldizing* met  
Dryden Abs and Acute II 39)

**cuckoldly** (kuk'old-li), *a* [*cuckold<sup>1</sup>* + -ly] Having the qualities of a cuckold

I too *cuckoldly* knew  
Shak M. W. of W II 2

**cuckold-maker** (kuk'old-ma-ker), *n.* One who commits adultery with another man's wife

**cuckoldom** (kuk'ol-dum), *n* [*cuckold<sup>1</sup>* + -dom] The state of being a cuckold, cuckolds collectively

Thinking of nothing, but her dear colonel and conspicing *cuckoldom* against me  
Dryden Spanish War I 1

**cuckoldry** (kuk'old-ri), *n* [*cuckold<sup>1</sup>* + -ry] Adultery; adultery as affecting the honor of the husband.

They have got out of Christendom into the land which shall I call it? — of *cuckoldry* the Utopia of gallantry where pleasure is duty and the man never perfect freedom  
Lamb Lilia p 240

**cuckold's-knot** (kuk'oldz-not), *n.* *Naut*, a loop made in a rope by crossing the two parts and seizing them together.



Cuckold's-knot

**cuckold's-neck** (kuk'oldr-nek), *n* Same as *cuckold's-knot*.

**cuckoo** (kuk'o), *n* [Early mod E also *cuckoe*, *cuckow*, < ME *cucko*, *cuklow*, *coow*, *cockow*, *cocow*, in earliest form *cucow* (partly from OF), = MD *koockok*, *kuockok*, *kuyckuck*, *kuyckukuyck*, D. *koockok* = North Fries. *kukuw* = OLG *cucow*, MLG *kuockuk*, *kukuk*, LG *kuockuk*, *kukuk* = MHG *ukuk*, also *gukuk*, *gukuk*, *gukuk*, *guguk*, G. *kuockuk*, *kuockuk*, *guckguck*, usually *kukuk*, = Dan *kukker* = Sw. *kuku* (the Teut forms being partly conformed to the L and Rom); = OF. *coocow*, *coow*, F. *coocow* = Pr. *cogul* (cf. *co-cuc*, the cuckoo's cry) = Sp. *cuc*, also dim *cucullo*, = Pg. *cuc* = It. *cuculo*, also *cooculo*, *cooculo*, *cooculo*, *cooculo*, < ML *cuculus*, L. only in dim. form *cuculus*, a cuckoo (cf. L. *cuculus*, a daw); = Gr. *ukuk* (see *coocoy*), MGr. *kuokos*, NGr. *kuuko*, = W. *cuc*, also *cog*, = Gael. Ir. *cuach*, also *cuach*; = OBulg. *kukavitsa* = Serv. *kukavitsa*, = Bohem. *kukavitsa* = Pol. *kukavitsa* = Russ. *kukavitsa* = Albanian *kukavitsa* (cf. Russ. *kukavitsa* cry as a cuckoo, *kukav*, murmur, = Bohem. Serv. *kukav* = Lith. *kukav* = Lett. *kukav*, howl); = Skt. *kukila* (> Hind. *kukila*, *kukila*), a cuckoo; cf. Hind. *kuk*, the cry of a cuckoo or peacock, *kuku*, the cooing of a dove, *koko*, a

crow; also found in older Teut form (OHG. MHG. *gouch*, G. *gouch* = AS. *goc* = Iscl. *gouk*, > E. *gock*, a cuckoo: see *gock*) and in many other tongues, in various forms of the type *ku-ku*, being a direct imitation of the characteristic cry of the bird. A similar imitation occurs also in *coo*, *cook*, *cock*, *oak*, etc. (see these words) The forms, being imitative, do not conform closely to the rules of historical development. In early superstitions the cuckoo was regarded as of evil omen, and enters into various imprecations and proverbs as an embodiment of the devil. It was also a term of reproach or contempt equivalent to *fool* (cf. *gock*, in similar use), and with reference to its habit of laying its eggs in other birds' nests is the subject of endless allusion in early literature see *cuckold<sup>1</sup>* 1 A bird of the family *Cuculidae*, and especially of the subfamily *Cuculina* or genus *Cuculus* so called from its characteristic note. The common cuckoo of Europe is *Cuculus canorus* about 14 inches long with xygostyl feet broad rounded tail curved



Co no C uko (*Cuculus canorus*)

bill and ashly plumage varied with black and white. It is notorious for its parasitism, having the habit common to many birds of the family of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds is chiefly smaller than itself and causing its young to be reared by the foster parents — a condition generally entailing the destruction of their own progeny. The remarkable cries which have given the bird its imitative names in many languages are the love notes uttered only during the mating season. The species of cuckoo are very numerous and are found in most parts of the world they are not all parasitic. There are several subfamilies of *Cuculidae* and many genera. (See *Cuculidae*) The American tree cuckoo are arboreal not parasitic and are confined to America. they are also called hook-bills. Cuckoo a term not of special pertinence. The ground cuckoo are American birds of terrestrial habits. The cuckoo cuckoo are old world forms as are also the cuckoo lark lark or spur-billed cuckoo also called the pheasant cuckoo.

The *cuck* builds not for himself *Shak A and C II 6*

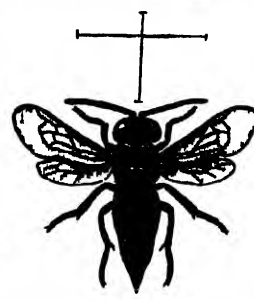
2 A simploton, a fool used in jest or contempt, like the ultimately related *gock*.

Prin Why what a rascal art thou then to praise him so for running  
I tell thee a horse back, ye cuckoo! but about, he will not budge a foot  
Shak I Hen IV II 4

Hornbill cuckoo Same as *channellbill*

**cuckoo-ale** (kuk'o-äl), *n.* A provision of ale or strong beer formerly drunk in the spring of the year. The signal for broaching it seems to have been the first cry of the cuckoo

**cuckoo-bee** (kuk'-b-ee), *n.* A bee of the family *Apidae*, and of a group variously called *Cuculina* or *Nomada*, represented by the genus *Nomada*. The cuckoo bees are richly colored and make no nest depositing their eggs in the nests of other bees whence their name. The larvae on emerging devour the food destined for the proper occupants of the nest which often starve to death.



Cuckoo-bee (*Cuculina taraxaca*) (Crom shows natural size)

**cuckoo-bud** (kuk'-b-bud), *n.* Probably a bud of the cowslip or the buttercup: only in Shakespeare

Cuckoo buds of yellow hue *Shak L L L v 2 (song)*

**cuckoo-dove** (kuk'-b-dov), *n.* A dove of the genus *Macropygia* (which see)

**cuckoo-fish** (kuk'-b-fish), *n.* 1. A Cornish name of the striped wrasse. — 2. An English name of the boar-fish

**cuckoo-flower** (kuk'-b-flor'er), *n.* 1. In old works, the ragged-robins, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

**Cucujus**  
Hickock, hemlock nettles, cuckoo flowers  
Shak Lear IV 4

2. Now, more generally, the lady's-smock, *Cerastium pratense*

By the meadow trenches blow the faint sweet cuckoo-flowers  
Tennyson May Queen

**cuckoo-fly** (kuk'o-flī), *n.* 1. A name of sundry parasitic hymenopterous insects, as the *Chrysis ignita*, of the family *Chrysididae* — 2. *pl* A general name of the pupivorous ichneumon flies, the females of which deposit their eggs in the larvae or pupae of other insects

**cuckoo-grass** (kuk'o-gras), *n.* A grass-like rush, *Luzula campestris*, flowering at the time of the cuckoo's song

**cuckoo-gurnard** (kuk'o-gér-nard), *n.* An English name of the *Trigla cuculus*

**cuckoo-pint** (kuk'o-pint), *n.* [*ME* *colhupyn-tel*, *col-pintel* (also *gask*, *gollin*, *gik pintel*), < *colkin*, etc (or *gik*, etc, < AS *gac* see *gawk*), cuckoo (in allusion to the fact that the cuckoo and the plant appear in spring together), + *pintel*, a coarse word, descriptive of the spatix.] The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*.

The root of the cuckoo pint was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges (by birds), and eaten in severe snowy weather *Gilbert Wake*, Nat Hist of Melbourn xv

**cuckoo's-bread** (kuk'ooz-bred), *n.* [*ML* *panis cuculi*, F. *pan de coucou*, so called from its blossoming at the season when the cuckoo's cry is heard.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. Also called *cuckoo's-meat*

**cuckoo-shell** (kuk'oo-she), *n.* A local name at Youghal, Ireland, of the whelk, *Buccinum undatum*

**cuckoo-shrike** (kuk'oo-shrik), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophaquid*. Also called *caterpillar-catcher*

**cuckoo's-maid** (kuk'oo-mad), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-matt*

**cuckoo's-mate** (kuk'oo-mat), *n.* A local English name of the wyneck, *Junco torquilla*, from its appearing in spring about the same time as the cuckoo

**cuckoo's-meat** (kuk'ooz-mét), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-bread*

**cuckoo-spit**, **cuckoo-spittle** (kuk'oo-spit, spit), *n.* 1 A froth or spume secreted by sundry homopterous insects, as the common frog hopper, *Arthropora* or *Ptyelus spumarius*. Also called *froth-spit*

In the middle of May you will see in the joints of rose many thistles and about all the larger walls, a white punctured froth which the country people call *cuckoo's spit* in these the eggs of the grasshopper are deposited  
J. Wallis Complete Angler p 73 note

2 An insect which secretes a froth or spume, as a frog-hopper called in full *cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*

**cuckquean** (kuk'kwén), *n.* [Also written *cucquean*, *cuckqueane* < *cuck(oid)* + *quean*, prob. as a modification of *cotquean* 1] A woman whose husband is false to her < correlative to *cuckold* Cells shall be no *cuckquean* my hero no begger  
Marston What you Will III 1

*Cuckquean* Juno's fury  
Quarles I Imblema, I 5

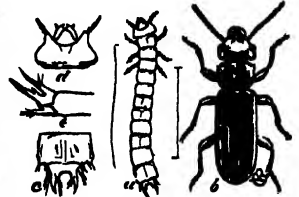
**cuck-stool** (kuk'etöl), *n.* [*ME* *cuckstool*, *kukstool*, etc see *cuckling-stool*] Same as *cuckling-stool*

**cuckqueant**, *n.* See *cuckquean*

**cucujid** (ku'ku-jid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cucujidae*

**Cucujidae** (ku-ku'p-de), *n pl* [NL < *Cucujus* + -idae] A family of clavicorn Coleoptera or beetles.

The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous ventral segments are thick the tarsus are jointed the antennae are moderate in size the palpi are approximate at the base the anterior coxae are rounded or oval and not prominent the posterior coxae are not approximate and are separated the ventral segments are subequal the middle coxal cavities open externally. The *Cucujidae* are mostly small dark colored beetles living under bark or in decaying wood some however infest food stuffs especially those of a farinaceous character. The family has been divided into *Presacarina*, *Cucujina*, *Hemipresacarina*, *Brentina* and *Sylvestrina*.



*Cucujus claviger*  
a larva b, beetle insect with structural diagram  
c, c. large l. (ick ant) d, c. v. c. (small joint of larva) e, head of larva

**Cucujus** (ku'kú-jus), *n* [NL; of S Amer. origin.] The typical genus of the family *Cucujidae*, having the first tarsal joints very short.

*C. olivaceus* is a characteristic example. It is scarlet above with finely punctured surface; the eyes and antennae are black.

**Cuculi** (kū-kū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo; see *cuckoo* and *Cuculus*.] A superfamily of coecygomorphic birds, of the conventional order *Picaria*, including several families related to the *Cuculidae*.

**Cuculidae** (kū-kū-lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-idae*.] A family of yoke-toed picarian birds, typical of the group *Coecygomorpha* or *Cuculiformes*; the cuckoos. The feet are permanently syndactyl by reversion of the fourth toe, yet the birds are not of scanorial habits. The bill is moderate, generally curved, with a deflected tip and no cere; the palate is demognathous; the legs are homologous; the carotids are two in number; the oil gland is nude; and oesca are present. It is a large and important family, with about 300 species, showing various minor modifications of structure corresponding in a measure with faunal areas; it is consequently divided into a number of subfamilies. The *Coccyzinae* are a peculiar Madagascarian type. The *Phoenicophaninae* are confined to the old world, as are the *Crotophaginae* or spout-heaved cuckoos, and the *Cuculinae* or typical cuckoos. (See *cut* under *cuckoo*.) America has three types, those of the *Coccyzinae* or tree-cuckoos, the *Saururharinae* or ground-cuckoos, and the *Crotophaginae* or gregarious cuckoos. (See *cut* under *ant*, *Coccyzus*, and *chaperon*-*cut*.) The birds of the genus *Indicator*, sometimes included in the family, are now usually elevated to the rank of a distinct family. In their economy the *Cuculidae* are noted for their parasitism, which runs through many, though not all, of the genera composing the family.

**Cuculiform** (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [NL. *cuculiformis*, < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo, + *forma*, shape.] Cuculine; cuckoo-like in form or structure; coecygomorphic.

**Cuculiformes** (kū-kū-lī-fōrm' mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *cuculiformis*; see *cuculiform*.] A superfamily of cuculiform picarian birds, approximately equivalent to *Coecygomorpha*, separating the cuculine or cuckoo-like birds on the one hand from the *Cypseliformes*, and on the other from the *Piciformes*. It contains the whole of the conventional order *Picaria*, excepting the goatsuckers, swifts, and hummingbirds, and the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

**Cuculines** (kū-kū-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-inae*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) A subfamily of *Cuculidae*, including the typical cuckoos, such as the *Cuculus canorus* of Europe. See *cut* under *cuckoo*. (b) In Nitzsch's system of classification, a major and miscellaneous group of picarian or cuculiform birds of no fixed limits, including, besides cuckoos, the trogons, goatsuckers, and sundry others. [Not in use in this sense.]—2. In *entom.*, a well-marked group of naked, sometimes wasp-like, parasitic bees, having no polleniferous brushes or plates; the cuckoo-bees. See *cuckoo-bee*.

**Cuculines** (kū-kū-lī-nē), *a.* [NL. *cuculinus*, < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo; see *cuckoo*, and cf. *cuculinae*.] Cuckoo-like; cuculiform; coecygomorphic; pertaining or related to the cuckoos.

**Cuculosa** (kū-kū-lē-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. cucullus*, a cap, hood; see *cowl*.] A genus of asiphonate bivalves, of the family *Arctica*, or ark-shells, having a somewhat square gibbous shell with hinge-teeth oblique at the middle and parallel with the hinge at the ends. The species are chiefly fossil.

**Cucullaris** (kū-kū-lā-riā), *n.; pl. cucullares* (-rēz). [NL., < *L. cucullus*, a cap, hood; see *cowl*.] The cowl-muscle or trapezius of man: so called because, taken with its fellow of the opposite side, it has been likened to a monk's hood or cowl. See *trapezius*.

**Cucullate**, **cucullated** (kū-kū-lāt, -ā-ted), *a.* [LL. *cucullatus*, < *L. cucullus*, a cap, hood; see *cowl*.] 1. Hooded; cowlled; covered as with a hood.—2. In *bot.*, having the shape or semblance of a hood; wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in the shape of a cornet of paper; like or likened to a hood; as, a *cucullate* leaf or nestary. In *mosses* it is specifically applied to a conical calyptra cleft at one side.—3. In *zoöl.*, hooded; having the head shaped, marked, or colored as if hooded or cowlled; specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the prothorax of an insect when it is elevated or otherwise shaped into a kind of hood or cowl for the head.

They (the cicadas and the grasshopper) are differently *cucullated* or capuched upon the head and back.

Sir T. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 3.

**Cucullately** (kū-kū-lāt-lī), *adv.* In a cucullate manner; in the shape or with the appearance of a hood.

**Cuculiform** (kū-kū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [NL. *cucullus*, a cap, hood (see *cowl*), + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a hood or cowl in form or appearance; cucullate.

**Cuculites** (kū-kū-līt), *n.* [NL. *cuculites* (Schroter, 1764, in form *cuculites*), < *L. cucullus*,

a cowl; see *cucullus*.] A name formerly given to fossil species of cones or cone-like shells.

**Cucullus** (kū-kū-lū), *n.* [L., a cowl; see *cowl*.] 1. A cowl or monk's hood; as in the proverb *Cucullus non facit monachum* (the cowl does not make the monk). See *hood*.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a formation or coloration of the head like or likened to a hood.

**Cuculoides** (kū-kū-lōi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuculus* + *-oides*.] The *Cuculidae* and *Muscophaginae*, or cuckoos and touracoos, combined to constitute a superfamily.

**Cuculoides** (kū-kū-lōi-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. cuculus*, cuckoo, + *Gr. idēs*, form.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Zygodactyl*, in which the *Leptosomatidae* and *Bucconidae* are united with the *Cuculidae* proper.

**Cuculus** (kū-kū-lū), *n.* [NL., < *L. cuculus*, a cuckoo; see *cuckoo*.] The typical genus of the family *Cuculidae*, formerly more comprehensive than the family as at present constituted, but now restricted to forms congeneric with *Cuculus canorus*, the type of the genus. See *cut* under *cuckoo*.

**Cucumber** (kū-kūm-bōr), *n.* [E. dial. *cowcumber*, formerly in good literary use, being the proper mod. representative of the ME. form (*cucumber*, being a reversion to the L. form); < ME. *cucumbar*, *cucumer*, *cocumber* = OF. *cocombre*, F. *cocombre* = Pr. *cogombre* = Sp. *cuhombro* = It. *cocomero*, < ML. *cucumer*, L. *cucumis* (*cucumer*), a cucumber.] 1. A common running garden-plant, (*Cucumis sativus*). It is a native of southern Asia, but has been cultivated from the earliest times in all civilized countries. See *Cucumis*.

This seedling with cucumber roots ground and eaten, and save of every myse (misshap) that are.

Palladius, *Illyriodromia* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

2. The long, fleshy fruit of this plant, eaten as a cooling salad when green, and also used for pickling. (See *gherkin*.) The stem-end is usually very bitter, as is the whole fruit in some uncultivated varieties.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers, and the melons. Num. xl. 6.

3. A common name of various plants of other genera.—Bitter cucumber, the colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*.—Cool as a cucumber, very cool; figuratively, collected; entirely self-possessed.

When the wife of the great Socrates threw a . . . soap at his cruthe head he was as cool as a cucumber.

Colman the Younger, *Heir-at-Law*.

**Creeping cucumber**, *Melothria pendula*, a delicate low cucurbitaceous climber of the southern United States, bearing oval green berries.—**Cucumber-oil**, a drying-oil obtained from the seeds of the pumpkin, squash, melon, etc.—**Indian cucumber**, see *cucumber-root*.—**One-seeded or star cucumber**, the common name in the United States of the *Sicyopteron angulatus*, a climbing cucurbitaceous annual, bearing clusters of dry, ovate, prickly, one-seeded fruits.—**Serpent-cucumber**, a variety of the common muskmelon with very long fruit.—**Snake-cucumber**, the *Trichosanthes Anguria*, a tall cucurbitaceous climber of the East Indies, with ornamental sinuate-petaled flowers and a snake-like fruit, 8 or 4 feet long, turning red when ripe.—**Squirting or wild cucumber**, the *Echium Elaterrum*. See *Echium*. (See also *sea-cucumber*.)

**Cucumber-root** (kū-kūm-bēr-rōt), *n.* A liliaceous plant of the United States, *Medeola Virginica*, allied to *Trillium*, having two whorls of leaves on the slender stem, and an umbel of recurved flowers. The tuberous rootstock has the taste of the cucumber, whence the common name of *Indian cucumber*. It has been used as a remedy for dropsy.

**Cucumber-tree** (kū-kūm-bēr-trē), *n.* 1. The common name in the United States for several species of *Magnolia*, especially *M. acuminata* and *M. cordata*, from the shape and size of the fruit. The long-leaved cucumber-tree is *M. Fraseri*; the large-leaved, *M. macrophylla*.—2. The bilimbi, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, of the East Indies. See *Averrhoa*.

**Cucumiform** (kū-kū-mi-fōrm), *a.* [NL. *cucumis*, a cucumber, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering toward the ends, and either straight or curved.

**Cucumis** (kū-kū-mis), *n.* [NL., < *L. cucumis*, a cucumber; see *cucumber*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceae*, containing about 25 species, natives of warm regions. They are annual or perennial herbs, with hairy stems and leaves, running over the ground or climbing. They have yellow flowers, and a round or roundish, cylindrical, or angular fleshy fruit. The most widely known species are *C. sativus*, the cucumber, and *C. Melo*, which yields all the different varieties of the muskmelon. The fruits of some of the species have a very bitter taste and are reputed to be purgative.

**Cucupha** (kū-kū-fā), *n.* A sort of coif or cap, with a double bottom inclosing a mixture of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic. *Dunghson*.

**cucurbit**, **cucurbita** (kū-kēr-bit), *n.* [F. *cucurbita*, < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd; see *gourd*.] 1. A chemical vessel originally shaped like a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth, used in distillation. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stoneware. With its head or cover it constitutes the alembic. See *alembic*.

I have . . . distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbita*, fitted with a capacious glass-head. Boyle, *Colours*.

2. A gourd-shaped vessel for holding liquids. Oriental water-jars are often of this form, and porcelain and earthenware vases of China and Japan are frequently so shaped.

3. A cupping-glass. **cucurbit** (kū-kēr-bit), *n.* A plant of the natural order *Cucurbitaceae*.

**Cucurbita** (kū-kēr-bi-tā), *n.* [NL., < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd, whence ult. E. *gourd*; see *gourd*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceae*. There are about a dozen species, annuals or perennials, inhabiting the warmer regions of the world. They are creeping herbs, with lobed and cordate leaves, large yellow flowers, and fleshy, generally very large, fruits. Nearly all the perennial species are natives of Mexico and the adjacent regions on the north, and have usually large tuberous or fusiform roots. The three annual species



Flowering Branch of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

originated probably in southern Asia, have long been in cultivation, and have developed many very different forms. It is nearly certain that these species were extensively cultivated in America long before its discovery by Columbus. *C. Pepo* and its varieties yield the pumpkin, the warty, long-neck, and crookneck squashes and vegetable marrow, and the egg- or orange-gourd. *C. maxima* yields the various varieties of winter squash, often of great size, the turban-squash, etc. *C. moenchii* is the source of the musky, China, or Barbary squash.

**Cucurbitaceae** (kū-kēr-bi-tā-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cucurbita* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of poly-petalous dicotyledonous plants, with the petals more or less united into a monopetalous corolla, and containing climbing or trailing species with unisexual flowers, scabrous stems and leaves, and a more or less pulpy fruit. An acid principle pervades the order; when this principle is greatly diffused the fruits are edible, often delicious, but when concentrated, as in the colocynth and bryony, they are dangerous or actively poisonous. The order includes 80 genera and about 600 species, the most useful genera being *Cucumis* (the cucumber), *Cucurbita* (the pumpkin and squash), *Citrullus* (the watermelon and colocynth), and *Lagenaria* (the gourd). Species of various other genera yield edible fruits or possess medicinal properties.

**cucurbitaceous** (kū-kēr-bi-tā-siūs), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cucurbitaceae*.

**cucurbital** (kū-kēr-bi-tal), *a.* [NL. *cucurbita* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cucurbita* or the order *Cucurbitaceae*; as, the *cucurbital* alliance of Lindley.

**cucurbitate**, *n.* See *cucurbitif*.

**Cucurbitates** (kū-kēr-bi-tāt), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucurbita* + *-ates*.] A tribe of *Cucurbitaceae*.

**cucurbitin** (kū-kēr-bi-tin), *n.* [NL. *cucurbita* + *-in*.] A doubtful alkaloid from the seeds of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

**cucurbitinus** (kū-kēr-bi-tī-nus), *n.; pl. cucurbitini (-ni). [NL., < L. *cucurbitinus*, *n.*, like a gourd, < *cucurbita*, a gourd; see *gourd*.] A joint or link of a tapeworm; a cestoid sodid; a proglottis.*

**cucurbitive** (kū-kēr-bi-tiv), *a.* [NL. *cucurbita*, a gourd, + *-ive*.] Shaped like the seeds of a gourd; said specifically of certain worms. *Imp. Dict.*



**cod** (kud), *n.* [*< ME. cude, cude, code, var. guide, quado (> E. quid, q. v.), < AS. cūda, cūda, cūda (def. 1), also in hēit cūda (also hēit cūda, cūda, cūda, gen. cūdas, cūdas), mastie, lit. 'white cod'; usually derived, as 'that which is chewed,' from cūda, E. chew; but the orig. form of the word is cūda (whence the mod. form quid, q. v.), and neither cūda nor cūda can be formed from cūda, Teut.  $\sqrt{*ku, *kū, by any regular process. The word agrees more nearly (though the connection is doubtful) with AS. cūth = OHG. gūth = Icel. kúth = Goth. kúthus, stomach, belly, womb (in AS. only in last sense), prob. = L. cūter = Gr. yūthē = Skt. jathara, belly: see cūter, ventral, etc., gastric, etc.] 1. A portion of food voluntarily forced into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, and leisurely chewed a second time. See *ruminant, rumination*.—2. A quid.—To chew the cod. See *cheu*.$*

**codbear** (kud' bār), *n.* [After Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, who first brought it into notice.] 1. A purple or violet powder, used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from various species of lichens, especially from *Lecanora tartarea*, which grows on rocks in northern Europe. It is partially soluble in boiling water, and is red with acids and violet-blue with alkalis. It is prepared nearly in the same way as archil, and is applied to silks and woolsens, having no affinity for cotton. The color obtained from codbear is somewhat fugitive, and it is used chiefly to give strength and brilliancy to blues dyed with indigo.



Codbear-plant (*Lecanora tartarea*).

2. The plant *Lecanora tartarea*. Also called *codwood*.

**cudden** (kud'n), *n.* [*< E. cuddy*.] A clown; a dolt; an idiot.

The slaving cudden, propp'd upon his staff,  
Blood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.  
*Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 179.*

**cudden** (kud'n), *n.* [*< E. cuddy*, also written *cuddin*, and equiv. to *cudde* = *cuddy* and *cuth*: see *cuddy*.] A local English name of the coalfish.

**cuddle**, *n.* See *cuddy*.  
**cudding** (kud'ing), *n.* [*< E. cudden*.] The char (a fish). [*< Scotch*.]

**cuddle** (kud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cuddled*, ppr. *cuddling*. [*Origin uncertain; perhaps freq. of ME. \*cudden for cuthen (only once, in pret. kuthen), otherwise kethen, embrace (rare in this form and sense), another spelling or a secondary form of reg. ME. cuthen, kuthen, later kithen (pret. cūde, kīde, kēde), make known, manifest (hence, be familiar), < cuth, couth, known: see couth and kith. Cf. E. dial. cuttle, talk, cutter, fondle, etc., Sc. cuttle, wheedle (see cuttle, outter, cuttle); OD. kudden, come together, flock together, D. kudder, a flock. I. trans. To hug; fondle; embrace so as to keep warm.*

He'll mak' mickle o' you, and dandle and cuddle you like  
ane of his ain dawties. *Tennant, Cardinal Beaton, p. 28.*

**II. Intrans.** 1. To join in a hug; embrace. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]—2. To lie close or snug; nestle.

She [a partridge] cuddles low behind the brake:  
Nor would she stay: nor dares she fly.  
*Prior, The Dove.*

By the social fires  
Sit many, cuddling round their toddy-sap.  
*Tennant, Anster Fair, ll. 70.*

It [Cortona] is a pretty little village, cuddled down among  
the hills. *Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 275.*

**cuddle** (kud'l), *n.* [*< cuddle, v.*] A hug; an embrace.

**cuddle-me-to-you** (kud'l-mē-tō'ū), *n.* Same as *call-me-to-you*.

**cuddy** (kud'l), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-ies). [*E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. also cūdie, comp. cuddy-ase), prob. a particular use of Cuddy, a proper name, familiar abbr. of Cuthbert. Cf. nēdy and jack*.] 1. An ass; a donkey.

Just simple Cuddy an' her foal!  
*Duff, Poems, p. 96. (Jamieson.)*

While studying the pons asinorum in Euclid, he suffered  
every cuddy upon the common to trespass upon a large  
field belonging to the Laird.  
*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, lx.*

2. A stupid or silly fellow; a clown.

It costs more tricks and troubles by half,  
Than it takes to exhibit a six-legged calf  
To a boothful of country cuddies.  
*Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.*

3. A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting  
stones, leveling up railroad-ties, etc.; a lever-  
jack. *E. H. Knight.*

**cuddy** (kud'l), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-ies). [*Origin obscure. Cf. cuddy*.] 1. Naut., a room or cabin abaft and under the poop-deck, in which the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals; also, a sort of cabin or cook-room in lighters, barges, etc.; in small boats, a locker. [*Obsolescent*.]

He threw himself in at the door of the cuddy.  
*Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 60.*

Hence—2. Any small cupboard or storehouse for odds and ends.

**cuddy** (kud'l), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-ies). [*E. dial. (North.) and Sc. cūdie; also written cūden, cūdin, cūth, and cūth, the coalfish; cf. (Icel. cūdaig, cūdainn, Ir. cūdainn, a small fish, supposed to be the young of the coalfish.) A name of the coalfish.*

**cuddy** (kud'l), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-ies). [*E. dial., prob., like cuddy*, a familiar use of the homely proper name Cuddy, abbr. of Cuthbert. (*Y. E. dial. (Devon.) cūddian, a wren.*) The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. *Montagu*. [*Local, British.*] **cuddy-legs** (kud'l-legz), *n.* A local English name of a large herring.

**cudgel** (kuj'el), *n.* [*< ME. kuggel, of Celtic origin; W. cogyll, a cudgel, club; orig. perhaps 'distaff'; cf. W. cogyll, a truncheon, distaff, = Gael. cuaille, a club, cudgel, bludgeon, cuigéal, a distaff, = Ir. cuail, a pole, stake, staff, cuigéal, a distaff; cf. Ir. cuach, a bottom of yarn, cuachog, a skein of thread. So E. distaff is named from the bunch of flax on the end.*] A short thick stick used as a weapon; a club; specifically, a staff used in cudgel-play.

Mid to holle rode statue, that him is lothest kuggel, lele  
on the deouel dogge. [With the staff of the holy road,  
which is to him the hatefulst cudgel, lay on the devil dog.]  
*Arden, Riddle, p. 202.*

Some have been beaten till they know  
What wood a cudgel's of by the blow.  
*S. Butler, Hudibras, II. l. 222.*

**To cross the cudgels**. See *cross*.—**To take up the cudgels**, to engage in a contest or controversy (in self-defense or in behalf of another); accept the gage.

The girl had been reading the "Life of Carlyle," and she  
took up the cudgels for the old curmudgeon, as King called him.  
*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 98.*

**cudgel** (kuj'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cudgelled*, ppr. *cudgeling* or *cudgelling*. [*< cudgel, n.*] To strike with a cudgel or club; beat, in general.

If he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog.  
*Shak., I. Hen. IV., III. 3.*

At length in a rage the forerger grew,  
And cudgell'd bold Robin so sore.  
*Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).*

**To cudgel one's brains**. See *brain*.  
**cudgeler, cudgeller** (kuj'el-er), *n.* One who strikes with a cudgel.

They were often lyable to a night-walking cudgeler.  
*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

**cudgeling, cudgelling** (kuj'el-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of cudgel, v.*] A beating with a cudgel.

No must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so  
prophetically proud of an heroidal cudgelling that he raves  
in saying nothing.  
*Shak., T. and C., III. 3.*

**cudgel-play** (kuj'el-plā), *n.* 1. A contest with cudgels.

Near the dying of the day  
There will be a cudgel-play.  
Where a cockcomb will be broke,  
Kre a good word can be spoke.  
*Witt's Recreations, 1654. (Nares.)*

2. The science or art of combat with cudgels. It includes the use of the quarter-staff, back-sword, shillalah, single-stick, and other similar weapons. See these words.

**cudgel-proof** (kuj'el-prōf), *a.* Able to resist the blow of a cudgel; insensible to beating or not to be hurt by it.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,  
And though not sword, yet cudgel proof.  
*S. Butler, Hudibras, I. l. 308.*

**cudweed** (kud'wēd), *n.* 1. The popular name of the common species of *Gnaphalium*. Also called *chafweed*.

There is a plant, which our herbalists call "herbam illi plant," or wricked cudweed, whose younger branches still yield flowers to overtop the elder.  
*Sp. Hall, Remains, Prophaneness, II. 110.*

2. Same as *codbear*, 2.—**Childing cudweed**, *Gnaphalium Germanicum*: so called from its throwing out a circle of shoots at the base, likened to a family of children.—**Golden cudweed**, of Jamaica, the *Pterocaulon nigrum*, a white tomentose herb resembling plants of the genus *Gnaphalium*. (See also *sea-cudweed*.)

**cue** (kū), *n.* [*Formerly also kue, and (in def. 3) qu; also often as F. queue; < F. queue, < OF. coue, cue = Fr. coa = Sp. coda, now cola = Pg. cauda, coda = It. coda, < L. coda, cauda, a tail: see cauda, caudal. Cf. coward, from the same ult. source.*] 1. The tail; something hanging

down like a tail, as the long curl of a wig or a long roll or plait of hair. In this sense also *queue*. See *pigtail*.

Each of those cues or locks is somewhat thicker than common whip-cord, and they look like a parcel of small strings hanging down from the crown of their heads.  
*Cook, Voyages, IV. III. 2.*

2. A number of persons ranged in a line, awaiting their turn to be served, as at a bank or a ticket-office. In this sense also *queue*.—3. (a) *Theat.*, words which when spoken at the end of a speech in the course of a play are the signal for an answering speech, or for the entrance of another actor, etc.

You speak all your part at once, cues and all.—Pyramus, enter; your cue is past; it is "never tire."  
*Shak., M. N. D., III. 1.*

When my cue comes, call me, and I will answer.  
*Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1.*

(b) In *music*, a fragment of some other part printed in small notes, at the end of a long rest or silence occurring in the part of a voice or an instrument, to assist the singer or player in beginning promptly and correctly. Hence—4. A hint; an intimation; a guiding suggestion.

"The Whig papers are very subdued," continued Mr. Rigby. "Ah! they have not the cue yet," said Lord E. dale.  
*Dierack, Councilling, l. 2.*

Such is the cue to which all Rome responds.  
*Browning, Ring and Book, II. 519.*

5. The part which one is to play; a course of action prescribed, or made necessary by circumstances.

Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it  
Without a prompter.  
*Shak., Othello, I. 2.*

The flexible conclave, finding they had mistaken their  
cue, promptly answered in the negative.  
*Prescott.*

6. Humor; turn or temper of mind.

When they work one to a proper cue,  
What they forbid one takes delight to do. *Orville.*

Was ever before such a grinding out of jigs and waltzes,  
where nobody was in the cue to dance?  
*Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xix.*

My uncle [was] in thoroughly good cue.  
*Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.*

7. A straight tapering rod tipped with a small soft pad, used to strike the balls in billiards, bagatelle, and similar games.—8. A support for a lance; a lance-rest.

**cue** (kū), *v. t.* [*< cue*, *n.*] To tie into a cue or tail.

They separate it into small locks which they would or  
cue round with the rind of a slender plant, . . . and as  
the hair grows the wooling is continued.  
*Cook, Voyages, IV. III. 6.*

**cue** (kū), *n.* [*Formerly also qu; < ME. cue, ou, or simply q, standing for L. quadrans, a farthing, though the cue seems to have been used for half a farthing. See extract from Minshew.*] 1. The name of the letter Q, q.—2. (a) A farthing; a half-farthing.

A cue, i. [i. e.] half a farthing, so called because they  
set down in the Rattling or Butterlie books in Oxford  
and Cambridge the letter q, for half a farthing, and in  
Oxford when they make that cue or q, a farthing, they  
say, "ap. my q, and make it a farthing, thus, q. But in  
Cambridge they use this letter, a little a. . . for a  
farthing."  
*Minshew, 1617.*

(b) A farthing's worth; the quantity bought with a farthing, as a small quantity of bread or beer.

With rumps and kidneys, and cues of single beer.  
*Beau, and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, II. 2.*

Cry at the buttry-hatch, Ho, Lancelot, a cue of  
bread, and a cue of beer! *Middleton, The Black Book.*

**cue-ball** (kū'bāl), *n.* In *billiards* and similar games, the ball struck by the cue, as distinguished from the other balls on the table.

**cue-ball** (kū'bāl), *a.* A corruption of *skew-bald*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A gentleman on a cue-ball horse.  
*J. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxix.*

**cue-rack** (kū'rak), *n.* A rack or stand for holding billiard-cues.

**cuerda** (kwer'dā), *n.* [*Sp., a measure of length (see def.), lit. a cord, = E. cord: see cord*.] 1. The name of several different Spanish units of length. The cuerda of Castile was variously 84 and 84 varas, or 22 feet 7.3 inches and 22 feet 3.7 inches. The cuerda of Valencia was equal to 123 English feet. The cuerda of Buenos Ayres is 161 varas of Castile, or 140 yards 1 inch, English measure.

2. In the province of La Mancha in Spain, a measure of land, one half of the seed-ground for a fanega of corn.

**cuerpo** (kwer'pō), *n.* [*Sp., < L. corpus, body: see corpus*.] The body.

Hot. Cuerpo! what's that?  
Tip. Light skipping hose and doublet,  
The horse-boy's garb! *E. Johnson, New Inn, II. 2.*

In (or on) *cuervo*, without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed; hence, figuratively, naked or unprotected.

So they unmantled him of a new Flush Cloak, and my Secretary was content to go home quietly, and in *cuervo*.  
Howells, *Letters*, I. 1. 17.

**cuff**<sup>1</sup> (kuf), *v.* [Appar. < Sw. *kuffa*, thrust, push, said to be freq. of *kufpa*, subdue, suppress, cow: see *cow*.] *I. trans.* 1. To strike with or as with the open hand.

Cuff him soundly, but never draw thy sword.  
Shak., *T. N.*, III. 4.

2. To buffet in any way.

The budded peaks of the wood are how'd,  
Caught and cuff'd by the gale. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, vi.

**II. t. intrans.** To fight; scuffle.

The peers cuff to make the rabble sport. *Dryden*.

**cuff**<sup>2</sup> (kuf), *n.* [**< cuff**<sup>1</sup>, *r.*] 1. A blow with the open hand; a box; any stroke with the hand or fist.

This mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,  
That down fell priest and book.  
Shak., *T. of the N.*, III. 2.

2. A blow or stroke from or with anything.

With wounding cuff of cannon a fiery ball.  
*Mir. for Maps*, p. 384.

**cuff**<sup>3</sup> (kuf), *n.* [Early mod. *E. cuffe*, < ME. *cuffe*, *coffe*, a glove or mitten, prob. < AS. *cuffa*, found once in sense of 'hood' or 'cap', < ML. *cofia*, *cofea*, *cuffa*, *cupha*, > also *lt. cuffa* = *F. cuffe*, etc., a cap, coif: see *coif*.] 1. A glove; a mitten.

He cuffed on his clothes i-clouted and i-hole,  
His cokers and his cuffs for colde of his nayles.  
*Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 56.

*Cuff*, glove or metyne (var. mitten), mitta, clouteca.  
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 106.

2. (a) A distinct terminal part of a sleeve at the wrist, intended for embellishment. The cuff was made originally by turning back the sleeve itself and showing either the same material as that of the sleeve or a different material used as a lining. In the fifteenth century a prominent part of the dress was the large cuff, which could be turned down so as to cover the hand to the finger-tips, and when turned back reached nearly to the elbow. In modern times the coat-sleeve has been sometimes made with a cuff which can be turned down over the hand, though not intended to be so used, and sometimes with a semblance of a cuff, indicated by braid or buttons, or by a facing of velvet or other material, or merely by a line or lines of stitching around the sleeve. (b) A band of linen, lace, or the like, taking the place of, and covering a part of the sleeve in the same manner as, the turned-up cuff. In the seventeenth century such cuffs, worn by ladies, were often extremely rich, of expensive lace, and reached nearly to the elbow. Plain linen cuffs were also worn about 1640, and were especially affected by the Puritans in England. When the plain linen wristband worn attached to the shirt by men first came into use, in the early part of the nineteenth century, it was commonly turned back over the sleeve, and was a true cuff. (c) In recent times, a separate band of linen or other material worn about the wrist and appearing below the end of the sleeve. As worn by men, it is buttoned to the wristband of the shirt.—3. That part of a long glove which covers the wrist and forearm, especially when stiff and exhibiting a cylindrical or conical form.

The cuffs of the gauntlets.

*J. Hewitt*, *Ancient Armour*, II. p. vii.

**cuff**<sup>4</sup> (kuf), *n.* [Sc., cited by Jamieson from Galt; perhaps for *scruff*, confused with *cuff*.] The scruff of the neck; the nape.

**cuff-frame** (kuf'frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine for making the cuffs of knitted garments.

**Cufic**, **Kufic** (kū'fik), *a.* and *n.* [**< Cufa** + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Cufa, or Kufa, an old city south of Babylon, the capital of the califs before the building of Bagdad, which contained the most expert and numerous copyists of the Koran; specifically applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written.

II. *n.* The Cufic characters collectively.

He . . . made notes of all that I told him in the quaint character used by the Mughrebins or Arabs of the West, which has considerable resemblance to the ancient Cufic.

*B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 23.

Sometimes written *Cuphic*.

**cuguar** (kū'gār), *n.* Same as *coguar*.  
**cui bono** (kū bō nō), [*L. cui est bono?* to whom is it (for) a benefit? *cui*, dat. of *cuius*, who; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *esse*, be; *bono*, dat. of *bonum*, a good: see *who*, *be*, and *bona*.] For whose benefit? popularly, but incorrectly, for what use or end?

The point on which our irreconcilability was greatest, respected the *cui bono* of this alleged conspiracy.

*De Quincey*, *Secret Societies*, I.

**cui** (kūf), *n.* Same as *coif*.

**cuilleron** (kwē'lyo-rōn), *n.* [*F.*, bowl of a spoon (= *lt. cucullajone*, a large spoon, a ladle), aug. of *cuiller* (= *lt. cucullajo*), *m.*, also *F. cuillere* (= *Sp. cuchara* = *lt. cucullajo*), *f.*, a spoon, < *L. cucullare*, *cucullare*, a spoon: see *cucullare*, etc.] Same as *alula*, 2 (b).

**cuinage** (kwīn'āj), *n.* [An old form of *coinnage*.] In *Eng. mining*, the making up of tin into pigs, etc., for carriage.

**cuirass** (kwē-rās' or kwē-rās), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *cuirasse*, *curace*; = MD. *kuris*, *kurisse*, D. *kurass* = MLG. *kurasser*, *kurisser*, *kuritz* = LG. *kurruts* = MHG. *küris*, G. *küris*, *kürass* = ODan. *körritz*, *kyrritz*, < Dan. *kyrads* = Sw. *kyrass* the mod. Teut. forms after *F.*], < *F. cuirasse*, OF. *cuirasse*, *curace* = Pr. *corassa*, *cuirassa* = Sp. *coraza* = Pg. *couraca*, *cuiraga* = *lt. corassa*, < ML. *corallia*, *corathum* (also *curatia*, *curacia* more like OF.), a breastplate, orig. of leather, < *L. coriacus*, of leather, < *corium* (> OF. and *F. cuir*, leather), skin, hide, leather (for *\*scorium*, cf. *scorium*, a hide, skin), = Gr. *χόριον* (for *\*χοριον*), a membrane, = OBulg. *skora*, a hide, = Lith. *skurd*, skin, hide, leather; prob. from the root of *E. shear*, *q. v.* From *L.* also *coriaceus* (a doublet of *cuirasse*), and *quarry*, 2, game.] 1. A piece of defensive armor covering the body from the neck to the girdle, and combining a breastplate and a back-piece. Such a protection was used among the ancients in various forms, but under different names (see *breastplate*, *thorax*), and is still worn by the heavy cavalry special-



Ancient Greek Cuirasses.—Cup of Soles, 5th century B.C., in Berlin Museum.

ly called *cuirassiers* in the French and other European armies. The cuirass seems to have been first adopted in England in the reign of Charles I., when the light cavalry were armed with buff coats, having the breast and back covered with steel plates. Subsequently this piece of armor fell into disuse, and was resumed by the English only after the battle of Waterloo, where the charges of the French cuirassiers were very effective.

2. Any similar covering, as the protective armor of a ship; specifically, in *soil.*, some hard shell or other covering forming an indurated defensive shield, as the carapace of a beetle or an armadillo, the bony plates of a mailed fish, etc.—Double cuirass, the usual form of cuirass of the first half of the fifteenth century, consisting of a plastron and a panderon moving freely one over the other.

**cuirassé** (kwē-rās't or kwē-rās'), *a.* [**< cuirass** + *-ed*.] Furnished with a cuirass or other protective covering: as, *cuirassé ships*; *cuirassé fishes*.

The cuirassé sentry walked his sleepless round.

*O. W. Holmes*, *On Poetry*, II.

To make the steel plates necessary for cuirassé vessels.

*New York Weekly Post*, April 8, 1868.

**cuirassier** (kwē-rā-sēr'), *n.* [**< F. cuirassier**, < *cuirasse*, *cuirass*.] A mounted soldier armed with the cuirass. The cavalry of the time of the English civil wars was commonly so armed. The word was introduced in the seventeenth century to replace *platiere* (which see). In modern European armies there are generally one or two regiments of cuirassiers. See *cuirass*.

*Cuirassiers*, all in steel for standing fight.

*Milton*, *P. R.*, III. 528.

I conducted him with a guard of honour, consisting of a squadron of the first Cuirassier regiment, to Bellevue.

Quoted in *Lovel's* Bismarck, I. 561.

**cuirassine**, *n.* [OF., dim. of *cuirasse*, *cuirass*.] In armor, an additional thickness put upon the breastpiece of a corselet, or a plate of steel secured to the brigandine to give additional defense. Compare *mammellère*, 2, *plastron*, *placcate*, *pectorale*.

**cuir-bouilli**, **cuir-bouilly** (kwē-bō'ly), *n.* [*F. cuir bouilli* (> ME. *curboully*, *quirboully*, etc.), lit. boiled leather: see *cuirass* and *boil*.] Leather prepared by boiling and pressing, so that it becomes extremely hard and capable of preserving

permanently the shape and surface-decoration given it, and can afford considerable resistance to sword-cuts and other violence. It has been much used from the middle ages to the present day for armor, crests, helmets, and ornamental utensils of many kinds. For elaborate work it is now prepared by boiling and then pressed in molds; for common work it is merely soaked in hot water before pressing.

His jamboux were of *quirboully*. *Chaucer*, *Sir Thopas*.  
**cuirtan** (kwē'r'tan), *n.* White twilled cloth made in Scotland from fine wool, for undergarments and hose. *Planché*.

**cuishes** (kwish'ez), *n. pl.* [Also *cuisses*; < ME. *cuishens* (for *\*cuissches*) (Wright), *cuishes* (Halliwell), < OF. *cuissache* (Cotgrave), pl. of *cuissel* (= *lt. coxiale*), also *cuissere* and *cuissart* (> mod. *F. cuissard*), also *cuissote*, pl., armor for the thighs (mod. *F. cuissot*, a haunch of venison) (= *Sp. quijote*, formerly *quirote* (whence the name of the famous *Don Quixote*: see *quis-otic*) = *Pg. coxote*, armor for the thighs; ML. *cuissellus*, *cuisserrinus*, *cuissetus*, after the OF. forms), < *cuisse*, *F. cuisse* = Pr. *coissa*, *cuissa* = *Pg. coxa* = *lt. coxia* (ML. *cuissia*), the thigh, < *L. coxa*, the hip: see *coxa*.] Armor for the thighs; specifically, plate-armor worn over the chausses of mail or other material, whether in a single forging or in plates lapping over one another. In the fully developed plate-armor of the fifteenth century the cuishes became barrels of steel, each in two parts, divided vertically, hinged on one side, and fastening on the other with hooks, turn-buckles, or the like. See second cut under *armor*.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,  
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,  
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.  
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, iv. 1.

And how came the *cuishes* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour, which was all wrought by Vulcan and his journeyman?  
*Dryden*, *Epic Poetry*.

All his greaves and cuisses dash'd with drops  
Of onset. *Tennyson*, *Morte d'Arthur*.

**Cuishes** to *cuishes*, in close order in the march of cavalry. *Grose*.

**cuisine** (kwē-sēn'), *n.* [*F.*, = Pr. *cocina* = *Sp. cocina* = *Pg. cocina* = *lt. cucina*, < ML. *coquina*, *L. coquina*, a kitchen (> also AS. *cycene*, *E. kitchen*), orig. fem. of *coquimus*, of or pertaining to cooking, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*, and *kitchen*, which is a doublet of *cuisine*.] 1. A kitchen.—2. The culinary department of a house, hotel, etc., including the cooks.—3. The manner or style of cooking; cookery.

**cuissart**, *n. pl.* Same as *cuishes*.

**cuisses**, *n. pl.* See *cuishes*.

**cuissant**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuishon*.

**cuittikins**, *n. pl.* See *cuittikins*.

**cuittle** (kūt'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuittled*, ppr. *cuittling*. [*Sc.*; also written *cuittle*, *cuitle*; prob. = *E. kittle*, tinkle: see *kittle*, *v.*] 1. To tinkle.

And mony a weary cast I made,  
To cuittle the moor-fowl's tail.

*Scott*, *Waverley*, xl.

2. To wheedle; cajole; coax.

Sir William might just stich your said barony to her gown sleeve, and he wad sune cuittle another out o' some body else.  
*Scott*, *Bride of Lammermoor*, xiv.

**-cula**. See *-culus*.

**culch** (kuleh), *n.* [*E. dial. Cf. culch.*] Rubbish; lumber; stuff. *Grose*.

**culder**. An obsolete spelling of *could*, preterit of *can*.

**Culdean** (kul'dē-an), *a.* [**< Culdee** + *-an*.] Pertaining or belonging to the Culdees: as, the *Culdean doctrines*. *Stormonth*.

**Culdee** (kul'dē), *n.* [**< ML. Culdeus**, pl., also in accom. form *Coldet*, as if 'worshippers of God' (< *L. colere*, worship, < *deus*, a god; also, more exactly, *Koldet*, *Keladet*, < *Ir. colded* = *Gael. culiteach*), a Culdee, appar. < *colle*, servant, < *Dē*, of God, gen. of *Dia*, God.] A member of a fraternity of priests, constituting an irregular monastic order, existing in Scotland, and in smaller numbers in Ireland and Wales, from the ninth or tenth to the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

**cul-de-four** (kūl'dē-fōr'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-four*. [*F.*, lit. bottom of an oven: *cul*, bottom, < *L. culus*, the posterior, bottom; *de*, < *L. de*, of; *four* = Pr. *for* = *Sp. forno* = *It. forno*, < *L. fornus*, *furnus*, hearth, oven: see *furnace*.] In arch., a vault in the form of a quarter sphere, often used to cover a semidome or to terminate a barrel-vault, especially in Roman, Byzantine, and Romanesque architecture.

**cul-de-lampe** (kūl'dē-lomp'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-lampe*. [*F.*, a pendant, bucket, talisman, lit. bottom of a lamp: *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *lampe* = *E. lamp*, *q. v.*] 1. In book-decoration, an ornamental piece or pattern often inserted at the foot of a page when the letterpress stops

short of the bottom, as at the end of a chapter. The name is derived from the most common form, which is a series of scrolls broad above and terminating in a point below, suggestive of an ancient lamp.

Hence—2. In other decorative work, an arabesque of a similar form.

**cul-de-sac** (kū'l-dē-sak'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-sac*. [F., lit. the bottom of a bag; *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *sac*, < L. *saccus*, sack, bag; see *sack*.] 1. A street or alley which has no outlet at one end; a blind alley; a way or passage that leads nowhere.

It [El-Medinah] contains between fifty and sixty streets, including the alleys and *culs-de-sac*.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medinah*, p. 220.  
The north of the Pacific ocean is very much more of a *cul-de-sac* than that of the Atlantic.

J. J. Rein, *Hist. Japan* (trans.), p. 24.

Specifically—2. In anat. and zool., a diverticulum ending blindly; a caecum or blind gut; some tubular, saccular, or pouch-like part open only at one end.—3. An inconclusive argument.—4. *Milit.*, the situation in which an army finds itself when it is hemmed in and has no exit but by the front.—Lesser *cul-de-sac*. Same as *antrum pylori* (which see, under *antrum*).

**culis**. [F. and E. *culis*, < L. *culis*; see *-cis* and *-ulus*.] A diminutive termination of Latin origin, as in *animalcule*, *reticule*, etc. See *-cis* and *-culus*.

**culi**, *n.* Plural of *culus*.

**cularaget**, *n.* An obsolete form of *outrage*.

**cullet** (kū'let'), *n.* [OF., < *cul*, < L. *culis*, the posterior.] 1. In armor, that part which protects the body behind, from the waist down. The word was not used in this sense until the fifteenth century, and implies generally a system of sliding plates riveted to a lining or to straps underneath, and corresponding to the culisart in front. See *Almain-riquet* and *tasset*. 2. In jewelry, the small flat surface at the back or bottom of a brilliant. Also called *cullet*, *collet*, and *lower table*. See cut under *brilliant*.

**cullette** (kū'let'), *n.* Same as *cullet*.

**culleus** (kū'lē-us), *n.*; pl. *culci* (-i). [L., also *culleus*, a leather bag.] 1. In *Rom. antiqu.*: (a) A leather wine-skin. (b) A measure of capacity equal to 20 amphorae. (c) The "sack": a punishment appointed for parricides, who, after being flogged and undergoing other indignities, were sewed up in a leather bag and cast into the sea. Under the emperor a dog, a monkey, a cock, and a viper were placed in the sack with the criminal. 2. The scrotum. *Dunglison*.

**Culex** (kū'leks), *n.* [NL., < L. *culex*, a gnat.] The typical genus of the family *Culicidae*, or gnats. A common species is *C. pipiens*. See *gnat*, *mosquito*.

**culexifuge** (kū'lek-si-fūj), *n.* Same as *culicifuge*.

**culgee** (kū'gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a plume with a jeweled fastening; an aigret.

**culi**, *n.* Same as *culi*.

**Culicidae** (kū-lis-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Culex* (*Culicidae*) + *-idae*.] A family of nematoceros dipterous insects, containing the gnats, midges, mosquitoes, etc. They have a long slender proboscis of seven pieces, filiform or plumose antennae, contiguous eyes without ocelli, and wings with few cells. The eggs are laid on substances in the water, in which the larvae live. The latter are provided with respiratory organs at the hinder end of the body, and consequently swim head downward. There are about 150 species of the family. See cuts under *gnat*, *midge*, and *mosquito*.

**culiciform** (kū-lis-i-fōrm), *a.* [NL., *culiciformis*, < L. *culex* (*culico*), a gnat or flea, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a gnat; having the characters of the *Culicidae* or *Culiciformes*.

**Culiciformes** (kū-lis-i-fōrmēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *culiciformis*; see *culiciform*.] A group of gnat-like insects, including such genera as *Chironomus* and *Corsetra*, equivalent to a family *Chironomidae*, coming next to the *Culicidae*.

**culicifuge** (kū-lis-i-fūj), *n.* [NL., < L. *culex* (*culico*), a gnat, + *fugare*, drive away.] An antidote against gnats and mosquitoes. Also *culexifuge*.

**Culicivora** (kū-lis-i-vō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < L. *culex* (*culico*), a gnat, + *vorare*, eat, devour; see *voracious*.] 1. A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*. The type is *C. stenura*, a Brazilian species.—2. A genus of American oscine passerine birds; the gnatocheters: a synonym of *Polioptila*. *Swainson*, 1837.

**Cullawau bark**. See *bark* 2.

**culinary** (kū'lī-nā-rī), *adv.* In the manner of a kitchen or of cookery; in connection with, or in relation to, a kitchen or cookery.

**culinary** (kū'lī-nā-rī), *a.* [F. *culinaire* = Sp. *Pg. culinario*, < L. *culinaris*, < *culina*, OL. *culina*, a kitchen; origin uncertain. Hence (from L. *culina*) E. *kiln*, q. v.] Pertaining or relating

to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens or in cooking: as, a *culinary vessel*; *culinary herbs*.

She was . . . mistress of all *culinary* secrets that Northern kitchens are most proud of.

O. W. Holmes, *A Mortal Antipathy*, l. *culinary*, *n.* See *culinary* 1.

**culi** (kū'lī), *v. t.* [ME. *cullen*, gather, pick, < OF. *cullir*, *cuelir*, *cullir* (> E. *coil*), cull, collect, < L. *colligere*, collect, pp. *collectus*, > E. *collect*: see *collect*, and *coil*, which is a doublet of *cull*.] 1. To gather; pick; collect.

And much of wild and wonderful,  
In these rude isles, might Fancy cull.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, vi. 22.  
No cup had we:  
In mine own lady palms I cull'd the spring

That gather'd trickling dropwise from the cleft  
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

2. To pick out; select or separate one or more of from others: often with *out*.

Come knights from east to west,  
And cull their flower, Ajax shall cope the best.

Shak., *T. and C.*, ii. 1.  
Go to my wardrobe,  
And of the richest things I wear cull out

What thou think'st fit.  
Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, iii. 1.

Steel, through opposing plates, the magnet draws,  
And steely atoms cull'd from dust and straw.

Crabbe, *Parish Register*.  
The eye to see, the hand to cull  
Of common things the beautiful.

Whittier, *To A. K.*  
3. To inspect and measure, as timber. [Canada.]

**cull** (kū'l), *n.* [Cull, *v.*] Something picked or culled out; specifically, an object selected from among a collection or aggregate, and placed on one side, or rejected, because of inferior quality: usually in the plural: as—(a) In *live-stock breeding*, inferior specimens, unfit to breed from. (b) In *timbering*, inferior or defective pieces, boards, planks, etc.

**cull** (kū'l), *v. t.* A Middle English form of *kilp*.

**cull** (kū'l), *v. t.* A variant of *colp*.

*Cull*, *kiss*, and cry "sweetheart," and stroke the head  
Which they have branch'd, and all is well again!

For'd-Broken Heart, ii. 1.

**cull** (kū'l), *n.* [Contr. of *cully*, q. v.] A fool; a dupe. [Slang.]

**cull** (kū'l), *n.* [E. dial. (Gloucestershire), perhaps a particular use of *cull*, a fool, dolt.] A local English (Gloucestershire) name for the fish miller's thumb.

**cullender**, *n.* See *colander*.

**cullengey**, *n.* A weight of the Carnatic, equal to 8½ grains Troy.

**culleock**, *n.* See *cullyock*.

**culler** (kū'ler), *n.* 1. One who picks, selects, or chooses from many.—2. An inspector; in Massachusetts, in colonial times, a government officer appointed for the inspection of imports of fish; also, one appointed to inspect exports of staves.—3. One who culls timber; an inspector and measurer of timber.

**cullet** (kū'let'), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < F. *couler*, flow, run; cf. *cullis*, *cullis*. Cf. *cull*.] In *glass-manuf.*, refuse and broken glass, especially crown-glass, collected for remelting.

**cullet** (kū'let'), *n.* Same as *culet*, 2. *Groce*.

**cullens**, *n.* See *culeus*.

**cullibility** (kū-lī-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Cull + *-bility*, after *gullibility*.] Credulity; readiness to be duped; gullibility.

Providence never designed him [Gay] to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and cullibility.

Swift, *To Pope*.

If there is not a fund of honest cullibility in a man, so much the worse.

Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 94.

**cullible** (kū'lī-bl), *a.* [Cull, after *gullible*.] Gullible; easily cheated or duped.

**culling** (kū'ling), *n.* Anything selected or separated from a mass, as being of a poorer quality or inferior size: generally in the plural.

Those that are big at of bone I still reserve for breed,  
My cullings I put off, or for the chapman feed.

Drayton, *Nymphidia*, vi. 1490.

**cullion** (kū'yūn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cullion*, *cullen*, < F. *couillon* = Pr. *couillon* = Sp. *cujón* = It. *coglion*, testicle (hence It. *coglion*, dial. *cujón*) (> Sp. *cujón* = F. *cujón*, > ME. *conjoun*, *conjoun*, *conious*, etc.: see *conjourn*), a mean wretch, < L. *colens*, scrotum, same as *culrus*, *culleus*, a bag. Cf. *cully*.] 1. A testicle. *Cotgrave*.—2. A round or bulbous root; an orchis; specifically, in plural form (*cullions*), the standerwort, *Orchis mascula*.—3. A mean wretch; a low or despicable fellow.

Away, base cullions!  
Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, l. 2.

Perish all such cullions!

Massey, *The Guardian*, ii. 4.

**cullionly** (kū'yūn-lī), *a.* [Cullion + *-ly*.] Like a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' the moonshine of you, you whoreson cullionly barber-monger.

Draw. Shak., *Lear*, ii. 2.

**cullis** (kū'lis), *n.* [Also *cullies*, *cullies*; early mod. E. also *colles*, *colies*, ME. *cullies*, *colies*, < OF. and F. *coulis*, *cullis*, < *coulter*, run, strain: see *colander*.] Broth of boiled meat strained.

Gold and themselves [usurers] to be beaten together, to make a most cordial *cullis* for the devil.

Webster, *White Devil*, v. 1.

I counsel you to a warm breakfast upon a *cullis*, which shall restore the tone of the stomach.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, iii.

**cullis** (kū'lis), *n.* [F. *coulisier*, a groove (see *coulisier*), < *coulter*, run, glide: see *colander*, and cf. *cullis* and *portuculica*.] In arch.: (a) A gutter in a roof. (b) Any channel or groove in which an accessory, as a side scene in a theater, is to run.

**cullisant**, **cullisont**, **cullisant** (kū'lī-sen, -son, -zan), *n.* Corruptions of *cognisance*, 3 (a).

But what badge shall we give, what cullisont?  
B. Jonson, *Case is Altered*, iv. 4.

A blue coat without a cullisont will be like haberdashery without mustard.

Owles *Almanack*, 1618.

**cull-me-to-you** (kū'mē-tō'yū), *n.* Same as *cull-me-to-yum*.

**cullock** (kū'lk), *n.* See *cullyock*.

**columbines**, *n.* An obsolete form of *columbine* 2.

**cully** (kū'lī), *n.*; pl. *cullies* (-is). [Old slang, an abbr. of *cullion*, 3, with sense modified appar. by association with *gull*. According to Leland, of gipsy origin—"Sp. Gypsy *chulai*, a man, Turk. Gypsy *khalai*, a gentleman." A fellow; a "cove"; especially, a verdant fellow who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe. [Slang.]

Thus, when by rooks a lord is pilled,  
Some cully often wins a bot

By venturing on the cheating side.

Swift, *South Sea Project*.

I have learned that this fine lady does not live far from Covent Garden, and that I am not the first cully whom she has passed upon for a countess.

Addison.

**cully** (kū'lī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cullied*, ppr. *culling*. [Cully, *n.*] To deceive; trick; cheat, or impose upon; jilt; gull. [Slang.]

Tricks to cully tools.

Poinsett, *Divine Attributes*, Goodness.

**cullism** (kū'lī-izm), *n.* [Cully + *-ism*.] The state of being a cully. [Slang.]

Without dwelling upon these less frequent instances of eminent *cullism*, what is there so common as to hear a fellow curse his fate that he cannot get rid of a passion to a jilt!

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 486.

**cullyock** (kū'lī-ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bivalve mollusk, *Tapes pullastra*, better known as *pullet*. Also *culleock*, *cullock*. [Shetland.]

**culm** (kūlm), *n.* [Also dial. *coom*; appar. < ME. *culme*, *culm*, soot, smoke, > *culmy*, *coomy*.] 1. Coal-dust; slack; refuse of coal. [Pennsylvania.]—2. In mining, a soft or slaty and inferior kind of anthracite, especially that occurring in Devonshire, England.—3. The name given by some geologists to a series of rocks which occupy the position of the Carboniferous limestone (see *carboniferous*), but which, instead of being developed in the form of massive calcareous beds, are made up of slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, and occasional beds of coal, usually of inferior quality.

The fauna of the culm is in general much less abundant than that usually found in the Carboniferous limestone proper; its flora is, however, in some regions exceptionally rich. The rocks designated as culm occur extensively along the borders of Russia, Poland, and Austria; and similar ones, in the same geological position, are found developed on a considerable scale in Scotland, and also in Ireland. In the last-named country they are locally known as *calp*. See *calp*.

**culm** (kūlm), *n.* [Culm, a stalk; cf. *calamus*, a stalk (see *calamus*), = E. *hawlum*, q. v.] In bot., the jointed and usually hollow stem of grasses. It is in most cases herbaceous, but is woody in the bamboo and some other stout species. The term is also sometimes applied to the solid jointless stems of sedges.

**culm-bar** (kūlm-bār), *n.* A peculiar bar used in grates designed for burning culm or slack coal.

**culmen** (kūl'men), *n.* [L.: see *culminate*.] 1. Top; summit.

At the culmen or top was a chapel.

Str. T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 227.

2. [NL.] Specifically, in *ornith.*, the median lengthwise ridge of the upper mandible. See first cut under *bill*.

The culmen is to the upper mandible what the ridge is to the roof of a house; it is the upper profile of the bill—the highest middle lengthwise line of the bill. . . In a



great many birds, especially those with depressed bill, as all the ducks, there is really no *culmen*; but then the median lengthwise line of the surface of the upper mandible takes the place and name of *culmen*.

Cosens, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 104.

3. [NL.] In anat., the upper and anterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum. Also called *oculocorn*.

**culmicolous** (kul-mik'ô-lus), a. [*L. culmus*, a stalk, *culm* (see *culm*), + *colore*, inhabit.] Growing upon culms of grasses: said of some fungi.

**culmiferous**<sup>1</sup> (kul-mif'ê-rus), a. [*E. culm* + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Containing culm. See *culm*<sup>1</sup>.

**culmiferous**<sup>2</sup> (kul-mif'ê-rus), a. [= *F. culmifero* = *Sp. culmifero* = *Pg. It. culmifero*, < *L. culmus*, a stalk (see *culm*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bearing culms, as grasses. See *culm*<sup>2</sup>.

**culminal** (kul'mi-nal), a. [*L. culmen* (*culmin*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the culmen or summit; uppermost; apical.

**culminant** (kul'mi-nant), a. [*ML. culminans* (-t)s, ppr. of *culminare*: see *culminate*, v.] Culminating; reaching the highest point.

I did spy

Sun, moon, and stars, by th' painter's art appear,

At once all *culminant* in one hemisphere.

A. Brome, To his Mistress.

**culminate** (kul'mi-nât), v. i.; pret. and pp. *culminated*, ppr. *culminating*. [*ML. culminatus*, pp. of *culminare* (> *It. culminare* = *Sp. Pg. culminar* = *F. culminer*, > *D. kulmineren* = *G. kulmineren* = *Dan. kulminere*, < *L. culmen* (*culma*-) (> *It. culmine* = *Sp. culmen* = *Pg. culmo*), the highest point, older form *columen*, > *ult. E. columen*, q. v.] 1. To come to or be on the meridian; be in the highest point of altitude, as a star, or, according to the usage of astronomers, reach either the highest or the lowest altitude.

As when his beams at noon

*Culminate* from the equator.

Milton, P. L., III. 617.

The regal star, then *culminating*, was the sun.

Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

The star of Guise, brilliant with the conquest of Calais, now *culminated* to the zenith.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 190.

2. To reach the highest point, apex, or summit, literally or figuratively.

The mountains forming this cape *culminate* in a grand conical peak. B. Taylor, Lands of the Sarcoph, p. 189.

Both records (the biblical and the scientific) give us a grand procession of dynasties of life, beginning from the lower forms and *culminating* in man.

Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 119.

**culminate** (kul'mi-nât), a. [*ML. culminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth: applied to the growth of corals. Dana.

**culminating** (kul'mi-nâ-ting), p. a. [Ppr. of *culminate*, v.] 1. Being at or crossing the meridian; being at its highest elevation, as a planet.—2. Being at its highest point, as of rank, power, magnitude, numbers, or quality.

This Madonna, with the sculpture round her, represents the *culminating* power of Gothic art in the thirteenth century.

Ruskin.

Beauty is, even in the beautiful, occasional—or, as one has said, *culminating* and perfect only a single moment, before which it is unripe, and after which it is on the wane.

Emerson, Domestic Life.

**Culminating cycle.** See *cycle*.

**culmination** (kul'mi-nâ'shon), n. [= *F. culmination* (> *D. kulminatie* = *G. culmination* = *Dan. kulmination*) = *Sp. culminacion* = *Pg. culminacio* = *It. culminazione*, < *ML. \*culminatio* (-n), < *culminare*, pp. *culminatus*: see *culminate*, v.] 1. The position of a heavenly body when it is on the meridian; the attainment by a star of its highest or lowest altitude on any day.—2. The highest point or summit; the top; the act or fact of reaching the highest point: used especially in figurative senses.

We . . . wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle.

Farndon, Sermons, p. 422.

Lower or upper *culmination*, the attainment by a star of its lowest or highest altitude on any day.

**culminicorn** (kul'mi-n'kôr-n), n. [*L. culmen* (*culmin*), top, + *cornu* = *E. horn*.] (*ones*, 1866.) In ornith., the superior one of the horny pieces into which the sheath of the bill of some birds, as albatrosses, is divided; the piece which increases the culmen of the bill.

The *culminicorn* is transversely broad and rounded.

Cosens, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 175.

**culmy** (kul'mi), a. and n. Same as *colmy*.

**culot** (kû'lo), n. [*F. culot*, < *L. culus*, posterior, bottom.] 1. An iron cup inserted in the con-

cal opening of the Minie and other early projectiles. *Farrow, Mil. Enyc.*—2. In decorative art, a rounded form, like a calyx or the sheaf of a bud, from which issue scrolls or the like.

**culottic** (kû-lot'ik), a. [*F. culotte*, breeches, + *-ic*. Cf. *sansculottic*.] Having or wearing breeches; hence, pertaining to the respectable classes of society: opposed to *sansculottic*. [*Rare.*]

Young Patriotism, *Culottic* and *Sansculottic*, rushes forward.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. vi. 3.

**culottism** (kû-lot'izm), n. [*As culottic* + *-ism*.] The principles or influence of the more respectable classes of society. See *sansculottism*.

He who in these epochs of our Europe founds on garnitures, formulas, *culottisms* of what sort soever, is founding on old cloth and sheepskin, and cannot endure.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 1.

**culpability** (kul-pa-bil'i-ti), n. [= *F. culpabilité* = *Sp. culpabilidad* = *Pg. culpabilidade*, < *L. as if \*culpabilis* (-t)s, < *culpabilis*: see *culpable*.] The state of being culpable or censurable; blamableness.

**culpable** (kul'pa-bl), a. and n. [*ME. culpable*, *culpable*, *culpable*, < *OF. culpable*, *colpable*, *culpable*, *F. culpable* = *Fr. culpable* = *Sp. culpable* = *Pg. culpavel* = *It. colpevole*, < *L. culpabilis*, blameworthy, < *culpate*, blame, condemn, < *culpa*, fault, crime, mistake. See *culpa*.] 1. a. 1. Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy: said of persons or their conduct.

That he had given way to most culpable indulgences, I had before heard hinted.

Darham, Ingoldby Legends, I. 181.

A permission voluntarily given for a bad act is *culpable*, as well as its actual performance.

Miszt, Nature and Thought, p. 242.

2. Guilty.

These being perhaps *culpable* of this crime.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Mayor of London sat in Judgment upon Offenders, where many were found *culpable*, and lost their Heads.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 189.

**Culpable homicide.** See *homicide*. = *Syn.* 1. Censurable, reprehensible, wrong, sinful.

II. 1. A culprit. *North.*

**Culpableness** (kul'pa-bl-nes), n. Blamableness; culpability.

**Culpably** (kul'pa-bl), adv. Blamably; in a manner to merit censure; reprehensibly.

**Culpatory** (kul'pa-tôr-i), a. [*L. culpatus*, pp. of *culpate*, blame (see *culpable*), + *-ory*.] Inculpatory; censuring; reproachful.

Adjectives . . . commonly used by Latin authors in a culpatory sense.

Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, Postscript.

**Culprit**, n. [*ME. culpe*, < *OF. culpe*, *colpe*, *coupe*, *F. coupe* = *Fr. It. colpa* = *Sp. Pg. culpa*, < *L. culpa*, fault, error, crime, etc.: see *culpable*.] A fault; guilt. *Chaucer*.

To deprive a man, being banished out of the realm without desert, without *culpe*, and without cause, of his inheritance and patrimony.

Hall, Hen. IV., vol. 4.

**Culpoint**, n. [*ME. culpe*, a fragment, chip, also *culpon*, *culprn*, < *OF. \*culpon*, *culpon* (*F. coupon*, > *mod. E. coupon*, q. v.), < *couper*, cut: see *couple*.] 1. Something cut off; a piece; shred; clipping.

Ful thinn it [hair] lay, by *culpons* on and on.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 679.

2. Something split off; a splinter.

To hakke and hawe

The oaks olde, and laye hem on a rewe

In *culpons* wel arrayed for to brene.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 2009.

**Culpoint**, v. t. [*Culpon*, n.] To cut up; split.

**Culprit** (kul'prit), n. [Prob. (with intrusive *r*) for *\*culpal*, < *L. culpatus* (law Lat. for 'the accused'), pp. of *culpate*, blame, censure, reprove: see *culpable*.] 1. A person arraigned for a crime or offense.

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the public are his judges.

Prior, Solomon, Pref.

Neither the *culprit* nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers.

Macaulay.

2. A criminal; a malefactor; an offender.

The *culprit* by escape grown bold

Pilfers alike from young and old.

Moore.

**culrage** (kul'râj), n. [Early mod. E. also *culrage*, *kulridge*; < *ME. culrage*, *culrage*, *culrayge*, *culraiche*, *culrathe*; < *OF. culrage*, *culrage*, *F. outrage*, < *cul* (< *L. culus*), the posterior, + *rage*, < *L. rabies*, madness, rage; equiv. to the E. name *arse-smart*.] The water-pepper or smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

**Cult** (kult), n. [*F. culte* = *Sp. Pg. It. culto*, < *L. cultus*, cultivation, worship, < *colere*, pp. *cultus*, till, cultivate, worship. Cf. *cultivate*, *culture*, etc., *colony*, etc.] 1. Homage; worship; by extension, devoted attention to or venera-

tion for a particular person or thing: as, the Shaksperian *cult*.

Every man is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it.

Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, III. § 1.

2. A system of religious belief and worship; especially, the rites and ceremonies employed in worship. Also *cultus*.

*Cult* is a term which, as we value exactness, we can ill do without, seeing how completely religion has lost its original signification.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 172.

3. A subject of devoted attention or study; that in which one is earnestly or absorbingly interested.

**cultch** (kuleh), n. [Cf. *culch*.] The materials used to form a spawning-bed for oysters; also, the spawn of the oyster.

**cultel** (kul'tel), n. [OF. *cultel*, < *L. cultellus*, dim. of *cultor*, a knife: see *colter* and *cutlas*.] A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.

**cultellarius** (kul-te-lâ'ri-us), n.; pl. *cultellarii* (-i). [*ML.*, < *L. cultellus*, a knife: see *cultel*.] 1. In the middle ages, an irregular soldier whose principal weapon was a heavy knife or short sword. Cultellarii were often attendants upon a knight, and followed him to battle. See *couture*. Also formerly *cusculi*.

2. A bandit or outlaw.

**cultellation** (kul-te-lâ'shon), n. [*L. cultellus*, a knife, + *-ation*.] The determination of the exact point on the ground vertically beneath a point at some height above it, by letting fall a knife or other pointed object; also, the use of this method in measuring land on a hillside so as to obtain the measures projected upon a horizontal plane.

**cultellus** (kul'tel'us), n.; pl. *cultelli* (-i). [*L.*, a knife: see *cultel*.] In entom., one of the lancet-like mandibles of a mosquito or predatory fly.

**culter** (kul'tér), n. Same as *colter*.

**cultirostral** (kul-ti-rôs'trâl), a. An erroneous form of *cultirostral*.

**Cultirostres** (kul-ti-rôs'trêz), n. pl. An erroneous form of *Cultirostres*.

**cultism** (kul'tizm), n. [*Cult* + *-ism*.] The pedantic style of composition affected by the cultists.

The *cultism* of Góngora, the artifice of which lies solely in the choice and arrangement of words.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 360.

**cultist** (kul'tist), n. [*Cult* + *-ist*; equiv. to *Sp. cultero*, *culterano*, an affected purist.] One of a school of Spanish poets who imitated the pedantic affectation and labored elegance of Góngora y Argote, a Spanish writer (1561-1627).

A century earlier the school of the *cultists* had established a dominion, ephemeral, as it soon appeared, but absolute while it lasted.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 391.

**cultivable** (kul'ti-vâ-bl), a. [= *F. cultivable* = *Sp. cultivable* = *Pg. cultivavel* = *It. coltivabile*, < *ML. as if \*cultivabilis*, < *cultivare*, till: see *cultivate*.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated; capable of improvement or refinement.

The soils of *cultivable* lands hold in a greater or less proportion all that is essential to the growth of plants.

J. R. Nichols, Firsides Science, p. 151.

The descendant of a cultivated race has an enhanced aptitude for the reception of cultivation; he is more *cultivable*.

Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

**cultivable** (kul'ti-vâ-tâ-bl), a. [*Cultivate* + *-able*.] Cultivable.

Large tracts of rich *cultivable* soil.

British and Foreign Rev., No. II., p. 265.

**cultivate** (kul'ti-vât), v. t.; pret. and pp. *cultivated*, ppr. *cultivating*. [*ML. cultuare*, pp. of *cultuare* (> *It. cultuare*, *cultuare* = *Sp. Pg. cultivar* = *OF. cultuier*, *cultuier*, *cultuier*, *cultuier*, etc., *F. cultiver*), till, work, as land, < *cultivus*, tilled, under tillage, < *L. cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till: see *cult*.] 1. To till; prepare for crops; manure, plow, dress, sow, and reap; manage and improve in husbandry: as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile that, without my *cultivating*, it has given me two harvests in a summer.

Dryden, To Sir R. Howard.

2. To raise or produce by tillage: as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.—3. To use a cultivator upon; run a cultivator through: as, to *cultivate* a field of standing corn. See *cultivator* (n). [*U. S.*]

—4. To improve and strengthen by labor or study; promote the development or increase of; cherish; foster: as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

As your commissioners our poets go,

To *cultivate* the virtue which you sow.

Dryden, University of Oxford, Prolog., I. 12.

5. To direct special attention to; devote study, labor, or care to; study to understand, derive advantage from, etc.: as, to *cultivate* literature; to *cultivate* an acquaintance.

The ancient philosophers did not neglect natural science, but they did not *cultivate* it for the purpose of increasing the power . . . of man. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

He who *cultivates* only one precept of the Gospel, to the exclusion of the rest, in reality attends to no part at all. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, 1. 300.

The study of History is . . . as Coleridge said of Poetry, its own great reward, a thing to be loved and *cultivated* for its own sake.

*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 24.

6. To improve; meliorate; correct; civilize.

To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage.

*Addison*, *Cato*, 1. 4.

**cultivated** (kul'ti-vā-ted), *p. a.* Produced by or subjected to cultivation; specifically, cultured; refined; educated.

My researches into *cultivated* plants show that certain species are ext' act, or becoming extinct, since the historical epoch.

*De Candolle*, Orig. of Cultivated Plants (trans.), p. 450.

In proportion as there are more thoroughly *cultivated* persons in a community will the finer uses of prosperity be taught and the vulgar uses of it become disreputable.

*Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1884.

**cultivating** (kul'ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* Engaged in the processes of cultivation; agricultural. [Rare.]

The Russian Village Communities were seen to be the Indian Village Communities, if anything in a more archaic condition than the eastern *cultivating* group.

*Morse*, Early Law and Custom, p. 240.

**cultivation** (kul-ti-vā-sh'n), *n.* [= *F. cultivation*, OF. *cultivacion*, *cultivacion*, *cultivacion*, etc., = *Sp. cultivacion* = *Pg. cultivacão* = *It. coltivazione*, < *ML. \*cultivatio(n)-*, < *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] 1. The act or practice of tilling land and preparing it for crops; the agricultural management of land; husbandry in general.

Such is the nature of Spain; wild and stern the moment it escapes from *cultivation*; the desert and the garden are ever side by side.

*Irvine*, *Alhambra*, p. 278.

2. Land in a cultivated state; tilled land with its crops. [Rare.]

It is curious to observe how defined the line is between the rich green *cultivation* and the barren yellow desert.

*K. Sartorius*, in *The Sudan*, p. 12.

3. The act or process of producing by tillage: as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.—4. The use of a cultivator upon growing crops.—5. The process of developing; promotion of growth or strength, physical or mental: as, the *cultivation* of the oyster; the *cultivation* of organic germs, or of animal virus; the *cultivation* of the mind, or of virtue, piety, etc.

No capital is better provided [than Madrid] with sundry of the higher means to *cultivation*, as its Royal Armory, its Archeological Museum, and its glorious Picture Gallery . . . remind one.

*Lathrop*, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 25.

6. The state of being cultivated; specifically, a state of moral or mental advancement; culture; refinement; the union of learning and taste.

You cannot have people of *cultivation*, of pure character, . . . professing to be in communication with the spirit world and keeping up constant intercourse with it, without its gradually reacting on the whole conception of that other life.

*O. W. Holmes*, *The Professor*, 1.

**Fractional cultivation.** See the extract.

**Fractional cultivation** consists in the attempt to isolate by successive cultivations the different organisms that have been growing previously in the same culture.

*H. Klein*, *Micro-Organisms and Disease*, p. 26.

—*Syn.* 5. *Training, Discipline, Education*, etc. See *instruction*.—6 and 6. *Refinement*, etc. See *culture*.

**cultivator** (kul'ti-vā-tor), *n.* [= *F. cultivateur*, OF. *cultivoor*, *cultivoor*, etc., = *Sp. Pg. cultivador* = *It. coltivatore*, < *ML. as if \*cultivator*, < *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] One who or that which cultivates. (a) One who tills or prepares land for crops, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist. (b) A producer by cultivation; a grower of any kind of products: as, a *cultivator* of oysters.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up.

*Boyle*.

(c) An agricultural implement used to loosen the earth and uproot the weeds about growing crops which are planted in rows or hills. It consists of points or shares attached to a framework, usually adjustable in width, and having draft-wheels which govern the depth to which the ground is broken up. It is drawn between the rows of plants by a horse. There are also light forms which are operated by hand. (d) One who devotes special attention, care, or study to some person or pursuit.

The most successful *cultivators* of physical science.

*Bucke*, *Civilization*, 1. 1.

**cultivate, cultivated** (kul'trēt, -tēd), *a.* [*L. cultivate*, knife-shaped, < *cultus*, a knife: see

*cultus*, *cultus*.] Sharp-edged and pointed; culter-shaped, or shaped like a pruning-knife, as a body that is thick on one edge and acute on the other: as, a *cultivate* leaf; the beak of a bird is convex and *cultivate*.

**cultiform** (kul'tri-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. cultriforme*, < *L. culter*, a knife, + *forma*, shape.] Cultrate: specifically applied, in *soot*, to a tapering or elongate part or organ when it is bounded by three sides meeting in angles, one of the sides being shorter than the other two, so that the section everywhere is an acute-angled triangle.

**cultirostral** (kul'tri-ro's-trāl), *a.* [*NL. cultrirostris*, < *L. culter*, a knife, + *rostrum*, a beak, + *-al*.] 1. Having a bill shaped somewhat like the culter of a plow, or adapted for cutting like a knife: as, *cultirostral* oscine birds.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cultrirostres*.

Also, erroneously, *cultirostral*.

**Cultrirostres** (kul'tri-ro's-trēs), *n. pl.* [*NL. pl. of cultrirostris*: see *cultirostral*.] 1. In *Cuvier's* system of classification, a family of *Grallæ*, including the cranes, courlans, herons, storks, and sundry other large waders, as distinguished from the *Pressirostres* or plover group, and the *Longirostres* or snipe group. [Not in use.]—2. In some later systems, a group of laminiplan-tar oscine passerine birds, as the crows and corvine birds generally.

Also, erroneously, *Cultrirostres*.

**cultrivorous** (kul'triv'ō-rus), *a.* [= *Sp. cultrivora*, < *L. culter*, a knife, + *vorare*, swallow, devour.] Swallowing or seeming to swallow knives. *Dunlopian*. [Rare.]

**culturable** (kul'tur-ə-bl), *a.* [*F. culturable*, < *culture*, + *-able*.] 1. Adapted to culture; cultivable: as, a *culturable* area.

Recent explorers affirm that there is no reason why these canals should not be again filled from those rivers, when the intervening country . . . would become *culturable*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 48.

2. Capable of becoming cultured or refined.

[Rare in both uses.] **cultural** (kul'tūr-əl), *a.* [= *F. cultural*, < *culture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to culture; specifically, pertaining to mental culture or discipline; educational; promoting refinement or education.

In every variety of cultural condition.

*Whitney*, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 172.

In its cultural development, China stands wholly for itself.

*Science*, IV. 21.

**culturate**, *v. t.* [*ML. cultivatus*, pp. of *culturare*, cultivate, < *L. cultura*, cultivation, culture: see *culture*, *n.*] To cultivate. *Capt. John Smith*.

**culture** (kul'tūr), *n.* [*F. culture* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. cultura* = *It. cultura*, *cultura* = *G. Dan. kultúr*, < *L. cultura*, cultivation, tillage, care, culture, < *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till, cultivate: see *cult*.] 1. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; tillage; cultivation.

So that these three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself; and this *culture* did rather retard their advance.

*Bacon*, *Sylva Sylvarum*, § 402.

In vain our toil.

*Pope*, *Essay on Man*, iv. 14.

2. The act of promoting growth in animals or plants, but especially in the latter; specifically, the process of raising plants with a view to the production of improved varieties.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skillful gardeners hit a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty.

*Tatler*.

These bud variations . . . occur rarely under nature, but they are far from rare under *culture*.

*Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, 1.

Hence—3. In *bacteriology*: (a) The propagation of bacteria or other microscopical organisms by the introduction of the germs into suitably prepared fluids or other media, or of parasitic fungi upon living plants. Also called *cultivation*.

The only thing to be done now was to take advantage of what had previously been learned as to the attenuation of virus, and endeavor, through successive *cultures*, to progressively lessen the harmfulness of the rabid poison.

*Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8092.

(b) The product of such culture.

This bacillus [of typhoid fever] is difficult to stain in tissue, while pure *cultures* stain readily with the usual dyes.

*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 765.

4. The systematic improvement and refinement of the mind, especially of one's own.

[Not common before the nineteenth century, except with strong consciousness of the metaphor involved, though used in Latin by Cicero.]

Rather to the pomp and ostentation of their wit, than to the *culture* and profit of their minds.

*Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 14.

The *culture* and manurance of minds in youth hath much a forcible (though unseen) operation as hardly any length of time or contention of labour can countervail it afterwards.

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning* (Original

[English ed.], *Works*, III. 416.

O Lord, if thou suffer not thy servant, as I may pray before thee, and thou give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it, how shall each man live that is corrupt, who beareth the place of a man?

2 *Ecd. viii. 6.*

*Culture*, the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world, and thus with the history of the human spirit.

*M. Arnold*, *Literature and Dogma*, Pref.

5. The result of mental cultivation, or the state of being cultivated; refinement or enlightenment; learning and taste; in a broad sense, civilization: as, a man of *culture*.

*Culture* or Civilization, taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.

*E. B. Tylor*, *Prim. Culture*, 1. 1.

*Culture* in its widest sense, I take it, thorough acquaintance with all the old and new results of intellectual activity in all departments of knowledge, so far as they conduce to welfare, to correct living, and to rational conduct.

*W. K. Brooks*, *Law of Heredity*, p. 272.

6. The training of the human body.

Amongst whom [the Spartans] also both in other things, and especially in the *culture* of their bodies, the nobility observed the most equality with the commons.

*Hobbes*, tr. of *Thucydides*, 1.

7. The pursuit of any art or science with a view to its improvement.

Our national resources are developed by an earnest *culture* of the arts of peace.

*Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, 1. 134.

8. Cultivated ground.

Proceeds the caravan

Through lively spreading *cultures*, pastures green,  
And yellow tillages in opening woods.

*Dyer*, *The Fleeces*.

**Gelatin culture**, a growth of bacteria in a medium made of the consistency of jelly by means of gelatin.—*Pure culture*, in *bacteriology*, a growth of one kind of bacteria free from admixture of other varieties.—*Solid culture*, a culture of bacteria, etc., for which the medium is a solid at ordinary temperatures, usually gelatin or a preparation, such as agar-agar, made from algae.—*Test-tube culture*, a growth of bacteria in a test-tube.—*Syn.* 4-6. *Assimilation, Cultivation, Culture*. Each of these words may represent a process or the result of that process. Only *refinement* can, when unqualified, represent a process or result carried too far. *Refinement* is properly most negative, representing a freeing from what is gross, coarse, rude, and the like, or a bringing of one out of a similar condition in which he is supposed to have been at the start. *Cultivation* and *culture* represent the person or the better part of him as made to grow by long-continued and thorough work. *Refinement* and *cultivation*, as thus representing the more negative and the more positive aspects of the improvement of man, were much more common until within thirty years; since then *culture* has largely supplanted *cultivation*: this change, coming when great attention was concentrating about the subject of the development of all the departments of the nature of man, produced a great enlargement of the definition of *culture*, for a time the improvement and gratification of taste being magnified in undue proportion by some, and by others the mere acquisition of knowledge. The word is now applied to the improvement of the whole man, bodily, mentally, and spiritually, although bodily training is not prominent unless specially mentioned; the moral and the spiritual are jealously included. *Culture* may be used of the state of society as well as of the man; *refinement* and *cultivation* refer primarily to the state or the individual. As referring to either, *culture* in its broadest sense may be called the highest phase of civilization.

What do we mean by this fine word *Culture*, so much in vogue at present? What the Greeks naturally expressed by their *paideia*, the Romans by *humanitas*, we less happily try to express by the more artificial word *Culture*.

When applied to the human being, it means, I suppose, the "educing or drawing forth [of] all that is potentially in a man," the training [of] all the energies and capacities of his being to the highest pitch, and directing them to their true ends.

*Shaftesbury*, *Culture and Religion*, 1.

**culture** (kul'tūr), *n. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultured* pp. *culturing*. [*F. culture*, *n.* Cf. *ML. cultura*: rare: see *culturate*.] To cultivate: as, "*cultured* vales." *Shenstone*, *Elegies*, xiv.

**culture-bulb** (kul'tūr-bulb), *n.* A bulb-shaped culture-tube. *Dolley*, *Bacteria Investigation* p. 76.

**culture-cell** (kul'tūr-sel), *n.* A small moist chamber for the microscopic observation of the culture of organic germs. It is usually made by fixing to a microscopical slide a short glass cylinder; upon the latter a cover glass is placed, and the culture is fixed in a drop of fluid on the lower surface of the cover-glass thus being available for microscopic examination at a time without disturbance. The culture is kept moist by water in the bottom of the cell.



**cultured** (kul'jûrd), *a.* Having culture; refined.

The sense of beauty in nature, even among cultured people, is less often met with than other mental endowments.

*Is. Taylor.*

**culture-fluid** (kul'jûr-flû'id), *n.* A fluid culture-medium.

Diluting the culture-fluid containing the various species to a very large extent with some sterile indifferent fluid.

*B. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Diseases, p. 27.*

**cultureless** (kul'jûr-less), *a.* Without culture; uncultured.

**culture-medium** (kul'jûr-mê'di-um), *n.* A substance, solid or fluid, in which bacteria or other microscopic organisms are cultivated. Among the frequently used culture-media are meat-broths, decoctions of dung, hay, and various vegetable substances, sugar-solution, orange-juice, boiled potatoes, gelatin, and gelatin-like preparations of algae, as agar agar.

**culture-oven** (kul'jûr-uv'n), *n.* A small warmed chamber, kept at a uniform temperature, in which certain bacterial cultures are made. See *culture*, 8 (a).

**culture-tube** (kul'jûr-tûb), *n.* A tube in which bacteria, etc., are cultivated.

**culturist** (kul'jûr-ist), *n.* [*< culture + -ist.*] 1. A cultivator; one who produces anything by cultivation.

The oyster industry is rapidly passing from the hands of the fisherman into those of the oyster culturist.

*Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 108.*

2. An advocate of the spread of culture or the education of the intellectual and esthetic powers; especially, one who regards culture in this sense rather than religion as the central element in civilization.

The Culturists . . . say that, since every man must have his ideal—material and selfish, or unselfish and spiritual—it lies mainly with culture to determine whether men shall rest content with grosser aims or raise their thoughts to the higher ideals.

*Shenley, Culture and Religion, 1.*

**cultus** (kul'tus), *n.* [= *G. cultus*, etc., *< L. cultus*, care, culture, refinement; see *cult.*] 1. A system of religious belief and worship: same as *cult*, 2.

Buddhism, a missionary religion rather than an ancestral cultus, eagerly availed itself of the art of writing for the propagation of its doctrines.

*Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 343.*

Pure ethics is not now formulated and concretized into a cultus, a fraternity with assemblies and holy-days, with song and book, with brick and stone.

*Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.*

2. The moral or esthetic state or condition of a particular time or place.

**cultus-cod** (kul'tus-kod), *n.* [Said to be *< Chinoos cultus*, worthless, of little value, + *E. cod*.] A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of a length-



Cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*)  
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

ened form, with a long pointed head and many dorsal spines and rays. It reaches a length of from 3 to 4 feet and a weight of from 30 to 60 pounds. It abounds along the Pacific coast of the United States, and is one of the most important food-fishes of that region. Also called *green-cod*, and by many other names.

**cultur**, *n.* A Middle English form of *color*.  
**-culus, -cula, -culum** [*L. m., f., neut.*, respectively, of *-culus*, a compound dim. term., consisting of *-c*, an adj. term. used as dim. (see *-to*), + *-ul-us*, a dim. term.: see *-ule, -ol, -le*, etc.] A diminutive termination in Latin words, some of which have entered English without change, as *fasciculus*, *curriculum*, *operculum*, *operculum*, *tenaculum*, *vinculum*, etc., but which have usually taken the form *-culus*, as in *animalculus*, *resticulus*, etc., or more frequently *-ole*, as in *articula*, *auricula*, *particula*, *conventicula*, *versicula*, *ventricula*, etc. See *-culus, -ole*.

**culver**<sup>1</sup> (kul'ver), *n.* [*< ME. culver, culver, culvere, culvye, culvye, culvye*, a dove, prob. a corruption of *L. columba*, a dove; see *Columba*.] A dove; a pigeon. [Now only local.]

Crye to Crist that he wolde his culvers sende,  
The while he is the holy gost that out of hevene descended.

*Piers Plowman* (7), xviii. 244.

Lyke as the Culver, on the bared bough,  
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate.

*Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxviii.*

**culver**<sup>2</sup> (kul'ver), *n.* [Short for *culverin*, perhaps with reference to *culver*<sup>1</sup>, a dove, as guns were sometimes called by the names of birds; e. g., *falcon* and *saker*.] Same as *culverin*.

Falcon and saker, on each tower,

Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower.

*Scott, I. of I. M., iv. 17.*

**culver-dung** (kul'ver-dung), *n.* The droppings of pigeons.

**culverfoot** (kul'ver-fû't), *n.* [*< culver*<sup>1</sup> + *foot*.] A species of crane's-bill, *Geranium columbinum*, the leaves of which are cleft like a bird's foot.

**culver-house** (kul'ver-hous), *n.* [*< ME. culver, culver-hous; < culver*<sup>1</sup> + *house*.] A dovecote.

Under thi culver hous in alle the brede

Make mewes twayne.

*Paradise, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

**culverin** (kul'ver-in), *n.* [*< OF. coulverine, coulverine, F. coulverine, < ML. colubrina, a culverin, dim. of colubra (< OF. coulverre), a culverin, lit. a serpent, < L. colubra, fem. of coluber, a serpent; see Coluber.*] An early name of the cannon. (a) Loosely, any small gun: especially so used in the earliest days of artillery. (b) In the sixteenth century, the heaviest gun in ordinary use, as on shipboard or the like, corresponding nearly to the long 18-pounders of later times. It is also mentioned as throwing a shot of 15 pounds' weight. In the seventeenth century the name was retained for this piece, though much heavier guns were in use. Also called *culver* and *whole culverin*. See *drum-culverin*. Sometimes spelled *culverina*.

Hurrah! the foes are moving! Hark to the mingled din  
Of life, and steel, and tramp, and drum, and roaring culverin.

*Macaulay, 177.*

The Constable advanced with four pieces of heavy artillery, four *culverines*, and four lighter pieces.

*Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 177.*

**Bastard culverin**, in the sixteenth century, a cannon smaller than the culverin, firing a projectile usually from 5 to 8 pounds in weight.

**culverineer** (kul'ver-in-êr'), *n.* [*< culverin + -eer*.] One who had charge of the loading and firing of a culverin.

Even as late as the 15th century a guild was founded at Ghent, composed of the *culverineers*, arquebusers, and gunners, in order to teach the burghers the use of firearms.

*Encyc. Brit., XI. 220.*

**culverkey** (kul'ver-kê), *n.* [Appar. *< culver*<sup>1</sup>, a dove, + *key*, the husk containing the seed of an ash (or maple: see *ash-key* and *maple-key*); but the connection of *culver*<sup>1</sup>, a dove, with the ash-tree is not obvious. *Columbine* and *culver*<sup>1</sup>, however, are (prob.) etymologically related (ult. *< L. columbus*, a dove): see *culver*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A bunch of the pods of the ash-tree.—2. A meadow-flower, probably the bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

Looking down the meadows, [I] could see, here a boy  
gathering lilies and lady-smocks, and there a girl cropping  
culverkeys and cowslips.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler, xi.*

Purple narcissus like the morning rays,  
Pale gander-grass, and azure *culverkeys*.

*J. Davers, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, 1.*

**Culver's-phryic** (kul'ver-fis'ik), *n.* [After a Dr. Culver, who used it in his practice.] The popular name of *Veronica* (*Leptandra*) *virginica*. The thick, blackish root has a nauseous, bitter taste, acting as a violent emeto-cathartic, and has long been in use in medicine.

**Culver's-root** (kul'ver-rût), *n.* Same as *Culver's-phryic*.

**culvert**<sup>1</sup> (kul'vert), *n.* [Appar. an accom., in imitation of *cover*, a covered place, of *F. coulvertre*, a channel, gutter, also a colander, *< culver*, run, drain: see *cullis*, *colander*.] An arched or flat-covered drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railroad, canal, etc., for the passage of water.

**culvert**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* [ME. also *culvert*, *culward*, *< OF. culvert, culvert, culvert, culvert, culvert, culvert*, also *culbert*, *culbert* (ML. *culbertus*, also, after F., *culberta*), low, servile, as noun a serf, vassal: see *culbert*.] False; villainous.

The porter is culvert and felon.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The king hede a steward  
That was fel and culward.

*Chron. of Eng. (Hutton's Mss. Rom., II.), 1. 787.*

**culvertage** (kul'ver-tâj), *n.* [*< OF. culvertage, culvertage, culvertage* (ML. *culvertagium*), *< culvert*, serf, vassal: see *culvert*.] In early Eng. law, the forfeiture by tenant or vassal of his holding and his position as a freeman, resulting in a condition of servitude.

Vnder paine of Culvertage and perpetuall servitude.

*Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 116.*

In early times attendance at the posse comitatus was enforced by the penalty of *culvertage*, or turntail, viz., forfeiture of property and perpetual servitude.

*Encyc. Brit., VIII. 448.*

**culvertail** (kul'ver-tâl), *n.* [*< culvert*<sup>1</sup> + *tail*. *< OF. dovetail*.] In joinery and carp., a dovetail joint, as the fastening of a ship's carlings into the beam.

**culvertailed** (kul'ver-tâld), *a.* United as fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dovetail joint; dovetailed: used by shipwrights.

**culvertship**, *n.* [ME. *culvertship*; *< culver*<sup>2</sup> + *-ship*.] Falsehood; wickedness.

After the like time that ure Lowerd thermide brouhte  
so to grunde his [the devil's] kintne *culvertships* & his  
prude stonthe.

*Anon. Rhed., p. 204.*

**culverwort** (kul'ver-wért), *n.* [*< culver*<sup>1</sup> + *wort*.] The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*: so named from the resemblance of its flowers to the heads of little pigeons around a dish. See *out under columbine*.

**culy**, *n.* See *kuk*.

**cunt**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *come*.

**Cuma** (kû'mâ), *n.* [NL., appar. for *\*Cyma* (see *cyma*, in other senses), *< Gr. κύμα, a wave, a waved molding, etc.: see cyma, cyma*.] 1. In conch., a genus of rhachiglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Muretidae*. *Hemphrys*, 1795.—2. A genus of crustaceans, of the family *Cumidae*, also giving name to a group *Cumaceans*. Also *\*Cyma*.

**Cumaceans** (kû-mâ'sê-j), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cuma + -acea*.] A group of thoracostracous crustaceans, of which the type is the genus *Cuma*. The *Cumaceans* resemble the arthropodous Crustaceans in having eyes without a movable stalk; but they closely resemble the *Schistopoda* in the form of the body, thus corresponding with the lower developmental stages of the decapodous crustaceans.

The *Cumaceans* . . . are very remarkable forms allied to the Schistopoda and Nebalia on the one hand, and on the other to the Eriophrachma and Copepoda; while they appear, in many respects, to represent persistent larvae of the higher Crustaceans.

*Macleay, Anat. Invert., p. 303.*

**cumacean** (kû-mâ'sê-j), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cumaceans*. Also *cumaceous*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Cumaceans*.

**cumaceous** (kû-mâ'sê-j), *a.* Same as *cumacean*.

**Cumman** (kû-mê'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumæ, an ancient city on the coast of Campania, reputed the earliest of the Greek settlements in Italy.—Cumman sibyl, one of the legendary prophetic women whose authority in matters of divination was acknowledged by the Romans. See *sibyl*.

**cumarin** (kû'ma-rin), *n.* Same as *coumarin*.  
**cumbent** (kum'bent), *a.* [*< L. \*cumbent(-e)*, ppr. of *\*cumbere* (only in comp. *concumbere*, *incumbere*, etc.), nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down: see *cubit*, and cf. *accumbent*, *incumbent*, *procumbent*, *recumbent*.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent. [Rare.]

At the fountains are as many cumbent figures of marble under very large niches of stone.

*Keelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1844.*

A handsome monument of Caen stone, being a cumbent effigy on an altar-tomb, was placed on the north side of the chancel [in Whalley church] in 1842.

*Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 7, note.*

**cumber** (kum'bér), *v. t.* [*< ME. cumbren, cumbren, < OF. combre, hinder, obstruct, commonly in comp. encombrer, F. encombrer = Pr. encombrar = It. ingombrare, < ML. incumbere, hinder, obstruct, encumber, < L. in- + ML. \*cumbus, cumbus, obstruction, etc., < L. cumbus, a heap: see cumber, n., and cf. encumber, of which cumber, v., is in part an abbreviated form.*] 1. To burden or obstruct with or as with a load or weight, or any impediment; load excessively or uselessly; press upon; shake up; clog.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why cumberest thou the ground?

*Luke xiii. 7.*

A variety of frivolous arguments cumber the memory to no purpose.

*Locke.*

The fallen images

Over the weedy courts.

*Bryant, Rymn to Death.*

The whole slope is cumbered by masses of rock.

*Tyndal, Forms of Water, p. 44.*

2. To be a clog to; hinder by obstruction; hamper in movement.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,  
And would he cumber and retard his right?

*Dryden.*

3. To trouble; perplex; embarrass; distract.

For gif thou comest again Conscience thou cumberest this

silence.

And so witnesseth goddes word and hallowit both.

*Piers Plowman* (A), x. 81.

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife,  
Small cumber all the parts of Italy.

*Shak., J. C., III. 1.*

**cumber** (kum'bér), *n.* [This noun, though later than the verb in E., and derived from it, is in the other tongues the orig. of the verb. Formerly also written *cumber*; *< OF. cumber*, an obstruction of stakes, etc., in a river to catch

Answer to: increasing the mass, weight, num-

ber, extent, amount, or force of (things of the same kind): as, cumulative materials; cumulative arguments or testimony. See below.—2. Increasing by successive additions: as, the cumulative action of a force.

I cannot help thinking that the indefinable something which we call character is cumulative—that the influence of the same climate, scenery, and associations for several generations is necessary to its gathering head, and that the process is disturbed by continual change of place.

Lovell, *Firebird Travels*, p. 90.

No modern writer save De Quincey has sustained himself so easily and with such cumulative force through passages which strain the reader's mental power.

Stedman, *Viet. Poets*, p. 401.

34. Composed of aggregated parts; composite; brought together by degrees.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is cumulative and not original.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 147.

**Cumulative action**, in med., the property of producing considerable, and more or less sudden, effect after a large number of apparently ineffective doses as of a drug or poison.—**Cumulative argument**, an argumentation whose force lies in the concurrence of different probable arguments tending to one conclusion.—**Cumulative dividend**. See *dividend*.—**Cumulative evidence**, evidence of which the parts reinforce one another, producing an effect stronger than any part taken by itself.—**Cumulative language**, several legacies in the same will to the same person which, though expressed in the same or similar language, are such as to be deemed additional to one another, and not merely a repeated expression of one intention already expressed.—**Cumulative offense**, in law, an offense committed by a repetition of acts of the same kind, on the same day or on different days. *Hard.*—**Cumulative sentence**, in law, a sentence in which several fines or several terms of imprisonment are added together, on account of conviction of several similar offenses.—**Cumulative system of voting**, in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number, or within one of the same number, of votes as there are persons to be elected to a given office, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them, as he pleases. This variety of proportional or minority representation is practised in elections to the Illinois House of Representatives, and to some extent in British elections.

**cumulatively** (kū'mp-lā-tiv-lī), *adv.* In a cumulative manner; increasingly; by successive additions.

As time goes on and our knowledge of the planetary motions becomes more minutely precise, this method [of determining the parallax of the sun] will become continually and cumulatively more exact. C. A. Young, *The Sun*, p. 41.

**cumuli**, *n.* Plural of *cumulus*.

**cumuliform** (kū'mp-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. cumulus*, a heap, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of cumuli; cumulous; cumulose: applied to clouds. [*Rare.*]

**cumulus** (kū'mp-lit), *n.* [*L. cumulus*, a heap, + *-itis*.] An aggregation of globulites (see *globulite*) with more or less spherical, ovoid, or flattened rounded forms: a term introduced into microscopical lithology by Vogelsang.

**cumulo-cirro-stratus** (kū'mp-lō-sir'ō-strā'tus), *n.* [*NL.*, *cumulus* + *cirrus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*, 1.

**cumulose** (kū'mp-lōs), *a.* [*L.* as if \**cumulose*, *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] Full of heaps, or of cumuli.

**cumulo-stratus** (kū'mp-lō-strā'tus), *n.* [*NL.*, *cumulus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*, 1.

**cumulous** (kū'mp-lus), *a.* [*L.* as if \**cumulous*: see *cumulose*.] Resembling cumuli; cumuliform; cumulose: applied to clouds.

A series of white cumulous clouds, such as are frequently seen piled up near the horizon on a summer day.

Newcomb and Holden, *Astron.*, p. 345.

**cumulus** (kū'mp-lus), *n.*; pl. *cumuli* (-li). [*L. cumulus*, a heap, whence ult. *cumbis*, *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulate*, *accumulate*, etc.] 1. The kind of cloud which appears in the form of rounded heaps or hills, snowy-white at top with a darker horizontal base, characteristic of mild, calm weather, especially in summer; the summer-day cloud. See *cut* under *cloud*, 1.

The vapours rolled away, studding the mountains with small flocks of white wool-like cumuli.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 108.

2. In *anat.*, a heap of cells surrounding a ripe ovum in the Graafian follicle, and constituting the discus proligerus.

**cumyl** (kum'il), *n.* [*L. cum (cumin)*, cumin, + *-yl* (*Gr. -yl*, matter).] The hypothetical radical (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O) of a series of compounds procured from cumin-seed.

**cumylic** (ku-mil'ik), *a.* [*cumyl* + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to cumyl.—**Cumylic acid**, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, a monobasic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, insoluble in water.

**cun**<sup>1</sup> (kun), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con*<sup>1</sup>, *can*<sup>1</sup>.

**cun**<sup>2</sup> (kun), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con*<sup>2</sup>.

**cun**<sup>3</sup> (kun), *v. t.* A variant of *con*<sup>3</sup>.

**cunabula** (kū-nab'ū-lā), *n.* [*L. neut. pl., dim. of cunae*, *f. pl.*, a cradle.] A cradle; hence, birthplace or early abode. [*Rare.*]

Leipzig is in a peculiar sense the *cunabula* of German socialism and spiritualism.

G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 74.

**cunabular** (kū-nab'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. cunabula*, a cradle, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or to childhood.

**Cunantha** (kū-nan'thā), *n.* [*NL.* (Haeckel, 1879), *L. cunna*, a cradle, nest, + *Gr. anthos*, a flower.] The typical genus of *Cunanthinae*.

**Cunanthinae** (kū-nan-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Cunantha* + *-inae*.] A group of *Trachymedusinae* with broad pouch-shaped radial canals, and with otopores, typified by the genus *Cunantha*. **cunatious** (kūng-kā'shon), *v.* [*L. cunctatio* (-n-), *cunctatio* (-n-), delay, *cunctari*, *cunctari*, delay action, hesitate.] Delay; cautious slowness; deliberateness.

Such a kind of *Cunctator*, *Advisedness*, and *Procrastination*, is allowable also in all Councils of State and War.

Huvel, *Letters*, II. 17.

*Festina lente*, . . . celerity should always be counterpoised with *cunctation*. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 2.

**cunctative** (kūng-kā'tiv), *a.* Cautiously slow; delaying; deliberate. [*Rare.*]

**cunctator** (kūng-kā'tor), *n.* [*F. cunctateur*, *L. cunctator*, a delayer, lingerer (famous as a surname of the dictator Quintus Fabius Maximus), *cunctari*, delay: see *cunctation*.] One who delays or lingers: as, Fabius Cunctator (the delayer). [*Rare.*]

Unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*. Hammond, *Works*, I. 494.

**cunctipotent** (kūng-kā'tip'ō-tant), *a.* [*L. cunctipotes* (-t-), all-powerful, *L. cunctus*, all, all together (contr. of *conjunctus*, *conjunctus*, joined together: see *conjunct*, *conjoint*), + *potens* (-t-), powerful.] All-powerful; omnipotent. [*Rare.*]

O true, peculiar vision

Of God cunctipotent!

J. M. Neale, *tr.* of Horw Novissimas.

**cunctitener**, *a.* [*L. cunctus*, all, + *tenere* (-t-), *ppr.* of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] Possessing all things.

**cundi**, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *con*<sup>3</sup>.

**cundith**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *condit*.

**cundurango** (kun-du-rang'gō), *n.* [The Peruv. name, said to mean 'eagle-vine'.] An asclepiadaceous woody climber of Peru, the bark of which had a brief reputation as a cure for cancer. It is a simple aromatic bitter. The plant is usually referred to *Martiana cundurango*, but specimens under cultivation have been identified as belonging to the genus *Macrocarpa*. It is probable that the drug is obtained from one species. Also written *cundurango*.

**cundy** (kun'di), *n.* A dialectal form of *condit*. [*Brockett.*]

**cuneal** (kū'nē-āl), *a.* [*L. cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus* and *conc.*] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform; specifically, having the character of a cuneus.

**cuneate**, **cuneated** (kū'nē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*L. cuneatus*, *ppr.* of *cunare*, wedge, make wedge-shaped, *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] Wedge-shaped; truncate at one end and tapering to a point at the other: properly applied only to flat bodies, surfaces, or marks: as, a *cuneate* leaf.

**cuneately** (kū'nē-āt-lī), *adv.* In the form of a wedge.

At each end suddenly cuneately sharpened.

H. C. Wood, *Fresh-Water Algm.*, p. 108.

**cuneatic** (kū'nē-āt'ik), *a.* [*cuneate* + *-ic*.] Same as *cuneate*. [*Rare.*]

**cuneator** (kū'nē-āt-or), *n.* [*ML.*, *cunear*, *coin*, *L.* make wedge-shaped, wedge, *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] An official formerly intrusted with the regulation of the dies used in the mints in England. The office was abolished with the abolition of the provincial mints.

The office of *cuneator* was one of great importance at a time when there existed a multiplicity of mints.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 480.

**cunel**, *n.* Plural of *cuneus*.

**cuneiform** (kū'nē- or kū'nē-fōrm), *a.* and *n.* [*Also* *improp. cuneiform*; *L. cuneus*, a wedge, + *forma*, shape.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the shape or form of a wedge; cuneate. Specifically—(a) Applied to the wedge-shaped or arrow-headed characters, or to the inscriptions in such characters, of the ancient Mesopotamians and Persians. See *arrow-headed*.

[*L.*, *neut. pl., dim.* A cradle; hence, birthplace or early abode. [*Rare.*]

The cuneiform inscriptions of the ancient Mesopotamians are not of historical import, like the Egyptian, but have reference only to the business routine of the time. Von Soden, *Unters. Alt. Mitt.* (Bresl.), p. 21.

(b) In *anatom.*, said of parts or joints which are attached by a thin but broad band, and thicken gradually to a suddenly truncated apex. (c) In *anat.*, applied to certain wedge-shaped carpal and tarsal bones. See *phalanx* below. 2. Occupied with or versed in the wedge-shaped characters, or the inscriptions written in them: as, "a cuneiform scholar," Sir H. Rawlinson.

**Cuneiform bone**, in *anat.*: (a) A carpal bone at the ulnar side of the proximal row. Also called the *triquetrum* and *pyramide*, from its shape in the human subject. See *cut* under *hand*. (b) One of three bones of the foot, of the distal row of tarsal bones, on the inner lateral side, in relation with the first three metatarsal bones. The cuneiform bones are distinguished from one another as the *inner*, *middle*, and *outer*, or the *internal*, *mesocuneiform*, and *external* cuneiform; also as the *entocuneiform*, *mesocuneiform*, and *exocuneiform*. In the human foot they are wedged in between the scaphoid, the cuboid, and the heads of three metatarsals, and fitted to one another like the stones of an arch. These bones contribute much to the elasticity of the arch of the instep. See *cut* under *foot*.—**Cuneiform cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Cuneiform columna**, Burdach's columns (which see, under *column*).—**Cuneiform deformation** of the skull. See *deformation*.—**Cuneiform palpi**, those palpi in which the last joint is cuneiform.—**Cuneiform tubercles**, the cartilages of Wrisberg.

II. *n.* A cuneiform bone: as, the three cuneiforms of the foot.

**cuneiformis** (kū'nē-fōrm'is), *n.*; pl. *cuneiformis* (-mī-). [*NL.*, *neut. (sc. os, bone)* of *cuneiformis*: see *cuneiform*.] One of the cuneiform bones of the wrist or of the instep: more fully called *os cuneiforme*, plural *ossa cuneiformia*. The three tarsal cuneiform bones are distinguished as *cuneiforme internum*, *medium*, and *externum*.

**Cuneirostris** (kū'nē-ros'trēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *L. cuneus*, a wedge, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Picoides*, consisting of the woodpeckers, honey-guides, and barbets: opposed to *Levirostris*.

**cuneocuboid** (kū'nē-ō-kū'boid), *a.* [*L. cuneiform* + *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the cuboides.

**cuneoscapoid** (kū'nē-ō-skap'oid), *a.* [*cuneiform* + *scapoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the scapoid.

**cunette** (kū-net'), *n.* [*F.*, appar. *dim.* formed from *L. cuneus*, a wedge.] In *fort.*: (a) A deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry moat, to make the passage more difficult. (b) A small drain dug along the middle of the main ditch, to receive the surface-water and keep the ditch dry.

**cuneus** (kū'nē-us), *n.*; pl. *cunei* (-i). [*NL.*, *L. cuneus*, a wedge, *ML.* also a corner, angle, a stamp, die, *> OF. coin*, *> E. coin*: see *coin*.] Hence *cuneate*, *cuneiform*, etc.] 1. In *anat.*, the triangular lobule on the median surface of the cerebrum, bounded by the parieto-occipital and calcarine fissures. See *cerebrum*.—2. In *anatom.*, a triangular part of the hemielytrum found in certain heteropterous insects, inserted like a wedge on the outer side between the corium and the membrane. It is generally of a more or less obtuse consistence, and is separated from the corium by a flexible suture. Also called *apophysis*.

**cuniculate** (kū-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. cuniculus*, a passage underground, a cavity, *cuniculus*, a rabbit: see *cuniculus*.] In *bot.*, traversed by a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropaeolum*.

**cuniculi**, *n.* Plural of *cuniculus*.

**cuniculous** (kū-nik'ū-lus), *a.* [*L. cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony: see *cuniculus*.] Relating to rabbits. [*Rare.*]

**cuniculus** (kū-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cuniculi* (-li). [*L.*, also *cuniculum*, a canal, cavity, hole, pit, mine, an underground passage, lit. a (rabbit) burrow, *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony, whence ult. *E. cony*, *q. v.*] 1. In *archaeol.*, a small underground passage; specifically, one of the underground drains which formed a close network throughout the Roman Campagna and certain other districts of Italy. They were constructed by a race that was dominant before the age of Roman supremacy, and are now known to have remedied the malarious character of those regions, which has returned since they were choked up.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of lemmings, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Arvicolinae*: so called because the animals somewhat resemble small rabbits. The cranial and dental characters are diagnostic: there are no obvious external ears, the feet and tail are short and densely furred, the pollex is rudimentary, and the two middle fore claws are proportionally enlarged, and often duplicated by a secondary deciduous growth of horny substance. *C. lemmings* (or *torquatus*) is the Hudson's Bay lemming or hare-tailed rat of arctic America, Greenland, or corresponding latitudes in the old



Cuneate Leaf



wood, a 60 x 100 x 100 mm. size, with the pattern of bark, 1 inch; in summer the young is covered with abundant black, grey, and yellowish; in winter it is pure white. The genus was founded by Wagner in 1880.

3. In med., a burrow of an fish-insect in the skin. *cutiformis* (kū-ni-dōm), a. An improper form of *cutiformis*.

**Cusila** (kū-ni-lā), n. [*L. cusila, conila*, a plant, a species of *Origanum*.] A labiate genus of the eastern United States, of a single species, *C. Mariana*, distinguished by the very hairy throat of the calyx, the small bilabiate corolla with spreading lobes, two divergent stamens, and smooth nutlets. It is a gently stimulant aromatic. It is commonly known as *ditany*.

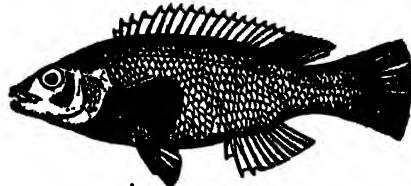
**cunningart**, n. Same as *conyger*.

**cunn** (kun), n. A local Irish name of the pollen, *Coronopus pollen*.

**cunne**, v. t. An obsolete form of *can*.

**cunne**, v. t. An obsolete form of *con*.

**cunner** (kun'er), n. [Also *conner*: see *conner*.] The blue-perch, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. It attains a length sometimes of 12 inches; it has about 12 dorsal



*Cunne* (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*).

spines, conical teeth in several rows, serrate preoperculum, and scaly cheeks and opercles. It is found most abundantly about rocks in salt water. Also called *ber-gall*, *chogot*, *nipper*, *sea-perch*, etc. [New England.]

It was one of the days when, in spite of twilching the line and using all the tricks we could think of, the *cunners* would either eat our bait or keep away altogether.

S. O. Jewett, *Deephaven*, p. 161.

**cunnet** (kun't), n. An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

**cunnet**, n. Same as *conyger*.

**cunning** (kun'ing), n. [*ME. cunning, cunnyng, cunnyng, kunnyng, coning, conyng*, etc., in form and use the verbal noun (not found in AS.) of *cunnen*, pres. ind. can, know (cf. Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge, < *kunna*, know), but in form and partly in sense as if < AS. *cunung*, trial, test, < *cunian*, try, test, > E. *cun*, *con*.] *Cunning*, while thus the verbal noun, associated with *cunning*, the ppr. of *can*, know, also includes historically the verbal noun of *can*, *can*, which is now separated, as *conning*, in mod. sense, the act of studying. 1. Knowledge; learning; special knowledge; sometimes implying occult or magical knowledge.

A tree of *cunnyng* of good and yuel. *Wyrt*, Gen. II. 2.

That alle the folke that ys alyve  
Ne han the *cunnyng* to discryve  
The thynges that I herde there.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 306.

I believe that all these three persons (in the Godhead) are even in power, and in *cunning*, and in might, full of grace and of all goodness.

Thorep, Confession, in Foxe's Book of Martyrs.

2. Practical knowledge or experience; skill; dexterity.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her *cunning*. Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

3. Practical skill employed in a secret or crafty manner; craft; artifice; skillful deceit.

The continual habit of dissimulation is but a weak and sluggish *cunning*, and not greatly politic.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 343.

Nor did I use an engine to entrap  
His life, out of a slavish fear to combat  
Youth, strength, or *cunning*.

Pope, *The Broken Heart*, v. 3.

This is a trap, isn't it? a nice stroke of *cunning*, hey?

Sheridan, *The Duenna*, II. 1.

4. Disposition to employ one's skill in an artful manner; craftiness; guile; artifice.

We take *cunning* for a sinister and crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability.

Bacon, *Cunning*.

5. The natural wit or instincts of an animal; as, the *cunning* of the fox or hare. -Syn. 3 and 4. Craft, craftiness, shrewdness, subtlety, finesse, duplicity, intrigue, guile.

**cunning** (kun'ing), a. [*ME. cunning, cunnyng, cunnyng, kunnyng, coning, conyng*, etc., also in earlier (North.) form *cunneand* (after Icel., no AS. form \**cunneand* being found) (as MHG. *kunneand*, *kunneand*, G. *kunnen* (as adj. chiefly dial.) = Icel. *kunnandi*, knowing, learning, *cunning*); prop. ppr. of AS. *cunnean*, ME. *cunnen* (= OHG. *kunnen*, MHG. *kunnen*, *kunnen*, *kunnen*, know, mod. E. can, be able: see *can*).] *Cunning*, a., is thus the orig. ppr. of *can* (obs. *cannean*, *cunnean*) in its orig. sense 'know.' Cf. *cunning*, a.] 1. Knowing; having knowledge; learned; having or concerned with special or strange knowledge, and hence sometimes with an implication of magical or supernatural knowledge. See *cunning-man*, *cunning-woman*. He will . . . that they be *cunneand* in his service. *Metr. Homilies*, p. 28.

Though I be bought all *cunning*  
Upon the forme of this writing  
Gower, *Conf. Amant*, III. 23.

She did impart,  
Upon a certain day,  
To him her *cunning* magic art.

*The Seven Champions of Christendom* (Child's Ballads, I. 85).

2. Having knowledge acquired by experience or practice; having technical knowledge and manual skill; skilful; dexterous. [Now chiefly literary and somewhat archaic.]

He was a *cunning* hunter. Gen. xxv. 27.

Aboliah . . . an engraver, and a *cunning* workman, and an embroiderer in blue, and in purple, and in scarlet, and fine linen. Ex. xxxviii. 23.

We do not wonder at man because he is *cunning* in procuring food, but we are amazed with the variety, the superfluity, the immensity of human talents.

Sydney Smith, in *Lady Holland*, III.

3. Exhibiting or wrought with ingenuity; skilful; curious; ingenious.

Apollo was god of shooting, and Author of *cunning* playing upon Instruments. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 64.

All the more do I admire  
Joins of *cunning* workmanship.

*Tennyson*, *Vision of Sin*, iv.

4. Characterized by or exercising crafty ingenuity; artfully subtle or shrewd; knowing in guile; guileful; tricky.

Oh you're a *cunning* boy, and taught to lie  
For your lord's credit!

*Bacon*, and *Pl.*, Philaster, II. 3.

Hinder them (children), as much as may be, from being *cunning*; which, being the ape of wisdom, is the most distant from it that can be.

Locke, *Education*, § 140.

5. Marked by crafty ingenuity; showing shrewdness or guile; expressive of subtlety: as, a *cunning* deception; *cunning* looks.

Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney*.

O or his face there spread a *cunning* grin.

*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 316.

6. Curiously or quaintly attractive; subtly interesting; piquant; commonly used of something small or young; as, the *cunning* ways of a child or a pet animal. [U. S.]

As a child she had been called *cunning*, in the popular American use of the word when applied to children; that is to say, piquantly interesting.

E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, I.

-Syn. 4. *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, *Subtle*, *Shrewd*, *Tricky*, *Adroit*, *Wily*, *Crafty*, *Intriguing*, *sharp*, *fox*. All these words suggest something unkind and deceptive. *Cunning*, literally knowing, and especially knowing how, now implies a disposition to compass one's ends by concealment; hence we speak of a *fox-like cunning*. *Artful* indicates greater ingenuity and ability, the latter, however, being of a low kind. *Sly* is the same as *cunning*, except that it is more vulgar and implies less ability. ("A col-fox, full of *sly* iniquity." Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 306.) ("Envy works in a *sly*, imperceptible manner." Watts.) *Subtle* implies concealment, like *cunning*, but also a marked ability and the power to work out one's plans without being suspected; hence, while *cunning* is applicable to brutes, *subtle* is too high a word for that, except by figurative use. The rabbit is *cunning* enough to hide from the dog; Mephistopheles is *subtle*. (For the favorable meanings of *subtle*, see *astute*. For the good senses of *shrewd*, see *acute*.) In its unfavorable aspects *shrewd* implies a penetration and judgment that are somewhat narrow and worldly-wise, too much so to deserve the name of sagacity or wisdom. (See *astute*.) *Tricky* is especially a word of action; it expresses the character and conduct of one who gets the confidence of others only to abuse it by acts of selfishness, especially cheating. *Adroit*, in a bad sense, expresses a ready and skilful use of trickery, or facility in performing and escaping detection of reprehensible acts (See *adroit*.) *Wily* is appropriate where a person is viewed as an opponent in real or figurative warfare, against whom wiles or stratagems are employed: a *wily* adversary is one who is full of such devices; a *wily* politician is one who is notably given to advancing party interests by leading the opposite side to commit blunders, etc. A *crafty* man has less ability than a *subtle* man, and works more by deception or knavery than the *shrewd* man; he is more active than the *cunning* man, and more steadily active than the *sly* man; he is on the moral level of the *trickish* man. *Intriguing* is applied where the plots are secret arrangements made with others, perhaps against a third party, and especially of a complicated character.

**cunning** (kun'ing), n. [*ME. cunnyng, coning, conyng*, var. of *cony*, *conyng*, etc., whence mod. E. *cony*, *coney*, q. v.] The form *cunning* remains in mod. use only as applied to the lamprey, and in the proper names *Cunningham*, *Conyngnam*, *Conington*, etc. See *cony*.] 1. A variant of *cony*. -2. The river-lamprey. [Local, Eng.] **cunninghead**, n. Same as *conyger*. **cunninghamia** (kun-ing-ham'i-ā), n. [In honor of *Cunningham*, an English explorer in Australia.] A genus of coniferous trees of China and Japan, of two species, resembling in their stiff, pungent, linear-lanceolate leaves the *Arceuthobium*, but more nearly allied to the *Sequoia* of California. The wood of the Chinese species, *C. sinensis*, is used especially for tea-chests and coffins.

**cunninghead**, n. [*ME. connynghead*; < *cunning*, a., + *head*.] *Cunning*; knowledge; understanding.

Barayne is my soul, fainting (lacking) *connynghead*. *Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 5.

**cunningly** (kun'ing-li), adv. 1. Skilfully; cleverly; artfully.

A stately Pallace built of squared bricks,  
Which *cunningly* was without mortar laid.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. iv. 4.

And there is the best armour made in all the East, of Iron and steel, *cunningly* tempered with the fumes of certain herbs.

*Purshas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 286.

We have a privilege of nature to shiver before a painted flame, how *cunningly* soever the colors be laid on.

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 288.

2. Shrewdly; wisely.

Where ever this barne has bene  
That carps thus *cunningly*. *York Plays*, p. 162.

3. Artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables. 2 Pet. I. 16.

4. Prettily; attractively; piquantly. [U. S.] **cunning-man** (kun'ing-man), n. A man who is reputed or pretends to have special or occult knowledge or skill; especially, one who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

Do ye not think me a *cunning* Man, that of an old Bishop can make a young Earl? *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 62.

The *cunning-men* in Cow-lane . . . have told her fortune. *R. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, l. 1.

The lady . . . paid me much above the usual fee, as a *cunning-man*, to find her stolen goods.

*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 245.

**cunningness** (kun'ing-ness), n. The character of being *cunning*.

**cunning-woman** (kun'ing-wūm'an), n. A female fortune-teller. See *cunning-man*.

*Danvers*. I am buying of an office, sir, and to that purpose I would fain learn to dissemble *cunningly*.

For. Do you come to me for that? you should rather have gone to a *cunning-woman*.

*Platcher* (and another), *Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv. 2.

And then her going in disguise to that conjurer, and thus *cunning* woman! *B. Jonson*, *Epicure*, II. 1.

**cunny**, n. See *cony*.

**cunnychatch**, **cunnychatcher**, etc. See *cony-catch*, etc.

**Cunonia** (kū-nō-ni-ā), n. [NL., named in honor of J. C. Cuno, a German botanist of the 18th century.] A small genus of plants, natural



*Cunonia Capensis*.

order *Saricifragaceae*. One species is found in South Africa, and there are five in New Caledonia. They are small trees or shrubs, with compound leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers. The bark is used for tanning.

**cuntakt**, n. See *contack*.

**cunt-line** (kunt'lin or -lin), n. Same as *cont-line*.

**cuntret**, **cuntret**, n. Obsolete forms of *country*.

**Cyon** (kū'on), n. A less proper form of *Cyon*.

**cup** (kup), n. [*ME. cuppe, coupe*, also *coppe*, < AS. *cuppe* (not \**cuppa*), ONorth. *ropp*, a cup, = D. *kop* = MLG. *kop*, *koppe*, LG. *kop* = OHG. *chopā*, *chupā*, MHG. *kopā*, *kopf*, a cup, = Icel. *kopp* = Sw. *kopp* = Dan. *kop* = OF. *cupe*, *cope*, *coupe*, F. *coupe* (> ME. also *coupe*, *coupe*:

see *coupe*, *coupe* = Fr. Sp. *copa* = It. *cuppa*, *cuppa*, a cup, < ML. *cupa*, *cuppa*, *cupa*, *cuppa*, a cup, drinking-vessel, L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, tun, vat, etc., = O.Bulg. *cupa*, a cup; cf. Gr. *κύπελλον*, a cup, *κύπετρον* (a hollow), a kind of ship, *κύπετρον*, a hole, Skt. *kṛpa*, a pit, well, hollow. The forms have been to some extent confused with those of *cop*, the head, top (= D. *kop* = G. *kopf*, etc.); see *cop*.] 1. A small vessel used to contain liquids generally; a drinking-vessel; a chalice. The name is commonly given specifically to a drinking-vessel smaller at the base than at the top, without a stem and foot, and with or without a handle or handles. See *glass*, *goblet*, *mug*.

Also ther be vij grett *Coppes* of fyne gold garnished over with precious stony.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng Travell*, p. 11. Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the cup. Prov. xlii. 31.

Specifically—2. That part of a drinking-cup or similar vessel which contains the liquid, as distinguished from the stem and foot when these are present.—3. *Eccles.*, the chalice from which the wine is dispensed in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—4. A cup-shaped or other vessel of precious metal, or by extension any elaborately wrought piece of plate, offered as a prize to be contended for in yacht- and horse-racing and other sports.

The King has bought seven horses successively, for which he has given 11,800 guineas, principally to win the *cup* at Ascot, which he has never accomplished.

Graville, *Memoirs*, June 24, 1829.

5. [*cop*.] The constellation Crater.—6. Something formed like a cup: as, the *cup* of an acorn, of a flower, etc.

The cowslip's golden *cup* no more I see.

Shenstone, *Elegies*, vii.

Specifically—(a) In bot.: (1) The concave fruiting body of angiospermous lichens and discomycetous fungi: same as *discocarp* and *apothecium*. (2) The peridium of a cluster-cup fungus, *Ascidium*. (b) In golding, a small cavity or hole in the course, probably made by the stroke of a previous player. Jamieson.

7. In steam-boilers, one of a series of depressions or domes used to increase the amount of heating surface.—8. A cupping-glass.

For the flux, there is no better medicine than the *cup* used two or three times.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 474.

9. A small vessel of determinate size for receiving the blood during venesection. It has usually contained about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is consequently one of eight ounces. *Dunglison*.

10. The quantity contained in a cup; the contents of a cup: as, a *cup* of tea.

Every inordinate *cup* is unblest, and the ingredient is a devil.

Shak., *Othello*, II. 2.

And now let's go to an honest alehouse, where we may have a *cup* of good barley wine.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 60.

To give a *cup* of water. *Talford*, *Ion*, I. 2.

11. Suffering to be endured; evil which falls to one's lot; portion: from the idea of a bitter or poisonous draught from a cup.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me.

Mat. xxvi. 39.

Welcome the sour *cup* of prosperity! Affliction may one day smile again.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, I. 1.

12. A drink made of wine, generally iced, sweetened, and flavored according to many different receipts, and sometimes containing many ingredients. The different varieties are named from the chief ingredient, as *claret-cup*, *champagne-cup*, etc.—13. *pl.* The drinking of intoxicating liquors; a drinking-bout; intoxication.

Another sort sitteth upon their ale benches, and there among their *cupps* they give judgment of the wits of wretches.

Sir T. More, *Utopia*, Ded. to Peter Gilles, p. 14.

Thence from *cupps* to civil broils. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 718.

14. In golf, a small shallow hole in the course, frequently made by the stroke of some previous player having removed turf. *W. Park, Jr.*—*Circe's cup*, the enchanted draught of the sorceress Circe; hence, anything that produces a delicious or transforming effect.

I think you all have drunk of *Circe's cup*.

Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1.

Glass cup. See *glass*.—Coin-cup. See *coin*.—Crowned cup. See *crowned*.—Crown of cups. See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne*.—Cup and ball, a toy of very early origin, consisting of a cup at the extremity of a handle, to which a ball is attached by a cord. The player tosses the ball up, and seeks to catch it in the cup.—Cup-and-ball joint. Same as *ball-and-socket joint* (which see, under *ball*).—Cup and can, familiar companions: the can being the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated.

You boasting tell us where you din'd, And how his lordship was so kind, Swear he's a most facetious man, That you and he are *cup and can*.

Swift.

Cup of assay. See *assay*.—Cup o' sneeze, a pinch of snuff. *Gross*. (Prov. Eng.)—In his *cupps*, intoxicated; tipsy.

As Alexander killed his friend Clytus, being in his ale and his *cupps*.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, IV. 7.

Standing cup, a large and usually ornamental drinking-vessel (see *Asagap*) made especially for the decoration of a dresser or cupboard.—To crush a cup. See *crush*.—To drain the cup to the bottom, or to the dregs. (a) To endure misfortune to the last extremity; experience the utmost force of a calamity. (b) To pursue sensual pleasures recklessly; sound the depths of vice, or of a particular form of indulgence.—To present the cup to one's lips. (a) To try to force one into a desperate action or painful position. (b) To allure one into dissipation or sensual indulgence.

cup (kup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cupped*, ppr. *cupping*. [*cup*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To supply with cups, as of liquor.

Plumpty Bacchus, . . .

Cup us, till the world go round.

Shak., *A. and C.*, II. 7 (song).

2. To make drunk.

At night with one that had bin shrieve I sup'd, Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well *cup'd*.

John Taylor, *Works* (1650).

3. To bleed by means of cupping-glasses; perform the operation of cupping upon.

Him, the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd; They bled, they *cupp'd* d, they purg'd; in short they cur'd.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. II. 193.

II. *intrans.* 1. To drink.

The former is not more thirsty after his *cupping* than the latter is hungry after his devouring.

Res. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 484.

2. To perform the operation of cupping: as, to *cup* for inflammation.—3. In golfing, to hit or break the ground with the club when striking the ball. Jamieson.

cup-and-cone (kup'and-kōn'), *n.* In metal, an arrangement at the mouth of a blast-furnace by which ore, flux, or fuel can be added, without allowing any sensible escape of the furnace-gases, when these, as is usually the case, are taken off for heating purposes.

cup-and-saucer (kup'and-sā-sēr), *a.* Shaped like a cup and its saucer taken together.—Cup-and-saucer limpet, a shell of the genus *Calyptraea* so named because the limpet-like shell has a cup-like process in the interior.

cup-anvil (kup'an'vil), *n.* In a metallic cartridge, a cup-shaped piece placed on the inner side of the head to strengthen it.

cup-bearer (kup'bār'er), *n.* 1. An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests.—2. Formerly, an officer of the household of a prince or noble, who tasted the wine before handing it to his master.

For I was the king's *cupbearer*.

Neh. I. 11.

cupboard (kup'erd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cupbord*, *cupbord*, often spelled *cupbord*, sometimes *cobord*, to suit the pron.; ME. *cupbord*, *cobepord*, < *cup*, *cuppe*, *cup*, + *bord*, board.]

1. Originally, a table on which cups and other vessels, of gold or silver, or of earthenware, for household use or ornament, were kept or displayed; later, a table with shelves, a sideboard, buffet, or cabinet, open or closed, used for such purpose; in modern use, generally, a series of shelves, inclosed or placed in a closet, for keeping cups, dishes, and other table-ware. A cupboard of large size and lavish ornament, in the second form, was called a *court-cupboard*, and was especially intended for the display of plate, etc. This form is represented by the modern sideboard, with open shelves above and a closet below.

The *kynges cope-borde* was closed in silver.

Morie Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 208.

2. A similar sideboard, cabinet, or closet of shelves for the keeping of provisions about to be used. Such a cupboard was formerly called specifically a *livery-cupboard*, and in it was placed the ration, called *livery*, allowed to each member of the household.

Going to a corner *cupboard*, high up in the wall, he pulled a key out of his pocket, and unlocked his little store of wine, and cake, and spirits.

Mrs. Gascoill, *Sylvia's Lovers*, III.

Hence—3. The set or collection of silver or gold plate, fine glass, decorated ceramic ware, etc., usually kept in a cupboard. Compare *ordnance*, 4.

There was also a *Cupbord* of plate, most sumptuous and rich.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 312.

Cupboard love, interested attachment.

A cupboard love is seldom true,

A love sincere is found in few. *Poor Robin*.

cupboard (kup'erd), *v. t.* [*cupboard*, *n.*] To gather as into a cupboard; hoard up.

Only like a gulf it [the belly] did remain  
In the midst of the body, tide and unchange,  
Still encompassing the viand. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, I. 1.

cupboardy (kup'erd-i), *a.* [*cupboard* + *-y*.] Like a cupboard. *Moss Braddon*.

cup-coral (kup'kor'al), *n.* 1. A corallite.—2. A coral polypidom of which the whole mass is cup-shaped, as in the family *Cyathophylloidea*. *cupes* (kū-pē'), *n.* A head-dress of lace, gauze, etc., having lappets hanging down beside the face. It was worn at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and preceded the tall commode.

cupel (kū'pel or kup'el), *n.* [Also written *cupel*, *cupple*, and *coppel*, *coppie* (now commonly *cupel*, based directly upon the ML. form); < F. *coupelle* = Sp. *copela* = Pg. *copella*, *copella* = It. *coppella*, < ML. *cupella*, a little cup, a little tun, dim. of *cupa*, *cup*, L. *cupa*, a tun (> *cupella*, a small cask): see *cup*.] In metal, a small vessel made of pulverized bone-earth, in the form of a frustum of a cone, with a cavity in the larger end, in which lead containing gold and silver is cupelled. See *cupellation*. In assaying with the cupel the lead is absorbed by the porous bone-ash into which it sinks.

The stuff whereof *cupples* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

cupel (kū'pel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cupeled*, *cupelled*, ppr. *cupeling*, *cupelling*. [*cupel*, *n.*] To perform the process of cupellation upon.

These [silver and alloyed gold] are wrapped together in a piece of sheet lead, and *cupelled* or melted in a porous crucible called a cupel.

Wheatley and Delamotte, *Art Work in Gold and Silver*, p. 8.

cupel-dust (kū'pel-dust), *n.* Powder used in purifying metals. Also *coppie-dust*.

cupellate (kū-pe-lāt), *v. t.* [*cupel* + *-ate*.] To cupel. [Rare.]

cupellation (kū-pe-lā'shon), *n.* [*cupellate* + *-ion*.] Separation of gold and silver from lead by treatment in a cupelling-furnace or in a cupel. The process depends upon the property possessed by lead of becoming oxidized when strongly heated, while the precious metals are not so affected. The lead, becoming oxidized, forms litharge, which collects on the surface and flows toward the edges of the metallic mass, whence it is removed, the silver remaining in the form of a metallic disk if the operation is on a large scale, as in the process of working argentiferous lead in the cupellation-furnace, or in that of a small rounded globe or button if the cupel is used (see *cupel*), as is commonly done in assaying silver ore which contains gold.

Cupes (kū'pēs), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < (f) L. *cupes*, *cuppes*, fond of delicacies, dainty, connected with *cupedo*, *cuppedo*, a titbit, delicacy, orig. = *cupido*, desire: see (*up*id).] The typical genus of the family *Cupessidae*. *C. lobiceps* is a North American species.

Cupessidae (kū-pēs'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupes* + *-idae*.] A family of sericicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the first ventral segment is not elongated; the hind coxae are sulate for the reception of the thighs; the front coxae are transverse; the onychium is small or wanting; the head is constricted behind; and the eyes are smooth. The family comprises only the three genera *Cupes*, *Priaema*, and *Omma*, and the few species known are sordid-colored beetles of medium size, which probably breed in decaying wood.

cupful (kup'fūl), *n.* [*cup* + *-ful*, 3.] The quantity that a cup holds; the contents of a cup.

Thane cho wente to the welle by the wode enis,  
That alle wellyde of wyne, and wonderliche ryunes;  
Kaughte up a *cuppe-fulle*, and coverde it faire.

Morie Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 339.

cup-gall (kup'gāl), *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of the oak and some other trees, of the figure of a cup, or a drinking-glass without its foot, adhering by its point or apex to the leaf, and containing the larva of a small fly. The insect which makes cup-galls is *Cecidomyia poculorum*.

cup-guard (kup'gārd), *n.* A sword-guard in which the hand is protected by a hollow metal cup opening toward the hand. It usually surrounds the blade beyond and outside of the cross-guard. See *Mit*.

Cuphea (kū'fē-ā), *n.* [NL., with reference to the gibbous base of the calyx, < Gr. *κύπετρον*, a hump.] A genus of *Lythraea*, herbs or undershrubs, natives of tropical America and Mexico, of which three species occur in the United States. Many have bright-colored flowers, and



Flowering branch of *Cuphea lanceolata*.

one, *C. pinnatifida*, is common in greenhouses under the name of *Cuphead*.  
**Cuphead**, *n.* See *Cuphead*.  
**Cup-head** (*kup'hil'ted*), *n.* Furnished with a cup-guard, as a sword. See *Cup-guard*.  
**Cupid** (*kū'pid*), *n.* [*L. Cupido*, personification of *cupido* (*cupido*), desire, passion, *< cupere*, desire: see *cover*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love, identified with the Greek *Eros*, the son of *Hermes* (*Mercury*) and *Aphrodite* (*Venus*). He is generally represented as a beautiful boy with wings, carrying a bow and quiver of arrows, and is often spoken of as blind or blindfolded. The name is often given in art to figures of children, with or without wings, introduced, sometimes in considerable number, as a motive of decoration, and with little or no mythological allusion.



Cupid.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

The seal was *Cupid* bent above a scroll, And o'er his head Uranian *Venus* hung, And raised the blinding bandage from his eyes.

*Tennyson, Princess, l.*

To look for *Cupids* in the eyes. Same as to look babies, etc. (which see, under *baby*, *n.*).

The Naisade, sitting near upon the aged rocks, Are bused with their combs, to braid his verdant locks, While in their crystal eyes he doth for *Cupids* look.

*Drayton, Polyolbion, ll. 802.*

**Cupidity** (*kū'pid-i-ti*), *n.* [*F. cupidité* = *Pr. cupiditas* = *It. cupiditas*, *< L. cupiditas* (*-is*), desire, covetousness, *< cupido*, desirous, *< cupere*, desire: see *cover*.] 1. An eager desire to possess something; inordinate desire; immoderate craving, especially for wealth or power; greed.

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the cupidity of indigent power.

*Burke.*

Many articles that might have aroused the cupidity of unambitious thieves.

*Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 193.*

2. Specifically, sexual love. [Rare.]

Love, as it is called by boys and girls, shall even be the subject of my ridicule. . . . villainous cupidities!

*Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 106.*

—*Syn.* 1. *Concupiscence*, *Cupidity*, etc. (see *concupiscence*), craving, hankering, grasping, lust for wealth, etc.

**Cupidone** (*kū'pi-dōn*), *n.* [*F. Cupidon*, *< L. Cupido*, *Cupid*: see *Cupid*.] A flowering plant of gardens, *Catananche corymbosa*.

**Cupidonia** (*kū'pi-dō-ni-ā*), *n.* [*NL. (Reichenbach, 1858)*, extended from *Cupido*, the specific name of the bird, *< L. Cupido*, *Cupid*.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the grouse family, *Tetraonidae*; the pinnated grouse. They have a hump or little wing-like tufts of feathers on the sides of the

Pinnate-bird (*Cupidonia cupido*).

neck, which may have been fancifully likened to *Cupid's* wings; a short tail with broad feathers; the head somewhat crested; the lower partly feathered; and the plumage barred crosswise on the under parts. The genus is based upon the common pinnate-bird of the United States, *Cupido cupido*. A second smaller kind is *C. pallidior*. Also called *Tympanuchus*.

**Cupidous**, *a.* [*L. cupidus*, desiring, desirous, longing, *< cupere*, desire, long for: see *cover*.] Full of cupidity. *Coles*, 1717.

**Cupid's-wing** (*kū'pids-wing*), *n.* A piece of leather at the top of the cheek in a pianoforte-action. Sometimes called *ey*.

**Cupidous** (*kū'pi-snt*), *a.* [*L. cupidus* (*-is*), *< cupere*, desire, wish, *< L. cupere*, desire: see *cover*.] Same as *concupiscent*.

**Cup-land** (*kup'land*), *n.* In British India, the depressed land along the rivers; the river-banks.

**Cup-leather** (*kup'low'n'er*), *n.* A piece of leather fastened around the plunger or bucket of a pump. For a bucket it is sleeve-shaped, and for a plunger it is made with a solid bottom.

*E. H. Knight.*

**Cup-liken** (*kup'li'ken*), *a.* A lichen having a goblet-shaped podetium, as *Cladonia pyramida*, or a cup-shaped or saucer-shaped apothecium, as *Leccanora tartarea*. Also called *cup-moss*. See *cup* under *cupbear*.

**Cupman** (*kup'man*), *n.*; pl. *cupmen* (*-men*). [*Cup + man*.] A boon companion; a fellow-reveler. [Rare.]

"Oh, a friend of mine! a brother cupman." . . . said Burbo, carelessly.

*Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, ll. 1.*

**Cupmeal**, *adv.* [*ME. cupmole*, *cupmole*; *< cup + meal*.] A cupful at a time; cup by cup.

A gallow (of ale) for a groat god wote, no leuse; And git it cam in cupmeal.

*Piers Plowman (B), v. 225.*

**Cup-moss** (*kup'mōs*), *n.* [*Cup + moss*.] Same as *cup-liken*.

**Cup-mushroom** (*kup'mush'rōm*), *n.* See *mushroom*.

**Cupola** (*kū'pō-lā*), *n.* [= *F. coupole* = *Sp. cúpula* = *Pg. cupula*, *cupola* = *D. kuppel* = *G. Dan. kuppel* = *Sw. kupol*, *< L. cupola*, a dome, *< L. cupula*, dim. of *L. cupa*, a tub, cask, *ML. cupa*, *It. coppa*, etc., a cup: see *cup*.] 1. In arch., a vault, either hemispherical or produced by the revolution about its axis of two curves intersecting at the apex, or by a semi-ellipse covering a circular or polygonal area, and supported either upon four arches or upon solid walls.

The Italian word signifies a hemispherical roof which covers a circular building, like the Pantheon at Rome or the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. Most modern cupolas are semi-elliptical, cut through their shortest diameter; but the greater number of ancient cupolas were hemispherical. In colloquial use the cupola is often considered as a diminutive dome, or the name is specifically applied to a small structure rising above a roof and often having the character of a tower or lantern, and in no sense that of a dome.

2. The round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the structure itself. See *cupola-furnace*. Specifically—3. *Mkt.*, a revolving shot-proof turret, formed of strong timbers, and armored with massive iron plates. In some systems of cupolas the tower is erected on a base which is made to turn on its center by means of steam-power. Within the turret heavy ordnance is placed, and fired through openings in the sides. *Farver, Mil. Encyc.*

4. In anat.: (a) The summit of the cochlea.

(b) The summit of an intestinal gland. *Fry.*

—5. In conch., the so-called dorsal or visceral hump, made by the heap of viscera.

**Cupolad** (*kū'pō-lād*), *a.* [*Cupola + -ad*.] Having a cupola.

Here is also another rich ebony cabinet cupola'd with a tortoise-shell.

*Swain, Diary, Oct. 22, 1664.*

Now hast thou chang'd thy paint; and made Thyself a faun that a cupola'd.

*Locke, Lucasta.*

**Cupola-furnace** (*kū'pō-lā-fēr'nās*), *n.* In metal., a shaft-furnace built more slightly than the ordinary blast-furnace, and usually of fire-brick, hooped or cased with iron. It is chiefly used for remelting cast-iron for foundry purposes.

**Cupolated** (*kū'pō-lā-ted*), *a.* [*Cupola + -at* + *-ed*.] Having a cupola.

They show'd us Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steep rock, in forme of a small rotunda or cupolated column.

*Swain, Diary, Feb. 7, 1665.*

**Cuppa** (*kup'pā*), *n.* [*ML.*, a cup: see *cup*.] A cup; specifically, *ecoles*, the bowl or cup of a chalice or of a ciborium.

**Cupped** (*kupt*), *a.* [*Cup + -ed*.] Depressed at the center like a cup; dished; cup-shaped.

In the original machine (type-writer) the keys were of bone, slightly cupped, with letters in relief, so that the blind could use it.

*Sci. Amer., N. Y., LVI 276.*

**Cupper** (*kup'ēr*), *n.* 1. One who carries a cup; a cup-bearer.—2. One who applies a cupping-glass.

**Cupping** (*kup'ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cup*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, the application of the cupping-glass. There are two modes of cupping: one in which the part is scarified and some blood taken away to relieve congestion or inflammation of internal parts, called *wet cupping*, or more generally simply *cupping*; and a second, termed *dry cupping*, in which there is no scarification and no blood is abstracted.

2. A concavity in the end of a cylindrical casting, produced by the shrinkage of the metal.—3. A shallow counter-sink.

**Cupping-glass** (*kup'ing-glas*), *n.* A glass vessel like a cup applied to the skin in the operation of cupping. The air within is rarefied by heat or otherwise, so that when applied to the skin a partial

vacuum is produced, and the part to which it is applied swells up into the glass. Where the object is blood-letting there is inside the cupping-glass an apparatus called a scarificator, furnished with fine lancets operated by a spring or trigger, by which the skin is cut, or the skin is cut by similar instrument before the cupping-glass is used. Various forms of cupping-instruments are used.

Still at their books, they will not be pull'd off; They stick like cupping glasses.

*Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.*

**Cupping-house** (*kup'ing-hous*), *n.* [*< cupping*, verbal *n.* (with reference to the cup that inebriates), + *house*.] A tavern.

How many of these madmen lavish out their short times in . . . playing, dicing, drinking, feasting, boasting; a cupping-house, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, lives, souls.

*Rex T. Adams, Works, I. 377.*

**Cupping-machine** (*kup'ing-mā-shēn*), *n.* The first machine used in the process of making metallic cartridge-cases. It consists of two stamps or dies, one working within the other. The outer one cuts the copper blank and the next pulls it into the shape of a cup, preparing it for drawing in other machines.

*E. H. Knight.*

**Cupping-tool** (*kup'ing-tōl*), *n.* A cup-shaped blacksmith's swage.

**Cup-plant** (*kup'plant*), *n.* The *Silphium perfoliatum*, a tall, stout composite of the United States, with a square stem and large opposite leaves, the upper pairs connate at the base and forming a cup-like cavity. The flowers are large and yellow.

**Cupples** (*kup'pils*), *n.* pl. In *her.*, bar-gemel. See *gemel*.

**Cup-purse** (*kup'pērs*), *n.* A long netted purse one of both ends of which are wrought upon a cup-formed mold to give it shape.

**Cuppy** (*kup'i*), *n.* [Appar. *< F. coupe*, cut: see *coupe*.] In *her.*, one of the furs composed of patches like potent, but arranged so that each is set against a patch of the same tincture, instead of alternated. It is always argent and azure unless otherwise blazoned. Also called *potent counter-potent*.

**Cuprate** (*kū'prāt*), *n.* [*< cupr* (*ic*) + *-ate*.] A salt of cupric acid.

**Cuprea-bark** (*kū'prē-ē-bārk*), *n.* [*< L. cuprea*, coppery (*< cuprum*, copper), + *bark*.] The bark of *Remyia Parviana* and *R. pedunculata*, trees of tropical South America, allied to *Cinchona*. It is of a copper-red color, and yields quinine and allied alkaloids.

**Cupreine** (*kū'prē-in*), *n.* [*< cuprea* (*bark*) + *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from the double alkaloid homocoumarin, found in a variety of cuprea-bark, the product of *Remyia pedunculata*.

**Cupreous** (*kū'prē-us*), *a.* [*< L. cupreus*, of copper, *< cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] 1. Consisting of or containing copper; having the properties of copper.—2. Copper-colored; reddish-brown with a metallic luster.

I got a rare mass of golden and silver and bright cupreous flakes, which looked like a string of jewels.

*Thoreau, Walden, p. 232.*

**Cupreous luster**. See *luster*.

**Cupressine** (*kū'pro-sin'ē-s*), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Cupressus* + *-in* + *-ae*.] A suborder of *Conifera*, of which the genus *Cupressus* is the type, with opposite or ternate, mostly scale-like, and adnate leaves. It includes also the genera *Juniperus*, *Chamaecyparis*, *Thuja*, *Labocedrus*, *Taxodium*, and others of the old world.

**Cupressites** (*kū'pro-si'tēz*), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Cupressus*, *q. v.*] A genus of fossil plants considered to be closely allied to, if not identical with, the recent genus *Cupressus* (which see). This genus is one of those found in connection with amber, and in various later geological formations, especially the lignitic group of northern Germany. The forms found in the Permian and so characteristic of a part of that group, and which were formerly referred to *Cupressites*, are now put in the genus *Ulmacites*.

**Cupressocrinidae** (*kū'pres-ē-krin'i-dē*), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Cupressocrinus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil crinoids or encrinites, named from the genus *Cupressocrinus*, having a cup-shaped calyx, ranging from the Devonian to the Carboniferous formation.

**Cupressocrinite** (*kū'pres-sok'ri-nit*), *n.* [*As Cupressocrinus* + *-ite*.] An encrinite of the genus *Cupressocrinus*.

**Cupressocrinus** (*kū'pres-sok'ri-nus*), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. cupressus*, cypress, + *Gr. κρῖν*, *illy.*] A genus of encrinites.

**Cupressus** (*kū'pres-us*), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. cupressus*, rarely *cupressus*, in *L. cupressus*: see *cupress*.] A genus of coniferous trees having small, scale-like, appressed or spreading acute leaves, as in the junipers, and cones formed of a small number of peltate woody scales, with



several small angular seeds to each scale; the cypress. The common cypress of the old world is *C. sempervirens*, a native of the East.

The tree with erect appressed branches, having a slender pyramidal form, frequently planted in Mohammedan and other burying grounds, is a variety of this species, besides which there are three or four others in the Mediterranean region and central Asia. In North America there are seven or eight species, in Mexico, Arizona, and California. The wood is fragrant, compact, and durable.



Cone of Cypress  
(*Cupressus*)

**cupric** (kū'prīk), *a.* [*< L. cuprum*, copper, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of copper; derived from copper: as, **cupric** acid. Also **cuprous**.—**Cupric** compound, a compound into which the atom of copper enters with equivalence of two for example, CuO, cupric oxide. In a cuprous compound two atoms of copper enter, forming a bivalent group: for example, Cu<sub>2</sub>O, cuprous oxide.

**cupuliferous** (kū-pū-līf'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. cuprum*, copper, + *L. ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Producing or containing copper; copper-bearing: as, **cupuliferous** ore, or silver.

**cuprite** (kū'prīt), *n.* [*< L. cuprum*, copper, + *-ite*.] The red oxide of copper; red copper ore; a common ore of copper, of a bright-red color, occurring in isometric crystals (cubes, octahedrons, etc.), and also massive. It is sometimes found in capillary forms, as in the variety *chalcotrichite*.

**cupro-ammonium** (kū'prō-a-mō'ni-um), *n.* Same as **copperized ammonia** (which see, under *copper*).

**cuproid** (kū'proid), *n.* [*< L. cuprum*, copper, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] In crystal, a solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the tetragonal trisectahedron or trapezohedron.

**cupromagnetite** (kū-prō-mag'ne-sīt), *n.* [*< L. cuprum*, copper, + *ML. magnesum*, q. v., + *-ite*.] A hydrous sulphate of copper and magnesium.

**cuproscheelite** (kū-prō-shē'līt), *n.* [*< L. cuprum*, copper, + *scheelite*.] A variety of scheelite containing several per cent. of copper oxide.

**cuprose** (kū'prōs), *n.* [*< L. cuprum*, copper, + *-ose*.] Same as **copper-rose**.

**cuprous** (kū'prūs), *a.* [*< L. cuprum*, copper, + *-ous*.] Same as **cupric**.

**cupseed** (kū'pēd), *n.* A tall, climbing, menispermaceous vine of the southern United States, *Calyocarpum Lyons*, with large lobed, cordate leaves and small greenish-white flowers. The fruit is a large drupe containing a bony seed hollowed out on one side like a cup.

**cup-shaped** (kū'pshāpt), *a.* Shaped like a cup.—**Cup-shaped** organs, specifically, in some *Hirudinea*, bundles of tactile setae embedded in depressions of the integument of the head and body.

**cup-shrimp** (kū'pshrimp), *n.* A shrimp, *Palaeomonas vulgaris*, when so small as to be sold by measure, not by counting. [*Local, British.*]

**cup-sponge** (kū'psūnj), *n.* A kind of commercial sponge. The Turkey cup-sponge is *Spongia adriatica*, also called *Levant toilet-sponge*.

**cupula** (kū'pū-lā), *n.*; pl. **cupulae** (-lā). [*NL.*, a little cup, etc., dim. of *ML. cupa*, a cup: see *cupola* and *cup*.] Same as *cupola*.

**cupular** (kū'pū-lār), *a.* [*< cupula* + *-ar*.] Cup-shaped; resembling a small cup.

**cupulate** (kū'pū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. cupulatus*, *< cupula*, q. v.] Same as *cupular*.

**cupule** (kū'pūll), *n.* [*< NL. cupula*, q. v.] 1. A small cup-shaped depression, as in rock.

These *cupules* have not only various sizes in different stones, but even in the same stone differ considerably from one surface to another. *Esqu. Brit.*, XVI. 113

2. In bot.: (a) A form of involucre, occurring in the oak, beech, chestnut, and hazel, consisting of bracts which in fruit cohere into a kind of cup.

(b) In fungi, a receptacle shaped like the cup of an acorn, as in *Persea*.—

3. In entom., a little cup-shaped organ; specifically, one of the sucking-disks on the lower surface of the tarsi of certain aquatic beetles.

Also *cupula*.

**Cupulifer** (kū-pū-līf'ē-rē), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, fem. pl. (see *L. plantae*, plants) of *cupuliferus*: see



Cupule  
a, cupule of acorn; A, cupule of fungus  
(*Peziza*)

**cupuliferous**.] An important order of apetalous exogenous trees, including the oak, chestnut, beech, birch, etc. It is characterized by monocious flowers, of which the staminate are in aments and the pistillate have an inferior or naked 2- to 6-celled ovary, the cells having one or two ovules. The order is divided into three tribes, each of which has been ranked as a distinct order: viz., *Quercaceae* (the *Cupuliferus* of many authors), which have the fruit surrounded or inclosed in a scaly or spinly involucre or cup, as in the oak, chestnut, and beech; *Corylaceae*, with the bracts of the involucre foliaceous and more or less united, as in the hazel and hornbeam; and *Betulaceae*, which have the scale-like bracts imbricate in a spike and the nutlets small and flattened, as in the birch and alder. The 10 genera include about 400 species, distributed over the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

**cupuliferous** (kū-pū-līf'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. cupuliferus*, *< cupula*, q. v., + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In bot., bearing cupules.

**cupuliform** (kū'pū-līf'ōrm), *a.* [*< NL. cupula*, q. v., + *L. forma*, shape.] Shaped like or resembling a cupule; cupular.

**cup-valve** (kū'pvalv), *n.* 1. A cup-shaped or conical valve which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat.—2. A valve placed like an inverted cup over an opening.—3. A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously at the sides and top. *E. H. Knight.*



Cup-valve  
(def 1)

**cur** (kūr), *n.* [*< ME. kur, curre*; of *LG.* or *Scand.* origin: = *MD. korre*, a house-dog, watch-dog; = *Sw. dial. kurre*, a dog. Prob. so called from his growling; cf. *MD. \*korren*, in comp. *korrepot*, equiv. to *D. knorrepot* (= *Dan. knurrepotte*), a grumbler, snarler (cf. *MD. D. knorren* = *G. knurren* = *Dan. knurre*, grumble, snarl); = *Isel. kurra*, grumble, murmur; = *Sw. kurra*, croak, rumble; = *Dan. kurre*, ooo, whirr; cf. *E. dial. curr*, cry as an owl, *Sc. curr*, ooo as a dove, purr as a cat, *curdoo*, *curdoo*, *curroo*, ooo as a dove, *currie-currie*, expressive of a noisy habitual growl. An imitative word: see *curr*, and cf. *churr*, *churr*, *hurr*, *whurr*.] 1. A dog; usually in deprecation, a snarling, worthless, or outcast dog; a dog of low or degenerate breed.

They, . . . like to village cur,  
Bark when their fellows do. *Shak.*, *Hen VIII.*, II. 4

Hang, hair, like hemp, or like the laling cur;  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, IV. 1

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,  
And curs of low degree.  
*Goldsmith*, *Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog*

2. Figuratively, a surly, ill-bred man; a low, despicable, ill-natured fellow: used in contempt.

What would you have, you cur,  
That like nor peace nor war? *Shak.*, *Cor.*, I. 1

**curability** (kūr'ā-bil'itē), *n.* [= *F. curabilité* = *It. curabilità*, *< L.* as if *\*curabilis* (t)-s, *< curabilis*: see *curable*.] The character of being curable; the fact of admitting of cure.

**curable** (kūr'ā-bl), *a.* [= *F. curable* = *Pr. Sp. curable* = *Pg. curavel* = *It. curabile*, *< L. curabilis*, *< L. curare*, cure: see *cure*, v.] 1. Capable of being healed or cured; admitting a remedy: as, a *curable* disease or patient; a *curable* evil.

There be some Distempers of the Mind that proceed from those of the Body, and so are *curable* by Drugs and Diets. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 18

2. Capable of curing.

A *curable* virtue against all diseases. *Sandys*, *Travels*, III. 174

**curableness** (kūr'ā-bl-nēs), *n.* Capability of being cured, healed, or remedied; curability.

The arguments which Helmont and others draw from the providence of God, for the *curableness* of all diseases. *Boyle*, *Works*, II. 110.

**curacao** (kū-ra-sō'), *n.* [So named from the island of *Curacao*, north of Venezuela. See *curasow*.] A cordial made of spirit sweetened and flavored with the peel of the bitter orange. Commonly written *curacao*.

**curacao-bird** (kū-ra-sō'berd), *n.* An old name of the Guianan curasow or mituporanga, *Oras alector*; the crested curasow. *Browne*; *Brisson*, 1780.

**curacao**, *n.* Incorrect spelling of *curacao*.

**curacy** (kū'ra-sē), *n.*; pl. **curacies** (-sēs). [*< curate* + *-cy*; as if *< NL. \*curacia*.] 1. The office or employment of a curate.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a curacy here in town. *Swift*.

2. The condition or office of a curate; guardianship.

By way of curacy and protectorship. *Super North*, *Examen*, p. 200.

**Perpetual curacy.** See *perpetual curate*, under *curate*.

**curari**, **curara** (kū-rā'ri, -rē), *n.* [*< S. Amer.*, also written *curare*, and in many variant forms, *curari*, *curari*, *woorara*, *woorak*, *woorak*, *woorak*, *woorak*, etc.] A brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous substance, consisting of the aqueous extract of *Strychnos toxicaria*, and various other species of the same genus, used by South American Indians for poisoning their arrows, especially the small arrows shot from the blow-gun. Curari may, except in very large doses, be introduced with impunity into the alimentary canal; but if introduced into a puncture of the skin as so to mix with the blood, the effect is instantly fatal. Its principal effect is paralysis of the terminations of the motor nerves, and it causes death by paralysis of the muscles of the chest, producing suffocation. The chief use of curari by the Indians is for the chase, animals killed by it being quite wholesome. It is largely used in physiological experiments, and to a small extent therapeutically in spasmodic affections, as tetanus, rabies, etc.

**curarine** (kū-rā'rin), *n.* [*< curari* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid extracted from curari, forming colorless prisms more poisonous than the curari which yields it. One hundredth of a gram introduced into the skin of a rabbit produces death in a short time.

**curarization** (kū-rā-ri-sā'ahōn), *n.* [*< curaries* + *-ation*.] The act or operation of curarizing; the state of being curarized.

**curarise** (kū-rā'riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **curarized**, ppr. **curarizing**. [*< curari* + *-ize*.] To administer curari to; destroy the motor without destroying the sensory function of the nervous system by the use of curari, as in vivisection, when the animal is rendered motionless and voiceless, but not insensible to pain.

**curasow** (kū-rasō'), *n.* [*< curacao* (bird): see *curacao*.] 1. One of the large gallinaceous South American birds of the genera *Crax* and *Pauxi*, and the subfamily *Cracinae*. There are in all upward of 12 species. The best-known, and that to which the name was first applied, is the curasow bird or crested curasow, *Crax alector*, of a greenish-black color with a white crest, inhabiting northern parts of South America. The red curasow is *Crax rubra*, the galeated curasow or



Glibose Curasow (*Crax glibosura*)

curaw-bird is *Pauxi galeata*; the red-knobbed curasow is *Crax (Oreoscoptes) curacaoensis* or *parvula*. The glibose curasow, *C. glibosura*, is notable as the northernmost species, and the only one found north of Panama; it ranges into Mexico. Several species of curasows are domesticated in their native country, and resemble the turkey in size and general character.

2. pl. The family *Cracinae*.

Also spelled *curasow*, *curasow*, and also called *hoco*, *mituporanga*, and by other names.

**curate**, *n.* See *curate*.

**curate**, *n.* [*< curate*, *curist*, appar. based on *ML. curata*, a curasow: see *curasow*, and cf. *OF. curret*, undressed leather, from same ult. source.] A curasow.

Enchanting on their curates with my blade,  
That none so fair as fair Angelica. *Greene*, *Orlando Furioso*.

The mastiff force that hunt the bristled bear  
Are harnessed with curates light and strong. *John Denys* (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 179).

**curate** (kū'rāt), *n.* [*< ME. curat* = *OFries. herit*, *< ML. curatus* (> *It. curato* = *F. curé*), a priest, curate, prop. adj., having to do with the cure of souls, *< L. cura*, cure, care: see *cure*, n.] 1. According to former use, one who has the cure of souls; a priest; a minister.

When thou shalt be shaven of thy curat, tell him all  
all the sinners that thou hast done with thee were late  
survive. *Chaucer*, *Priores Tale*.

Set down upon my knees, and Curate, and all Congregations assembled to their charge, the heavenly Spirit of thy grace.

Book of Common Prayer (Eng.), Prayer for Clergy and People.

The various kinds of benedict parochial clergy, such as rectors, vicars, and all other persons who are now styled in common parlance incumbents, and who in old times were generally known as curates, from their having cure of souls.

J. C. Jefferies, Book about the Clergy, I. 43.

2. In the Church of England, and in the Irish Roman Catholic Church, a clergyman employed under the incumbent (whether rector or vicar), either as assistant in the same church or in a chapel within the parish and connected with the church. The curate is the priest of lowest degree in the Church of England, he must be licensed by the bishop or ordinary. The term is now in use in the United States.

3. A guardian; a protector.—Perpetual curate, in Eng. eccles. law, formerly, a curate of a parish in which there was neither rector nor vicar, and the benefice of which was in possession and control of a layman. Perpetual curates have since 1808 been abolished, every incumbent of a church (not a rector) who is entitled to perform marriages, etc., and to appropriate the fees, being now deemed a vicar and his benefice a vicarage.—Superior curate, in the Church of England, a curate who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and may be removed at pleasure.

curate, n. See curate.

curatelle (kū-rā-tel'), n. [F., < ML. *curatus*, care, < L. *curare*, care: see *cure*, v.] In French law, guardianship; co-guardianship; tutelage. *curatelle* (kū-rā-tel'), n. Same as *curatelle*, l. *curatelle* (kū-rā-tel'), n. [*curare* + *-ess*.] The wife of a curate. [Rare.]

A very lowly curate I might perhaps essay to rule, but a curate would be sure to get the better of me. *Troilope*, *Barchester Towers*, xxi.

curatist, n. [a. F. *curatist* = Sp. *curatista* = Pg. *curatido* = It. *curatone*, < L. *curatio* (n-), cure, healing, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care, cure: see *cure*, v.] Cure; healing.

But I may not endure that thou dwell in so unskilful an opynion, That of thy wo is no curatist. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, I. 701.

The method of curatist lately delivered by David Bach-harns was approved by the profession of Leyden. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

curative (kū-rā-tiv), a. and n. [a. F. *curatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *curativo*, < L. as if *curativus*, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, cure: see *cure*, v.] 1. Relating to the cure of diseases.—2. Promoting cure; having the power or a tendency to cure.

II. n. That which cures or serves to cure; a remedy.

curatively (kū-rā-tiv-ly), adv. In a curative manner; as a curative.

curator (kū-rā-tor), n. [a. F. *curateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *curador* = It. *curatore*, < L. *curator*, one who has care of a thing, a manager, guardian, trustee, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of: see *cure*, v.] 1. In Rom. law, one appointed to manage the affairs of a person past the age of puberty when from any cause he has become unable to manage them himself.—2. In civil law, a guardian; specifically, one who has the care of the estate of a minor or other incompetent person.—3. One who has the care and superintendence of something, as of a public museum, the art collection, or the like.

Seeing the above-mentioned strangers are like to con-tinue here yet awhile, at the least some of them, the soci-ety shall much stand in need of a curator of experiments. *Boyle*, *Works*, VI. 147.

curatorship (kū-rā-tor-ship), n. [*curator* + *-ship*.] The office of a curator.

curatory (kū-rā-tō-ri), n. [*curator*, < L. *curator*, a curator.] In Rom. law, the office of a curator; curatorship; tutelage.

The curatory of minors about popularity was of much later date than the Tutelage. *Boyle*, *Works*, IX. 359.

curatrix (kū-rā-triks), n. [L., fem. of *curator*, < *curare*, pp. *curatus*, cure: see *cure*, v.] 1. A woman, or anything regarded as feminine, that cures or heals. [Rare.]

That "nature" of Hippocrates that is the curatrix of diseases. *Overton*, *Intellectual System*, p. 157.

2. A female superintendent or guardian. *Richardson*.

curb (kərb), a. and n. 1. [a. < ME. *curbe*, adj., < OF. *curbe*, *curbe*, mod. F. *curbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*, < L. *curvus*, bent, crooked, curved: see *cure*, a., of which *curb* is a doublet. II. n.: < F. *curbe* (= Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*), a curve, bend, curb on a horse's leg; prop. fem. of the adj.] 1. a. Bent; curved; arched.

He shakes high and curbe, and a great bonche on his back he made and another he drew again the bridle. *Martin* (A. T. A.), III. 333.

II. n. 1. A hard and callous swelling on various parts of a horse's leg, as the hinder part of the hoof, the inside of the hoof, beneath the elbow of the hoof, etc.

curb (kərb), v. [*curb*, < ME. *curben*, *herben*, bend, bow, crouch, < OF. *curber*, *corber*, *curber*, F. *curber* = Pr. *corbar*, *curvar* = OSp. *corvar* (now *curvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare*, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve, < *curvus*, bent, curved: see *cure*, a., and *cure*, v., of which *curb* is a doublet.] 1. *trans.* 1. To bend; curve.

Do boundes sette and say forto were Theron, lest boundes harde it [the vine] kurb or tere *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (A. T. A.), p. 73.

Crooked and curbed lines

*Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 678.

2. To bend to one's will; check; restrain; hold in check; control; keep in subjection: as, to curb the passions.

Monarchies need not fear any curbing of their absolute power by mighty subjects, as long as by wisdom they keep the hearts of the people. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 145.

So is the will of a living daughter curbed by the will of a dead father. *Shak*, *M. of V.*, I. 2.

The haughty nobility of Castile winced more than once at finding themselves curbed so tightly by their new mas-ters. *Prescott*, *Ferd and Is.*, I. 6.

He guides the force he gave; his hand restrains And curb it to the circle it must trace. *Bryant*, *Order of Nature* (trans.)

3. To restrain or control with a curb; guide and manage with the reins.

Part curb their fiery steeds. *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 531.

4. To strengthen or defend by a curb: as, to curb a well or a bank of earth.

II. *trans.* To bend; crouch.

Thanne I curbed on my knees and cryed hir of grace. *Pierre Plowman* (B), I. 79.

Virtue itself of wic must pardon beg, Yea, curb and wol, for leave to do him good. *Shak*, *Hamlet*, III. 4.

curb (kərb), n. 1. [In some senses formerly also *kerb*; < *curb*, v.] 1. That which checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; control.

This is a defence to the adjoining country, a safe guard and a curb to the city. *Sauvage*, *Traveller*, p. 198.

Wild natures need wise curbs. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

Specifically—2. A chain or strap attached to the upper ends of the branches of the bit of a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, used chiefly in controlling an unruly or high-spirited horse. The curb rein is attached to the lower ends of the snaffle, and when it is pulled the curb is pressed forward against the horse's jaw with a tendency to break it if the pressure is great. See *curb under harness*.

He that before ran in the pastures wild Felt the stiff curb control his angry jaws. *Drayton*, *Eclogues*, IV.

To stop the mouths of our adversaries, and to bridle them with their own curb. *Milton*, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

3. A line of joined stones set upright at the outer edge of a walk, or at one of the edges of a street or road, forming the inner side of a gutter; a row of curbstones. [In this and related uses formerly also spelled *kerb*.]—4. In arch.: (a) A breast-wall or retaining-wall erected to support a bank of earth. (b) A casing of stone, wood, brick, or iron, built inside a wall that is being sunk, or the framework above and around a well. (c) A boarded structure used to contain concrete until it hardens into a pier or foundation. (d) The outer casing of a turbine-wheel. (e) A curved shrouding which confines the water against the floats or buckets of a scoop-wheel or breast-wheel. (f) The wall-plate at the springing of a dome. (g) The wall-plate on the top of the permanent part of a windmill, on which the cap rotates as the wind veers. (h) An inclined circular plate placed round the edge of a kettle to prevent the contents from boiling over.

curba (kərb), n. An African measure of capacity, ranging at different places from 7½ to 15 gallons, used by the negroes in the sale of palm-oil, grain, pulse, etc. It may be a tub, a basket, or an earthen pot.

curbable (kərb-ə-bl), a. [a. < F. *curvable*; as *curb* + *-able*.] Capable of being curbed or restrained. [Rare.]

curb-bit (kərb-bit), n. A form of bit for the bridle of a horse, which, by the exertion of slight effort, can be made to produce great pressure on the mouth, and thus control the animal. See *curb*, n. 2.

curb-chain (kərb-čhān), n. A chain used as a check upon the motion of any moving piece of apparatus.

curb-key (kərb-ke), n. In teleg., a peculiar key used in operating submarine cables, designed to prevent the prolongation and confusion of signals growing out of induction.

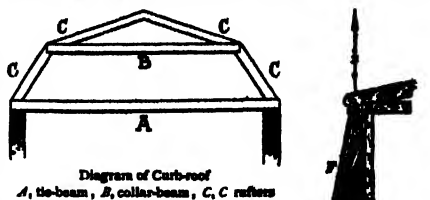
curbless (kərb-less), a. [*curb* + *-less*.] Having no curb or restraint.

curbously, n. Same as *curb-bowill*. *Gosse*, *Millitary Antiquities*.

curb-pin (kərb-pin), n. One of the pins on the lever of the regulator of a watch which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. *E. H. Knight*.

curb-plate (kərb-plāt), n. 1. In arch.: (a) The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof. *E. H. Knight*. (b) In a curb-roof, the plate which receives the feet of the upper rafters. (c) The plate of a skylight.—2. The cylindrical frame of a well; a well-curb. See *curb*, n. 2, 4 (b).

curb-roof (kərb-rūf), n. In arch., a roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight



down from the ridge to the walls, are received at a given height on plates, which in their turn are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is directly on the walls. The roof thus presents a bent appearance, whence its name. The Mansard roof is a form of curb roof in which the slope of the lower section usually approaches the perpendicular, while that of the upper section approaches the horizontal, the angle between the two sections thus being strongly marked.

curb-sender (kərb-sen-der), n. An automatic signaling apparatus invented by Sir W. Thomson of Glasgow and Prof. Fleeming Jenkin of Edinburgh, used in submarine telegraphy. The message is punched on a paper ribbon, which is then passed through the transmitting apparatus by clockwork. The name is due to the fact that when a current of one kind of electricity is sent by the instrument, another of the opposite kind is sent immediately after to curb the effect of the second transmission being to make the indication produced by the first sharp and distinct, instead of slow and uncertain.

curbstones (kərb-stōn), n. 1. A stone placed against earth or brick- or stonework to prevent it from falling out or spreading.—2. Specifically, one of the stones set together on edge at the outer side of a sidewalk, forming a curb.

Formerly also spelled *kerbstones*, *kerbstones*.

curbstone breaker. See *street breaker*, under *breaker*. *curch* (kurb), n. [See, also *curche*, etc., another form of *kerch*, ME. *kerche*, short for *kercheff*, *kercheff*, *kercheff*; E. *kercheff*; see *kerch*, *kercheff*.] A kerchief; a covering for the head worn by women; an inner linen cap.

O is my heanet a widow's curch!

*Kilworth* *Wells* (Child's *Ballads*, VI. 69).

She snatched from her head the curch or cap, which had been disordered during her hysterical agony. *Scott*, *Abbot*, xxi.

curcheff, n. An obsolete form of *kercheff*.

curchie (kurb-eh), n. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *curry*, *courtesy*.

Wi a curche luv did stoop. *Burns*, *Holy Fair*.

Curculio (kərb-kū-li-ō), n. [NL., < L. *curculio*, also *gurgulo*, a corn-worm, a weevil.] 1. A Linnean genus of weevils or snout-beetles, formerly conterminous with the *Curculionidae*, now greatly restricted or disjunct.—2. [a. < L. *curculio*, particularly, one of the common fruit-weevils which work great destruction among plums, and which receive the colloquial name "little Turk" from the crescent-shaped mark left by their sting. See *cut under Conotrachelus*. *curculionid* (kərb-kū-li-on-id), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Curculionidae*.

The American agriculturist may have to encounter still another enemy of his labors—a *curculionid* beetle—the *Phytonomus punctatus* *Smithsonian Report*, 1891, p. 449.

II. n. A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Curculionidae* (kərb-kū-li-on-id), n. pl. [NL., < *Curculio* (n-) + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles; the weevils or snout-beetles, one of the most extensive groups of



coleopterous insects. They have a strong fold on the inner face of each of the elytra, the pygidium divided in the males, the tarsi generally dilated, brush-like beneath, and no accessory mandibular piece. There are over 1,500 genera, all found on plants. About 10,000 species are described, in all of which the head is prolonged into a beak or snout, and furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws which are used by the insect in depositing its eggs, generally in the kernel of some fruit. See cuts under *Anthonomus*, *bean-beetle*, and *Conotrachelus*.

**curcuma** (kôr'kû-mâ), n. [= It. and F. *curcuma* (NL. *curcuma*), < Ar. *kurkum*, saffron. See *crocus*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Curcuma*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scitamineae*. They have perennial tuberculous roots and annual stems, and the flowers are in spikes with concave bracts. Some with bright-colored reddish or yellow flowers are found in hothouses. *Curcuma* furnishes the saffron of the shops. The colored roots of *C. angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza* furnish a kind of starch sometimes called East Indian arrowroot. The root of *C. amada* (manug-ginger), a native of Bengal, is used in the same way as ginger. *C. longa* yields turmeric, a mildly aromatic substance, employed medicinally in India, and forming an ingredient in the composition of curry powder.

**curcuma-paper** (kôr'kû-mâ-pâ'pér), n. Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric acid and used by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown.

**curcumin, curcumine** (kôr'kû-mîn), n. [*Curcuma* + -in, -ine.] The coloring matter of turmeric.

**curd** (kêrd), n. [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *crud*, often *crud*, *crud*, usually in pl. *cruddes*, *croddies*, < Ir. *cruth*, also spelled *gruth*, *gruth*, = Gael. *gruth*, curds; cf. Ir. *cruthaim*, I milk.] 1. The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or eaten as food: often used in the plural.

Curds and cream, the flower of country fare.

*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, viii. 90

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

It [the brass] is next dipped into a much stronger acid solution, where it remains until the curd appears.

*Spenser's Enigma. Manus.*, p. 332.

**curd** (kêrd), v. [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *crudden*, *crud*, coagulate; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To cause to coagulate; turn to curd; curdle; congeal; clot.

Alle fresche the mylk is *cradded* now to cheese.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Chaste as the icicle

That's *curded* by the frost from purst snow,

And hangs on Dian's temple. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

God's mercy, maiden! does it *curd* thy blood?

To say, I am thy mother? *Shak.*, All's Well, I. 2.

II. *intrans.* To become curdled or coagulated; become curd.

Being put into milk, it [mint] will not suffer it to turn or sour, it keepeth it from *qualting* & *curding*.

*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14

**Curd**, n. See *Kurd*.

**curd-cake** (kêrd'kâk), n. A small fried cake, made of curds, eggs, and a very little flour, sweetened, and spiced with nutmeg.

**curd-cutter** (kêrd'kut'ér), n. An apparatus for cutting up cheese-curd to facilitate the separation of the whey.

**curdiness** (kêr'di-ness), n. The state of being curdy.

**curdle** (kêr'dl), v.; pret. and pp. *curdled*, ppr. *curdling*. [Sc. and E. dial. *cruddle*, *crudle*; freq. of *curd*, *crud*: see *curd*, v.] I. *trans.* To change into curd; cause to thicken or coagulate.

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer*.

II. *intrans.* To coagulate or thicken; become curd.

**curd-mill** (kêrd'mîl), n. A curd-cutter.

**cur-dog** (kêr'dog), n. [*Cur*, < ME. *cur-dog*, *curredoggo*; < *cur* + *dog*.] A cur; a worthless dog.

**curdy** (kêr'di), a. [Also dial. *cruddy*; < *curd*, *crud*, + -y.] Like curd; full of or containing curd.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion by coagulating into a curdy mass with acids.

*Arbuthnot*, *Alimenta*.

**cure** (kûr), n. [*Cur*, < ME. *cure* (also *cury*, q. v.), < OF. *cure*, F. *cure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cura* = MD. *kuere*, D. *kuere* = G. Dan. Sw. *kura*, < L. *cura*, OL. \**coora*, \**coira*, care, heed, attention, anxiety, grief, prob. connected with *overre*, pay heed, be cautious: see *caution*. Not related in any way to E. *care*. The medical sensor are due in part to the verb.] 1. Care; concern; oversight; charge. [Obsolete or rare except in the specific sense, def. 2.]

Of studie took he most *cure* and most heed.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 308.

Nowe, faire lady, thank, sitte it first began,

That love had sette myn herte vnder your care.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Cramer had declared, in emphatic terms, that God had immediately committed to Christian priests the whole care of all their subjects, as well concerning the administration of God's word for the cure of souls as concerning the administration of things political. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, l.

Specifically—2. Spiritual charge; the employment or office of a curate or parish priest; curacy: as, the cure of souls (see below): ordinarily confined in use to the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

Other men that were only contemplative and were free from alle *cures* and prelat, thei had fulle cherite to God and to hir evynne cristen.

*Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (R. E. T. S.), p. 28.

A small cure of fifteen pounds a year was offered me in a distant neighbourhood. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, iii.

3. The successful remedial treatment of a disease; the restoration of a sick person to health: as, to effect a cure.

I cast out devils, and I do *cure*. *Luke* xiii. 32.

She had done extraordinary *cure* since she was last in town. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 248.

4. A method or course of remedial treatment for disease, whether successful or not: as, the water-cure.

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners. *Swift*.

Like some sick man declined,

And trusted any cure. *Tennyson*, *Palace of Art*.

5. A remedy for disease; a means of curing disease; that which heals: as, a cure for toothache. Cure of souls, the spiritual oversight of parishioners, or of others holding a similar relation, by a priest or clergyman, specifically, in prelatial churches, an ecclesiastical charge in which parochial duties and the administration of sacraments are included, primarily vested in the bishop of the diocese, the clergy of each parish acting as his deputies.

A cure of souls is that portion of responsibility for the provision of sacraments to and the adequate instruction of the faithful which devolves upon the parish priest of a particular district, in regard to the souls of all persons dwelling within the limits of that district. *Cath. Dict.*

To do no cure, to take no care. *Chaucer*. (See also *grape-cure*, *monument cure*, *water-cure*, etc.)

**cure** (kûr), v.; pret. and pp. *cured*, ppr. *curing*. [*Cur*, < ME. *curen*, < OF. *curer*, care for, etc., mod. F. *curer*, cleanse, = Sp. Pg. *curar* = It. *curare*, cure, = G. *curiren* = Dan. *kurere* = Sw. *kurera*, < L. *curare*, OL. *coerare*, *coirare*, take care of, attend to, care for as a physician, cure, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *care*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To take care of; care for.

Men di deful *curden* or burden *Deheuene*.

*Wyclif*, *Doctes* (Acts) viii. 2.

2. To restore to health or to a sound state; heal or make well: as, he was cured of a wound, or of a fever.

The child was *cured* from that very hour. *Mat.* xvii. 18.

I strive in vain to *cure* my wounded soul.

*B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, l. 1.

3. To remove or put an end to by remedial means; heal, as a disease; remedy, as an evil of any kind; remove, as something objectionable.

Then he called his twelve disciples together and gave them power . . . to *cure* diseases. *Luke* ix. 1.

This way of setting off, by the by, was not likely to *cure* my uncle Toby a suspicious.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 3.

The only way to *cure* mistrust is by showing that trust, if given, would not be misplaced, would not be betrayed.

*Gladstone*, *Night of Eight*, p. 299.

4. To prepare for preservation by drying, salting, etc.: as, to cure hay; to cure fish or beef.

Who has not seen a salt fish thoroughly *cured* for this world, so that nothing can spoil it, and putting the perseverance of the saints to the blush?

*Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 131.

II. *intrans.* 1. To care; take care; be careful.

In hills is to *cure*

To set hom on the Southie if that shall ure [burn].

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. vi.

2. To effect a cure.

Whose smile and frown, like to Achilles' spear,

Is able with the change to kill and cure. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3. To become well; be cured.

One desperate grief *cures* with another's languish.

*Shak.*, 2. and J., l. 2.

**curé** (kûr-â), n. [F.: see *curate*.] A Roman Catholic parish priest in France or in a French country.

**cure-all** (kûr'al), n. [*Cur*, < ME. *cur*, < OF. *cure*, < F. *cure*, < Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cura* = MD. *kuere*, D. *kuere* = G. Dan. Sw. *kura*, < L. *cura*, OL. \**coora*, \**coira*, care, heed, attention, anxiety, grief, prob. connected with *overre*, pay heed, be cautious: see *caution*. Not related in any way to E. *care*. The medical sensor are due in part to the verb.] 1. Care; concern; oversight; charge. [Obsolete or rare except in the specific sense, def. 2.]

To exalt their nostrum to the rank of a *cure-all*. *The American*, VII. 204.

**cureless** (kûr-less), a. [*Cur* + -less.] Without cure; incurable; not admitting of a remedy: as, a cureless disorder.

Whose *cureless* wounds, even now, most freshly bleed.

*Str. F. Sidney* (Archer's *Eng. Gernot*, l. 167).

In bitter mockery of hate,

His *cureless* woes to aggravate.

*Scott*, *Rob Roy*, iv. 27.

**curer** (kûr'ér), n. 1. A physician; one who heals.—2. One who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, from putrefaction, by means of salt or in any other manner.

**curette** (kû-ret'ê), n. [*Cur* + -ette.] The application of the curette; the scraping away of granulations and the like with a curette.

**curette** (kû-ret'), n. [F., a scoop, scraper, < *curer*, clean, cleanse, prune, < L. *curare*, take care of: see *cure*, v.] A small surgical instrument for scooping or scraping away, or otherwise removing, substances which require removal, as ear-wax, a cataractous lens, stones in lithotomy, cysts, granulations, small polypi, and the like from the cavity of the uterus, or granulations and dried mucus from the throat. The curette may be spoon-, scoop-, or loop-shaped, with blunt or sharp edges, according to its special purpose. The name is also applied to a tubular suction-instrument used in the removal of soft cataracts.

**curette** (kû-ret'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *curetted*, ppr. *curetting*. [*Cur* + -ette, n.] To scrape with a curette.

**curfew** (kêr'fû), n. [Early mod. E. also *curfew*, *curfewer*, and corruptly *curfle*; < ME. *curfewe*, *curfew*, *curfewe*, *curfew*, *curfu*, sometimes with final r, *curfur*, *corfour* (Sc. *curfure*), < OF. *curfew*, *curfew*, and more corruptly *corfew*, *corfewe*, *curfew* (F. dial. *curfou*), contr. from *curfewe*, *corfewe*, *corfewe*, later *curfewe*, *curfew*, lit. 'cover-fire' (cf. the equiv. ML. *ignitum* or *pyritum*, < L. *ignis* or Gr. *tip*, fire, < L. *tegere*, cover), < OF. *coerir*, F. *coerir*, cover, < *fer*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *cover* and *focus*, fuel.] 1. The ringing of a bell at an early hour (originally 8 o'clock) in the evening, as a signal to the inhabitants of a town or village to extinguish their fires and lights; the time of ringing the bell; the bell so rung, or its sound. This was a very common police regulation during the middle ages, as a protection against fires as well as against nocturnal disorders in the unlighted streets. The practice is commonly said to have been introduced into England from the continent by William the Conqueror, but it probably existed there before his time. The curfew-bell is still rung at 9 o'clock in some places, though it is several centuries since it was required by law.

Abouts *curfew* tyme or litel more.

*Chaucer*, *Miller's Tale*, l. 450.

He begins at *curfew*, and walks till the first cock.

*Shak.*, *Learn*, iii. 4.

I hear the far-off *curfew* sound,

Over some wide-water'd shore,

Swinging slow with sullen roar.

*Milton*, *Il Penseroso*, l. 74.

The *curfew* tolls the knell of parting day. *Gray*, *Elegy*.

2. A cover, ornamented or plain, for a fire; a fire-plate; a blower.

Pots, pans, *curfewes*, counters,

and the like. *Beacon*.

**curfew-bell** (kêr'fû-bel), n. The bell with which the curfew is rung.

The *curfew* bell hath rung;

'tis three o'clock.

*Shak.*, 2. and J., iv. 4.

Life's *curfew*-bell.

*Longfellow*.

*Curfew for Fire*. (From *Dumaine's* "Encyclopédie des Beaux-Arts")

*Curfew for Fire*. (From *Dumaine's* "Encyclopédie des Beaux-Arts")

**curfish** (kêr'fish), n. One of the seyllid sharks; a dogfish. [Local, Eng.]

**curlet**, *curflet*, n. See *curfew*.

**curfuffle** (kêr'fuf'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. *curfuffled*, ppr. *curfuffling*. [Origin obscure.] To disorder; ruffle; dishevel. Also *curfuffle*, *curfuffle*. [Scotch.]

Dick *curfuffled* a' her hair. *A. Ross*, *Holmwood*, p. 61.

**curfuffle** (kêr'fuf'l), n. [*Curfuffle*, v.] The state of being disordered or ruffled; agitation; perturbation. [Scotch.]

My lord man be turned foul outright, . . . as he puts himself into sic a *curfuffle* for curfuffling ye could bring him, Edie. *Scott*, *Antiquary*, xxi.

**curfury**, n. See *curfew*.

**curia** (kûr'i-â), n.; pl. *curiae* (-â). [L.; senses 2 and 3 first in ML.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) One of the divisions of the citizens of Rome, with reference to locality. The number of the curiae is given as thirty, but the original number was smaller.

The *Curia* was a political and not a Gentile arrangement. . . . For the special relation of the *Curia* to the *Curia*, a hint is found in the statement that *Romulus* gave each *Curia* one allotment.

W. H. Harris, *Aryan Household*, p. 234.

(b) The building in which a *curia* met for worship or public deliberation. (c) The building in which the senate held its deliberations. (d) A title given to the senate of any one of the Italian cities, as distinguished from the Roman senate. — 2. In medieval legal use, a court, either judicial, administrative, or legislative; a court of justice. In the Norman period of English history the *Curia Regia* was an assembly which the king was bound to consult on important state matters, and whose consent was necessary for the enactment of laws, the imposition of extraordinary taxes, etc. It consisted nominally of the tenants in chief, but practically it was much more limited. Originally the *Curia Regia* and the Exchequer were composed of the same persons. From the *Curia Regia* there developed later the Ordinary Council or Privy Council, and the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. Also *Aula Regia* or *Regia*.

The council, as it existed in the Norman period under the name of *curia regis*, exercised judicial, legislative, and administrative functions.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 765.

3. [cap.] Specifically, in modern use, the court of the papal see.

The collusion, so to call it, between the crown and the papacy, as to the observance of the statute of provisions, extended also to the other dealings with the *Curia*.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 403.

*Curia* *advisari* *vult*, the court wishes to deliberate. It implies a postponement of decision after argument, and hence an adjournment or continuance of a cause pending consideration of what judgment should be resolved on. Abbreviated *cur. adv. vult*. — *Curia* *claudenda*, in early Eng. law, a writ requiring the making of a boundary-wall or fence.

*curial* (kū'ri-əl), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *curial* = It. *curiale*, < L. *curialis*, of the curia, M.L. of a court, < *curia*, curia, M.L. a court; see *curia*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Roman curia; as, "*curial* festivals," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732. — 2. Pertaining or relating to the Papal Curia.

*curialism* (kū'ri-əl-izm), *n.* [*Curial* + -ism.] The political system or policy of the Papal Curia or court.

The ancient principles of popular election and control . . . have by the constant aggressions of *Curialism* been in the main effaced.

*Gladstone, Vaticanism, Harper's Weekly*, Supp., XIX. 251.

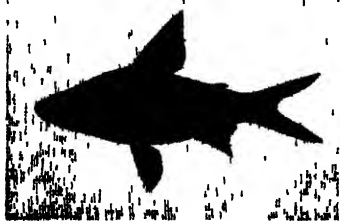
*curialistic* (kū'ri-əl-ist'ik), *a.* [As *curial-ism* + -istic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of curialism.

*curiality* (kū'ri-əl'i-ti), *n.* [*Curial* + -ity, in sense of 'courtly,' < *curialis*, of a court; see *curial*.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

The court and curiality. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers*.

*curiate* (kū'ri-āt), *a.* [*Curial* + -ate, < *curia*; see *curia*.] Of or relating to the Roman curia; *curial*: as, "*curiate* assemblies," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732.

*curlet*, *n.* Same as *curlet*. *Curmatina* (kū'ri-mā-ti'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curmatina* + -ina.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Characnidae*, having an adipose fin, imperfect dentition, and a short dorsal fin. They are numerous in South America. *Curmatina* (kū'ri-mā-tus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).]



*Curmatina macleayi*.

The typical genus of *Curmatina*. *C. macleayi* is an example.

*curing-house* (kū'ring-hous), *n.* A building in which anything is cured; specifically, in the West Indies, a house wherein sugar is drained and dried.

*curio* (kū'ri-ō), *n.* [Appar. short for *curiosity*.] Originally, an object of virtue or article of bric-à-brac, such as a bronze, a piece of porcelain or lacquer-ware, etc., brought from China or the far East; now, any bronze, or piece of old china or of bric-à-brac in general, especially such as is rare or curious: as, a collection of *curios*.

*curiologist*, *a.* See *curiologic*.

*curious*, *n.* Plural of *curios*.

*curiosity* (kū'ri-ōs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *curiosities* (-tis). [Early mod. E. *curiosite*, < ME. *curiosite*, *curiosite*, *curiosite*, < OF. *curiosite*, *curiosite*, *curiosite*, F. *curiosité* = Fr. *curiosité*, *curiosité* = Sp. *curiosidad* = Pg. *curiosidade* = It. *curiosità*, < L. *curiositas* (-t)s, *curiositas*, < *curiosus*, curious: see *curious*.] 1. Carefulness; nicety; delicacy; fastidiousness; scrupulous care.

When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*. *Shak.*, T. of A., IV. 3.

God oftentimes takes from us that which with so much *curiosity* we would preserve. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 600.

2. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance. [Rare.]

*Curiosity* in music; leave those crochets To men that get their living with a song *Shakley, Hyde Park*, IV. 3.

The *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray*.

3. Curious arrangement; singular or artful performance.

To followen word by word the *curiosities* (of Graunson. *Chaucer, Complaint of Venus*, I. 81.

There hath been practised . . . a *curiosity*, to set a trou upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Extravagantly minute investigation.

I intend not to proceed any further in this *curiosity* than to shew some small subtilties that any other hath not yet done. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 91.

5. Fancifulness; extravagance; a curious or fanciful subject.

The exercise of right instructing was chang'd into the *curiosity* of impertinent fabling. *Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy*

6. The desire to see or learn something that is new, strange, or unknown; inquisitiveness.

Yet not so content, they mounted higher, and because their wories served well thereto, they made feats of *curiosity*: but this proceeded more of *curiosity* than other *curios*. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 85.

This feeling, according to circumstances, is denominated surprise, astonishment, admiration, wonder, and, when blended with the intellectual tendencies we have considered, it obtains the name of *curiosity*.

We speak of the monkey as marked by incessant *curiosity*. That is to say, he makes constant mental excursions beyond the range of his hereditary habits. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 333.

7. An object of interest or inquisitiveness; that which excites a desire of seeing or deserves to be seen, as novel or extraordinary; something rare or strange.

I met with a French Gentleman, who, amongst other *Curiosities* which he pleased to shew me up and down Paris, brought me to that Place where the late King was slain. *Howell, Letters*, I. 1. 18.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison, Freeholder*.

—Syn. 7. Phenomenon, marvel, wonder, sight, rarity. *curiosity-shop* (kū'ri-ōs'i-ti-shop), *n.* A place where curiosities are sold or kept.

*curioso* (kū'ri-ō'sō), *n.*; pl. *curiosos* (-si). [It., = E. *curioso*, q. v.] A person curious in art; a virtuoso.

Dr. J. Williams, a member of Wadham College, the greatest *curioso* of his time, invited him and some of the musicians to his lodgings, purposely to have a concert. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 112.

*curious* (kū'ri-us), *a.* [*Curial* + -ous, < ME. *curiosus*, *curiosus*, < OF. *curiosus*, *curiosus*, F. *curieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *curioso*, < L. *curiosus*, careful, diligent, thoughtful, inquisitive, curious, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *cura*.] 1. Careful; nice; accurate; fastidious; precise; exacting; minute.

It was therefore of necessity that a more *curious* and particular description should be made of every manner of speech. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 130.

Men were not *curious* what syllables and particles they used. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*.

For *curious* I cannot be with you, Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shak.*, T. of the S., IV. 4.

Your courtier is more *curious* To set himself forth richly than his lady. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, III. 2.

2. Wrought with or requiring care and art; neat; elaborate; finished; as, a *curious* work.

The *curious* grills of the ephod. *Ex.* xxviii. 8.

Then Robin Hood gave him a mantle of green, Broad arrows, and *curious* long bow. *Robin Hood and the Ranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 211).

These *curious* looks so aptly twin'd, Whose every hair a soul doth bind. *Cervantes, To A. L.*

3. Exciting curiosity or surprise; awakening inquisitive interest; rare; singular; odd; as, a *curious* fact.

There was a king, an *curious* king,

An *curious* king of royal fame.

*Ladye Diamond* (Child's Ballads, II. 222).

There are things in him [Diodorus] very *curious*, got out of better authorities now lost. *Gray, Works*, III. 62.

Man has the *curious* power of deceiving himself, when he cannot deceive others. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture*, p. 94.

4. Inquisitive; desirous of seeing or knowing; eager to learn; addicted to research or inquiry; sometimes, in a disparaging sense, prying; as, a man of a *curious* mind: followed by *after*, *of*, *in*, or *about*, or an infinitive.

Adrian . . . was the most *curious* man that lived, and the most universal inquirer. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, I. 77.

There are some who have been *curious* in the comparison of Tongues, who believe that the Irish is but a Dialect of the ancient British. *Howell, Letters*, II. 65.

*Curious* after things . . . elegant and beautiful. *Woodward*.

*Curious* of antiquities. *Dryden, Fables*.

Reader, if any *curious* stay To ask my hated name, Tell them the grave that hides my clay Conceals me from my shame. *Wesley*.

He was very *curious* to obtain information about America. *E. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen*, p. 22.

*Curious* artist, magical art.

Many of them [the Ephesians] also which used *curious* arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men. *Acts* xix. 19.

Syn. 3. *Strange*, *Surprising*, etc. See *wonderful*. — 4. *Curious*, *Inquisitive*, *Prying*. (*Curious* and *Inquisitive* may be used in a good or a bad sense, but *Inquisitive* is more often, and *prying* is only, found in the latter. *Curious* expresses only the desire to know; *Inquisitive*, the effort to find out by inquiry; *prying*, the effort to find out secrets by looking and working in improper ways.)

*curious* (kū'ri-us), *v. t.* To work *curiously*; elaborate. *Darwin*.

*curiously* (kū'ri-us-ly), *adv.* [*Curial* + -ly.] 1. Carefully; attentively; with nice inspection.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton, Opticks*.

The King's man saw that he was worth, And watched him *curiously*, till he had read The letter thrice, but nought to him he said. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, III. 144.

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly.

There is without the Towne a faire Mall *curiously* planted.  *Evelyn, Diary*, Aug. 28, 1661.

A meadow, *curiously* beautified with lilies. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 171.

Take thou my churl, and tend him *curiously*, Like a king's heir, till all his hurts be whole. *Tennyson, The Last Tournament*.

3. In a singular manner; fantastically; oddly.

With its high pitched roofs and its clusters of *curiously* twisted chimneys it [the Manor House] has served as a model for the architecture of the village. *Froude, Sketches*, p. 222.

4. With curiosity; inquisitively.

We know we eat His Body and Blood; but it is our wisdom not *curiously* to ask how or whence. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons*, I. 277.

*curiousness* (kū'ri-us-ness), *n.* [*Curial* + -ness, < ME. *curiositas*, *curiositas*; < *curiosus* + -ness.] 1. Carefulness; painstaking; nicety; singular exactitude in any respect.

This, 'tis rumour'd, Little agrees with the *curiousness* of honour. *Marmontel, Parliament of Love*, I. 4.

To the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure. *South, Sermons*, VIII. 1.

2. Singularity of appearance, action, contrivance, etc. — 3. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill, And yet the plague which most torments us still. *Sir W. Alexander, Hours*, I. 62.

4. Cleverness; remarkableness.

Ya, sir, and of the *curiousness* of that kario ther is carp- ing. *York Plays*, p. 255.

*curl* (kūrl), *n.* [First in ME. as adj., *crull*, *crulle*, *croile*, < MD. *kruel*, *krol* = Fries. *kruel*, *kroll*, East Fries. *kruel* = MHG. *kruel*, G. dial. *kroll*, curled; the noun *curl* first in mod. E.; D. *kruel* = G. dial. *kroll*, *kroll*, *krolle* = Dan. *krolle* = Sw. dial. *krolla* = Norw. *kruel* and *kruel*, a curl (> D., etc., *kruel*, *hig*, curly); prob. from a Teut. type \**kruelo*; cf. MHG. *kruis*, G. *kraus* = D. *kraus*, etc., crisp, curled: see *crumple*.] 1. A ringlet of hair.

Shakes his ambrosial *curls*, and gives the nod; The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god. *Pope, Iliad*, I. 684.

From the flaxen *curl* to the gray lock. *Tennyson, Princess*, IV.

Hence — 2. Something having a similar spiral form; any undulation, sinuosity, or flexure.

Waves or curls (in glass) which usually arise from the sand-holes. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Specifically, a winding or circling in the grain of wood.—4. A disease of peach-trees which causes great distortion of the leaves. It is caused by an ascomycetous fungus, *Taphrina deformans*. See *Taphrina*.—5. In math., the vector part of the quaternion resulting from the performance of the operation  $i, d/dx + j, d/dy + k, d/dz$  on any vector function  $(X + jY + kZ)$ . Curl of the lip, a slight sneering grimace of the lip curl (kòrl), v. [E. dial. *crule*; < ME. \**crullen* = MD. *krollen*, D. *krullen* = East Fris. *krullen* = G. *krollen* = Dan. *krølle* = Sw. dial. *krulla*, curl; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To turn, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair.

These mortal lullabies of pain

May bind a book, may line a box,

May serve to curl a maiden's locks

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvii.*

2. To dress or adorn with or as with curls; make up the hair of into curls.

So opposite to marriage, that she shunn'd

The wealthy curled darlings of our nation.

*Shak., Othello, l. 2.*

The snaky locks

That curl'd Megara. *Milton, P. L., x. 560.*

3. To bring or form into the spiral shape of a ringlet or curl; in general, to make curves, turns, or undulations in or on.

I sooner will curl out the beds of snakes,

Letting them find themselves about my limbs

*Beau. and Fl., Maud's Tragedy.*

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air

To curl the waves. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 31.*

II. intrans. 1. To take the form of curls or ringlets, as hair.

So And. Would that have mended my hair?

So To. Past question; for thou seest it will not curl by nature. *Shak., T. N., l. 3.*

Ridley, a little of the stuffing. It'll make your hair curl.

*Thackeray, Philip, xvi.*

Hence—2. To assume any similar spiral shape; in general, to become curved, bent, or undulated: often with up.

Then round her slender waist he curl'd.

*Dryden, Alexander's Feast.*

Curling smokes from village-tops are seen.

*Pope, Autumn, l. 63.*

Gayly curl the waves before each dashing prow

*Byron.*

The smoke of the incense curling lastly up past the baldachino to the frescoed dome.

*T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 30.*

34. To turn and twist about; writhe; squirm.

The very thinking it

Would make a citizen start 'some politic tradesman

Curled with the caution of a constable.

*B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, l. 1.*

4. To play at curling. See *curling*. [Scotch.]

To curl on the ice does greatly please,

Being a manly Scottish exercise.

*Pennecut, Poems (ed 1716), p. 59.*

To curl down, to shrink; to crouch; take a cowed recumbent posture: as, he curled down into a corner

curl-cloud (kér'l'kloud), n. Same as *currus*. 3. curledness (kér'l'ed-ness), n. The state of being curled. [Rare.]

curled-pate (kér'l'pát), a. Having curled hair; curly-pated. [Rare.]

Makes curl'd-pate ruffians bald. *Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.*

curler (kér'lér), n. 1. One who or that which curls.—2. One who engages in the amusement of curling. See *curling*.

When to the locks the curlers flock

W' glee some speed.

*Burns, Tam Samson's Kleg*

curlw (kér'lú), n. [Early mod. E. also *curlius*; < ME. *curleue*, *curlew*, *corlow*, *coroleue*, *corolu*, *kirleue*, etc.; < OF. *corlieus*, also *corlis*, *courlis*, *F. courlis* and *courlis*, dial. *corlu*, *corloru*, *querlu*, *kerlu*, etc.; = It. *chirulo* = Sp. dim. *chorlito*, a curlw. The word agrees in form in OF. with OF. *corlew*, *courleus*, *corlis*, *curlis*, etc., a messenger, but is prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry (hence the free variation of form). Cf. It. *chiarlari*, howl like the horned owl; Sw. *kurra*, coo, murmur: see *curr*, *cur*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Numenius*. The name was originally applied to the common European species, *N. arquatus*, formerly called *numenius*, *arquatus*, and *corlinus*. There are upward of 12 species, of all parts of the world, having a long, very slender curved bill, with the upper mandible knobbed at the tip, and in other respects closely resembling the godwits and other species of the totanide division of the great family *Scolopacidae*. The plumage is much variegated. The total length varies from about 12 to about 24 inches; and the length of the bill from about 2 to 2 inches. The common curlw is also called the *whaup*. The lesser curlw or whimbrel of Eu-



Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).

rope is *N. phaeopus*. There are several species in the United States, as the long-billed curlew (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian or jack curlew (*N. hudsonicus*), and the Eskimo curlew or dough bird (*N. borealis*).

Ye curlews callin' thro' a clud.

*Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.*

2. A name of several grallatorial birds with slender decurved bill, not of the genus *Numenius*.—Pygmy curlew, or curlew-sandpiper, *Tringa subarquata*, a small species resembling a curlew in the form of the bill and to some extent in coloration. Spanish curlew, a local name in the United States of the white ibis (*Eudromis alba*), a bird of a different order.

curlewberry (kér'lú-ber'í), n.; pl. *curlewberries* (-iz). The black crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*: so called in Labrador.

curlew-jack (kér'lú-jak), n. The jack-curlew or lesser curlew of Europe; the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*.

curlew-knot (kér'lú-not), n. [*Curlew* + *knot*, q. v.] Same as *curlew-jack*.

curlicue (kér'lí-kú), n. [Sometimes written *curlique*, but better *curlicue*, i. e., curly *cue*, curly *Q*, in allusion to the curled or spiral forms of this letter (S, Q, etc.): see *curly* and *cue*.] Something fantastically curled or twisted: as, to make a *curlicue* with the pen; to cut *curlicues* in skating. [Colloq.]

Curves, making curly-curves. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LJV. 145.*

curlewurle (kur'lí-wur-lí), n. [A loose compound of *curl* and *whirl*.] A fantastic circular ornament; a curlicue. [Scotch.]

Ah! It's a brave kirk—nane o' yer whig-maleerics and curlewurles and open-steele hems about it.

*Scott, Rob Roy, xix.*

curliness (kér'lí-ness), n. The state of being curly.

curling (kér'ling), n. [Origin obscure; appar. the verbal n. of *curl*, c., with ref. to the twisting, turning, or rolling of the stones.] A popular Scottish amusement on the ice, in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the *tee*. The chief object of the player is to hurl his stone along the ice toward the tee with proper strength and precision, and on the skill displayed by the players in putting their own stones in favorable positions, or in driving rival stones out of favorable positions, depends the chief interest of the game.

curling-iron (kér'ling-í-érn), n. A rod of iron to be used when heated for curling the hair, which is twined around it: sometimes made hollow for the insertion of heating materials.

curling-stone (kér'ling-stón), n. The stone used in the game of curling. In shape it resembles a small convex cheese with a handle in the upper side.

The curling-stone

Slides murmuring o'er the icy plain.

*Ramsay, Poems, II. 363.*

Burnt curling-stone. See *burnt*.

curling-tongs (kér'ling-tongz), n. pl. An instrument for curling the hair, not unlike a crimping-iron, heated before being used. Also *curling-irons*.

curl-pate (kér'l'pát), n. Same as *curly-pate*. curly (kér'lí), a. [*Cur* + *-y*, = D. *krullig* = Sw. *krullig*. See *curl*.] Having curls; tending to curl; full of curves, twists, or ripples.

The general colours of it [certain hair] are black and brown, growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and curly.

*Cook, Voyages, IV. III. 6.*

curly-headed (kér'lí-hed'ed), a. Having curly hair. Also *curly-pated*.

curly-pate (kér'lí-pát), n. One who has curly hair; a curly-headed person.

Seven and one's eight, I hope, old curly-pate! *Browning, Ring and Book, II. 64.*

curly-pated (kér'lí-pát'ed), a. Same as *curly-headed*.

curmi, n. See *curmi*.

curmudgeon (kér-muj'on), n. [First in this sense in the latter part of the 16th century, also spelled *curmudgin*; prob. a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of *cornmudgin*, *cornmudgin*, popularly supposed to be a corruption of *corn-merchant*, but prop. (it seems) \**cornmudgin*, which means 'corn-boarding'; see *cornmudgin*. The word thus meant orig. 'one who withholds corn,' popularly regarded as the type of churlish avarice.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

A clownish curmudgeon *Stanburst, Description of Ireland, p. 103.*

A penurious curmudgeon. *Looke.*

curmudgeonly (kér-muj'on-lí), a. [*Curmudgeon* + *-ly*.] Like a curmudgeon; avaricious; niggardly; churlish.

My curmudgeonly Mother won't allow me wherewithal to be Man of myself with. *Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III. 1.*

These curmudgeonly cits regard no ties

*Foot, The Bankrupt, l.*

curmurring (kér-mur'ing), n. [Imitative. Cf. *cur*, *churr*, and *rumur*.] A low, rumbling sound; hence, the motion in the bowels produced by flatulence, attended by such a sound; borborygmus. [Scotch.]

A glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the curmurring in the stomach. *Scott, Old Mortality, viii.*

corn<sup>1</sup> (kérn), n. [He., also written *kurn*; a var. of *corn*: see *corn*.] 1. A grain; a corn.—2. A small quantity; an indefinite number.

Ane a nane, twa's some, throe's a curn, and four a pun.

*Scotch nursery rime.*

A drap mair lenion or a curn less sugar than just suits you.

*Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiii.*

corn<sup>2</sup>, n. and r. Same as *quern*.

cornberry (kérn'ber'í), n.; pl. *cornberries* (-iz).

A currant. *Brockett, [Prov. Eng.]*

cornel, n. An obsolete variant of *kernel*.

corncock (kér'núk), n. Same as *cranock*.

curpin (kér'pin), n. [Also written *curpon*, transposed from *F. croupion*, rump of a bird, etc.; < *croupe*, rump, *croupe*: see *cur* and *crupper*.] The rump of a fowl: often applied in a ludicrous sense to the buttocks of man; a crupper. [Scotch.]

curple (kér'pl), n. [Transposition of *crupper*, < *F. croupière*: see *crupper*.] The crupper; the buttocks. [Scotch.]

My hap [wrap, covering],

Douce hignit' own my curple.

*Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.*

curr (kér), v. t. [*Sw. kurra* = Dan. *kurrr*, coo, = MD. \**korren*, growl, etc.; an imitative word: see *coo*, and cf. *cur*.] To cry as an owl, coo as a dove, or purr as a cat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The owlets hoot, the owlets curr.

*Wordsworth, The Idiot Boy.*

currach, curragh (kur'áth), n. [Sc., also written *curraek*, *currok*; < Gael. *currach*, a boat. See *coracle*.] 1. A coracle, or small skiff; a boat of wickerwork covered with hides or canvas.

A curragh or canoe costs little, consisting of tarred canvas stretched on a slender framework of wood.

*Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 424.*

What little commerce they [southern Britons] undertook was carried on in the frail curraghs, in which they were bold enough to cross the Irish Sea.

*O. Ellen, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 237.*

2. A small cart made of twigs.

The fuel was carried in corals, and the corn in curraeks.

*Statistical Account of Scotland.*

currajong (kur'a-jong), n. [Australian.] The native name of *Plagianthus silioides*, a malvaceous shrub or tree of Australia and Tasmania. Its strong fibrous bark is used to make cordage.

current<sup>1</sup>, a. and n. An obsolete spelling of *current* and *courant*.

current<sup>2</sup> (kur'ánt), n. [Early mod. E. also *current* (also, rarely, *corint*, *corinth*), also *curran*, *coran*, *coron*, usually in pl. *currans*, *corans*, *corrans*, earlier, as in late ME., *raisins* (*raisins*, *raisins*, etc.) of *corans* (*corans*, *corrans*, *corans*, etc.), after *F. raisins de Corinthe* (Pg. *raisins de Corinthe*), raisins of Corinth: so called from the place of their origin, the Zante currents being still regularly exported. Cf. D. *koranthen*, LG. *coranthen*, G. *korinthe*, Dan. *korander*, It. *corinthe*, pl., currant; of same origin.] 1. A very small kind of raisin or dried



grape imported from the Levant, chiefly from *Kente* and *Cephalaonia*, and used in cookery.

We found there rype small raysons that we call *ryas* of *Cereus*, and they growe chiefly in *Coryth*, called now *Corona*, in *Morea*, to whom *Seynt Poul* wrote sundry epistles. *See R. Guyford, Pylgrimage*, p. 11.

Since we traded to *Kente* . . . the plant that beareth the *Cereus* is also brought into this realm from thence. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 105.

The impost on tobacco from the royal colony of Virginia encountered no serious opposition, but another impost, upon *currants*, *currans*, *corinthas*, or grapes of Corinth, had not such an uninterrupted course.

*S. Douell, Taxes in England*, I, 215.

3. The small round fruit (a berry) of several species of *Ribes*, natural order *Saxifragaceae*; the plant producing this fruit: so called because the berries resemble in size the small grapes from the Levant. The red currant is *R. rubrum*, of which the white currant is a variety; the wild black currant, *R. fruticosum*; the buffalo or Missouri currant, *R. aurum*; the flowering currant, *R. sanguineum*, the berries of which are insipid, but not, as popularly supposed, poisonous. The red currant is sharply but pleasantly acid, and is much used in the form of jelly and jam. The white variety is milder and less common. The black currant is slightly musky and bitter, but makes an agreeable jam.

The barberry and currant must escape, Though her small clusters imitate the grape. *Tate, Cowley*.

8. In Australia and Tasmania, a species of *Leucopogon*, especially *L. Richei*.—4. A name for various melastomaceous species of tropical America, bearing edible berries, especially of the genera *Miconia* and *Udmania*.—Indian currant, the coral-berry, *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*.

currant-borer (kur'ant-bor'ér), n. Same as *currant-clearwing*. [U.S.]

currant-clearwing (kur'ant-klér'wing), n. The popular name in England of a clear-winged moth, *Agria tipuliformis*, the larva of which bores in currant-stems. It has been introduced into New Zealand and the United States, in which latter it is known as the *currant borer*.

currant-gall (kur'ant-gál), n. A small round gall formed by the cynipid insect *Spathogaster bacorum* in the male flowers and upon the leaves of the oak: so called from the resemblance to an unripe currant. The insect occurs all over Europe, and the galls receive this name in Great Britain; but it is not found in North America, where there is no gall called by this name.

currant-moth (kur'ant-móth), n. 1. In Great Britain, *Abraxas grossulariata*. See *Abraxas*, 3.—2. In America, *Eufichia ribearia*. See *Eufichia*.

curranto<sup>1</sup>, n. See *currant*<sup>2</sup>.

curranto<sup>2</sup>, n. See *currant*<sup>3</sup>.

New books every day, pamphlets, *currantrees*, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all sorts. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 17.

currant-tree (kur'ant-tré), n. A name given in Jamaica to several shrubs bearing yellow drupes or berries of the size of currants, especially to *Jacquinia armillaris*, *Bourreria succulenta*, and *B. tomentosa*.

currant-worm (kur'ant-wérn), n. A name of the larvae of three species of insects. (a) The imported currant-worm, *Neimatus cincticornis* (Klug), introduced into the United States from Europe about 1858. It is the larva of a saw-fly, and is the most destructive of

communicated in speech or writing from person to person, or from age to age: as, a startling rumor gained *currency*.

It cannot . . . be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the *currency* of a proverb.—To *innovate* is not to *reform*.

*Burke, To a Noble Lord*.

Unluckily, or luckily, it is as hard to create a new symbol as to obtain *currency* for a new word.

*Letitia Stephen, English Thought*, I, § 15.

3. A continual passing from hand to hand; circulation: as, the *currency* of coins or of bank-notes.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift*.

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. [Rare or obsolete.]—5. General estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon*.

6. That which is current as a medium of exchange; that which is in general use as money or as a representative of value: as, the *currency* of a country.

It thus appears, that a depreciation of the *currency* does not affect the foreign trade of the country: this is carried on precisely as if the *currency* maintained its value. *J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ.*, III, xxii, § 3.

Controller of the *currency*. See *controller*, 2.—Decimal *currency*, a system of money the divisions or denominations of which proceed from its lowest unit of reckoning by ten or its multiples, or aliquot parts thereof, as the cent, dime, dollar, quarter-dollar, etc., of the United States and Canada.—Fractional *currency*, coins or paper money of a smaller denomination than the monetary unit; in the United States, half-dollars, quarters, dimes, and 6 cent, 3-cent, 2-cent, and 1-cent pieces. Fractional *currency* in paper has been largely used in several European countries, and is a part of the monetary system of Japan. Fractional notes have been used at different times in the United States, especially during the financial panic of 1837 '38, and during and after the civil war of 1861-65, when specie was withdrawn from circulation. The former received the name of *shinplasters*. (See *shinplaster*.) On March 17th, 1869, Congress authorized an issue of circulating notes called *postage currency*, imitating in style the stamps that had previously been used at great inconvenience, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. These were superseded by the fractional *currency* authorized March 3d, 1869, in denominations of 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 cents. The issue of fractional notes was suspended by act of April 17th, 1876; but its renewal has since been proposed for convenience in remittance of small sums.—Metallic *currency*, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation as money.—National *currency* *Act*, statutes of the United States of 1863, 1864, and 1865, providing for a general and uniform bank-note *currency* guaranteed by the United States and secured by national bonds deposited in the Treasury.—Paper *currency*, notes issued by a government or by banks as a substitute for money, or as a representative of money. The paper *currency* of the United States is of three kinds: (1) notes issued by the government and called *demoted treasury notes*, or more generally *legal-tenders*; (2) notes issued by national banks, and (3) certificates issued by the government upon either gold or silver. The smallest denomination of the first is \$20 and of the last \$1.—Postage *currency*, See *fractional currency*, above.—The *currency* principle, a phrase first employed in English banking to express the mode of issuing notes by the Bank of England. An amount fixed by law is issued, based on an equal amount of securities, mostly government obligations; and all notes issued in excess of that amount, which is called "the fixed issue," are based on an equal amount of specie.

current (kur'ent), a. and n. [Now spelled to suit the Latin; early mod. E. also *currant*, *currant*, *currant*, < ME. *currant*, *currant*, < OF. *current*, *courant*, F. *courant* = Sp. *corriente* = Pg. It. *corrente*, < L. *current* (-t), pp. of *currere* (> It. *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*), run, flow, hasten, fly; cf. Skt. *√ car*, move. Hence (from L. *currere*) ult. E. *course* (and prob. *contract* = *course*), *curative*, *concur*, *incur*, *recur*, etc., *concourse*, *discourse*, *excursion*, *excursus*, etc.] I. a. 1. Running; moving; flowing; passing. [Archaic.]

Mountayne *current* that neuer is full of no springes, holde thy pee. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.)*, III, 427.

Still eyes the *current* stream. *Milton, P. L.*, vii, 67.

Here we met, some ten or twelve of us, To chase a creature that was *current* then In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns. *Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien*

Hence—2. Passing from one to another; especially, widely circulated; publicly known, believed, or reported; common; general; prevalent: as, the *current* ideas of the day.

The news is *current* now, they mean to leave you, Leave their allegiance. *Fletcher, Loyal Subject*, v. 1.

As soon as an emperor had done anything remarkable, it was immediately stamped on a coin, and became *current* through his whole dominions. *Addison, Ancient Medals*, III.

When belief in the spirits of the dead becomes *current*, the medicine-man, professing ability to control them, and inspiring faith in his pretensions, is regarded with a fear which prompts obedience. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 474.

3. Passing from hand to hand; circulating: as, *current* coin.

He ordained that the Money of his Father, though counted base by the People, should be *current*. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 112.

4. Established by common estimation or consent; generally received: as, the *current* value of coin.—5. Entitled to credit or recognition; fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; genuine.

Thou canst make No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself *Shak.*, Rich III, I, 2

6. Now passing; present in its course: as, the *current* month or year. [In such expressions as *eth current* (or *curr.*), *current* is really an adjective, the expression being short for *eth day of the current month*.] Account *current*. See *account*. Current coin. See *coin*.—Current electricity. See *electricity*.—To go *current*, to go for *current*; to be or become generally known or believed.

A great while it went for *current* that it was a pleasant region. *Purkiss, Pilgrimage*, p. 12.

To pass *current*, to have *currency* or recognition; to be accepted as genuine, credible, or of full value: as, worn coins do not pass *current* at banks.

His manner would scarce have passed *current* in our day. *Lamb, Artificial Comedy*.

If a man is base metal, he may pass *current* with the old counterfeiters like himself; children will not touch him. *T. Winkthrop, Cecil Dreams*, iv.

II. n. 1. A flowing; a flow; a stream; a passing by a continuous flux: used of fluids, as water, air, etc., or of supposed fluids, as electricity.

Whose joy *current* and compulsive course Ne'er keeps retiring ebb. *Shak.*, Othello, III, 2.

It is not the tears of our own eyes only, but of our friends also that do exhaust the *current* of our sorrows. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, II, 2.

2. Specifically, a portion of a large body of water or of air moving in a certain direction: as, ocean-currents. The set of a *current* is that point of the compass toward which the waters run; the drift of a *current* is the rate at which it runs. The principal ocean-currents are the Gulf Stream, the equatorial currents of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Japanese, Peruvian, Brazilian, Labrador, Antarctic, and Australian currents.

3. Course in general; progressive movement or passage; connected series: as, the *current* of time.

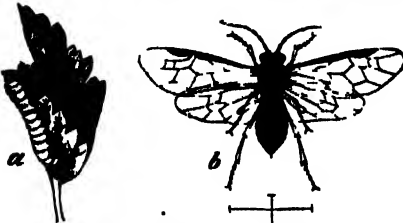
Forbear me, sir, And trouble not the *current* of my day. *Ford, Perkin Warbeck*, v. 2.

4. General or main course; general tendency: as, the *current* of opinion.

Till we unite and join in the same common *Current*, we have little cause to hope for State of Peace and Tranquillity. *Stillington, Sermons*, III, 2.

5. The amount of depression given to a roof to cause the water which falls upon it to flow in a given direction.—Alternating *current*, an electric current which flows alternately in opposite directions without interruption.—A make-and-break *current*, an intermittent electric current in a circuit which is rapidly made and broken, as by the vibrations of a sonorous disk.—American *currents*. See *amperian*.—Atmospheric currents, movements of the air constituting winds, caused by regular or fortuitous disturbances of the atmosphere.

Cable-current, when a submarine cable is broken, a steady current through it, produced by the exposed copper wire forming a battery with the iron sheathing.—Current-mailing. See *serif*.—Currents of action, the electric currents developed in nerve or muscle by stimulation.—Currents of rest, the electrical currents which pass on connecting different points of an unstimulated piece of nerve or muscle.—Earth-current, a current flowing through a wire the extremities of which are grounded at points on the earth differing in electric potential. The earth current is due to this difference, which is generally temporary and often large. If the earth-plates of a circuit are of different metals, as copper and zinc, an earth-battery *current* is set up which is feeble and tolerably constant. Electric *current*, the passage of electricity through a conductor, as from one pole of a voltaic battery to the other—for example, in the telegraph. (See *electricity*.) A current is said to be *intermittent* when repeatedly interrupted, as by the breaking and making of the circuit, *pulsatory* when characterized by sudden changes of intensity, and *undulatory* when the intensity varies according to the same law as that governing the velocity of the air-particles in a sound-wave.—Faradaic *current*. See *Faradaic*.—Galvanic *current*, an electric current generated by a galvanic battery, as distinguished from an induced current, or a current produced by a dynamo or other electrical machine.—Induced *current*. See *induction*.—Interrupted *current*, an electric current the flow of which is completely arrested at frequently recurring intervals. It is generally produced by means of a rapidly vibrating armature, a rotating disk, or a similar device.—Inverse *current*, the current induced in the secondary coil of an induction apparatus when the circuit of the primary is closed. It is contrary to the primary current in direction.—Muscle-current, the electrical current which passes on connecting different points of a muscle.—Pulsary *current*, a system combining two or more alternating currents differing in phase.—Primary *current*, the electric current which passes through the primary coil of an induction apparatus, in the secondary



Native Currant-worm (*Practiphora grossularis*) a, larva; b, female fly (cross shown natural size).

the currant-worms. (b) The native currant-worm, *Practiphora grossularis* (Walsh), also the larva of a saw-fly, and less common than the preceding. (c) The currant spanworm, the larva of a geometrid moth, *Eufichia ribearia* (Fitch). The first two may be destroyed with powdered kerosene.

currency (kur'en-si), n. [*ML. currentia*, a current (of a stream), lit. a running, < L. *current* (-t), running: see *current*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream. [Rare.]

The *currency* of time. *Apuleius, Pargemon*.

The seventh year of whose [Mary's] captivity in England was now in doleful *currency*. *Scott, Keathwell*, xvii.

3. A continued course in public knowledge, opinion, or belief; the state or fact of being

coil of which the secondary or induced current is produced.  
Reverse current, an electric current opposite in direction to the normal current. — *Hay, 1* and *2*, *Edy, etc.*  
*See stream.*

**current**<sup>1</sup> (kur'ent), *v. t.* [*< current<sup>1</sup>, a.*] To make current or common; establish in common estimation; render acceptable.

The new scale, that currents all things by the outward stamp of opinion.

*Marston, Antonio and Melilla, Tud., p. 2.*

**current**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *current*<sup>1</sup>.  
**current-breaker** (kur'ent-brā'kēr), *n.* Any device for breaking or interrupting the continuity of a circuit through which a current of electricity is passing.

**currente calamo** (ku-ren'tē kal'g-mō), [*L., lit. with the pen running; currente, abl. of current(-is), ppr., running; calamo, abl. of calamus, a reed, a pen: see current<sup>1</sup> and calamus.*] Offhand; rapidly; with no stop; with a ready pen: used of writing or composition.

**currently** (kur'ent-li), *adv.* In a current manner. (a) Flowing; with even or flowing movement. (b) With currency; commonly; generally; with general acceptance.

Direct equilibration is that process currently known as adaptation.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 100.*

**current-meter** (kur'ent-mē'tēr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus used for measuring the flow of liquids. In general, the flow is directed through channels of a given sectional area, and its velocity measured; from these two elements the quantity can be determined.

2. An instrument for measuring the strength of an electrical current, as an ammeter.

**current-mill** (kur'ent-mil), *n.* A mill of any kind employing a current-wheel as a motor.

**currentness** (kur'ent-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *currentness*; *< current<sup>1</sup> + -ness.*] 1. Flowingness; flowing quality; rhythm.

For wanting the *currentness* of the Greek and Latin poets, in stead thereof we make in the ends of our verses a certain tunable sound: which anon after with another verse reasonably distant we accord together in the last fall or cadence. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 90.*

2. Current or circulating quality; general acceptance or valuation, as of coin or paper money; currency.

Numerarium rem constituto, Cicero. Introduce ordonnance de la monnoye. To establish and set down an order for the valuation and currentness of monie.

*Nomenclator, quoted in Nares's Glossary.*

**current-regulator** (kur'ent-reg'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* 1. An arrangement for regulating the current of electricity given by a dynamo-electric machine.—2. In *teleg.*, a device for determining the intensity of the current allowed to pass a given point.

**current-wheel** (kur'ent-hwēl), *n.* A wheel driven by means of a natural current of water, as one attached to a moored boat and driven by the current of the stream.

**curricule** (kur'ik-lī), *n.* [= *It. curricolo, < L. curriculum, a running, a race, a course, a racing chariot (in last sense dim. of currus, a chariot), < currere, run: see current<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

A very short trial convinced her that a *curricule* was the prettiest equipage in the world.

*Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 124.*

The splendid carriage of the wealthier guest.  
The ready chaise and driver snarled drowsily;  
Whiskers and gigs and *curricules* are there.  
And high-fied prancers, many a raw-boned pair.

*(Crabbe.)*

24. A short course.

Upon a *curricule* in this world depends a long course in the next, and upon a narrow scene here an endless expansion hereafter.  
*Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., lib. 23.*

**curricule** (kur'ik-lī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *curriculed*, ppr. *curriculing*. [*< curricule, n.*] To drive in a *curricule*. *Curly.*

**curriculum** (ku-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *curricula* (-lī). [*< L. curriculum, a running, a course: see curricule, n.*] A course; specifically, a fixed course of study in a university, college, or school: as, the *curriculum* of arts; the medical *curriculum*.

**currie**<sup>1</sup>, **currie**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *curry*<sup>1</sup>, *curry*<sup>2</sup>.  
**currier**<sup>1</sup> (kur'ēr), *n.* [(1) = *Sc. corrier, < ME. coriour, curiour, coryoure, < OF. corier, corrier, < ML. coriarius, a worker in leather, L. a tanner, currier, orig. adj., of or belonging to leather, < corium, a hide, skin, leather: see curiass, coriaceous, quarry*<sup>3</sup>. This word has been confused in F. and E. with two other words of different origin: (2) *OF. courroier* (= *It. correggiain*; *ML. corrigiarius*), a maker of straps, girdles, or purses, *< courroie, corroie, a strap, girdle, purse,*

*F. corroie, a strap, = Fr. correa = Sp. correa = Pg. correa, correa = Wall. correa = It. correggia, < L. corrigia, a rein, shoe-tie, ML. also a strap, girdle, purse, < L. corrigere, make straight: see correct, corrigible.* (3) *OF. corroier, courroier, courour, courreuer, F. corroyeur, a leather-dresser, < OF. corroier, corrier, curroier, etc., F. corroyer, dress leather, curry (> E. curry), orig. prepare, got ready; a word of quite different origin from the two preceding. Currier is now regarded as the agent-noun of curry<sup>1</sup>, q. v.] 1. One who dresses and colors leather after it is tanned.*

Cokes, condlers, coriours of ledur.

*Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), i. 1590.*

Useless to the currier were their hides.

*Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, lib. III.*

24. A very small musketoon with a swivel mounting. *Farvor, Mil. Encyc.—Curriers' beam.* See *beam*.—*Curriers' sumas*. See *Curia*.

**currier**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [A var. of *quarrier*<sup>2</sup>, *quapier*, q. v.] A wax candle; a light used in catching birds. See *quarrier*<sup>2</sup>.

The currier and the lime-rol are the death of the fowle.  
*Breton, Fantasia, January.*

**curriery** (kur'ēr-i), *n.* [*< currier + -y.*] 1. The trade of a currier.—2. The place in which currying is carried on.

**curriash** (kér'ish), *a.* [*< cur + -ish<sup>1</sup>.*] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; snappish; snarling; churlish; quarrelsome.

Yet would he not perawade be for ought,  
Ne from his curriash will a whit reclaue.

*Spenser, F. Q., VI. lib. 43.*

Let them not be so . . . curriash to their loyal lovers.  
*Lycly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 55.*

This curriash Jew.  
*Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.*

Thy curriash spirit govern'd a wolf. *Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.*

**curriashly** (kér'ish-li), *adv.* In a curriash manner; like a cur.

Honor being restored againe, . . . curriashly, without all order of law or honesty, . . . wrasted from them all the livings they had.  
*Puze, Book of Martyrs (Ridley).*

**curriashness** (kér'ish-nes), *n.* Curriash or snarling character or disposition; snappishness; churlishness.

Diogenes, though he had wit, by his curriashness got him the name of dog.  
*Felham, Resolves, lib. 60.*

**curtort**, **curtourt**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curtor*; *< ME. courour, courour, < OF. courour, courreuer, F. corroyeur = Sp. Pg. corredor = It. corridore, corritore, < ML. \*curritor, a runner (cf. currior, a courier), equiv. to curritor and L. cursor, a runner, < L. currere, pp. cursum, run: see current<sup>1</sup>. Cf. courier and corridor.*] A runner; a messenger; a courier.

And thus anon hathe he hasty tydnynges of any thing, that berethe charge, be his *Currores*, that rennen so lustyly, thourge out alle the Contree.

*Mandelville, Travels, p. 243.*

The golden-headed staffe as lightning flew,  
And like the swiftest curtor makes repayre.  
Whither 'twas sent. *Heywood, Troia Britannica.*

**curruca** (ku-rū'kū), *n.*; pl. *currucae* (-sē). [NL.; origin obscure. *ML. curruca* occurs as a var. of *carruca*, a vehicle, carriage.] An old name of some small European bird of the family *Kylindra*, or more probably of several species of warblers indiscriminately, like *beccafico* or *ficedula*. In ornithology the name has been used in many different connections, both generic and specific: first formally made a genus of warblers by Bechstein, 1760; applied to the nightingales by Bechstein, 1802; applied by Koch, 1816, to a group of warblers of which the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*, is the type. [Now little used.]

**curry**<sup>1</sup> (kur'ī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [Early mod. E. also *currie, curray, cory, etc.*; *< ME. curryen, currayen, corayen, coryen*, rub down a horse, dress leather, *< OF. correier, correr, earlier correuer, curreuer, corrier, conrer*, put in order, prepare, make ready, treat, curry, later *corroyeur, F. corroyer*, dress leather (= *Fr. corroyer = It. corredare*), *< corroi, corroi, corroi, corroy, corroit, corré, curruin, currei, etc., order, arrangement, apparatus, equipage, apparel, provisions, etc.* (> *ME. curreyr, n.*) (cf. *ML. corredium, conredium, apparatus, etc.*; also *corredium, > corody, q. v.*), *< con- + roi, array, order, = It. -redo in arredo, array, < ML. -redum, -redium (in arredum, array, and conredium), of Teut. origin: cf. Sw. reda = Dan. reir, order, = Iscl. reitli, tackle, equipment, akin to E. ready, q. v.: see array.* For the relation of *curry* to *currier*, see *currier*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *G. gerben, curry, lit. prepare.*] 1. To rub and clean (a horse) with a comb; groom; sometimes used in contempt, with reference to a person.

Thou art that fine foolish curious sawdie Alexander, that tendest to nothing but to curry thy haire, to pare thy nallies, to pick thy teeth and to perfume thy selfe with sweet oyles, that no man may abide the sent of thee. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 373.*

Your short horse is soon curried.

*Fletcher, Valentinian, lib. 2.*

Hence—2. To stroke as if to soothe; flatter.

Christ wot the sothe  
Whon thei curry (var. *curry*, *currah*) kynges and her bak  
claweth. *Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 723.*

3. To dress or prepare (tanned hides) for use by soaking, skiving, shaving, scouring, coloring, graining, etc.—4. Figuratively, to beat; drub; thrash: as, to *curry* one's hide.

But one that never fought yet has no curried,  
So lastinado'th with many carriage,  
They stand like things Gorgon had turn'd to stone.

*Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 3.*

By setting brother against brother,  
To claw and curry one another.

*R. Butler, Hudibras, l. 1 740.*

**To curry favel**. [*< ME. curray favel, cory favel, cove favel, a half translation of the OF. currier favel (later fauveau) (the OF. phrase exactly corresponding to the ME., namely, currier (currer) favel, is not found), flatter, lit. (like the equiv. (1) den falben streichen, or den falben hengst streichen, flatter, translated from the OF. curry the chestnut horse: > OF. estriller, equiv. to correyer, currey, curry; favel, favel, later fauveau, a chestnut or dun horse, prop. adj., yellowish, dim. fallow, dim. of fauve, yellow, fallow, < (OHG. falo (falu-) = Aht. falo, E. fallow. see favel<sup>3</sup>, fallow.* The word *favel* was also often used, apart from *estriller*, with an implication of falsehood or hypocrisy: so also *fauvein*, *fauvin*, deceit; *estriller* (curry) or *charrachier* (ride) *fauvein* (equiv. to *estriller favel*), use deceit; being connected in popular etymology with *fauve*, *fauz*, *falso*. The notion of 'flattery' may have been due in part to association with *ME. favel, < OF. favelle, flattery, falsehood, < faweler, talk, tell a story, speak falsehood, < L. jubulari, talk, < fabula, fable: see favel<sup>1</sup> and fable.*) To flatter; seek favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc.: later corrupted to *curry favor* (which see, below). Compare *curry-favel, n.*

Who was a schrewe, as have y he  
There wher curried favel well.

How a Merchant did his Wyfe Betray (ed. Palmer), l. 203.

He that will in court dwell, must needs currie favel.  
Ye shall understand that favel is an olde Englishe  
worde, and signified as much as favour doth now a dayes.

*Tavernier, Proverbes or Adages (ed. Palmer), fol. 44.*

**To curry favor** [a corruption of *to curry favel*, stimulating *favor* (curry being apparently understood as much as *claw*, *v.*, flatter: compare def. 2, above). This form of the phrase appearing first in the end of the 16th century, to flatter; seek or gain favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc. See *to curry favel*, above. (Compare *curry-favor, n.*)

Darius, to *curry favour* with the Egyptians, offered an hundred talents to him that could find out a succeeding Apla.

*Purkeas, Mistlegrave, p. 576.*

To *curry a temporary favour* he incurth everlasting hatred.

*Rer. T. Adams, Sermons, l. 234.*

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself.

*Sir R. L. Estrange, Fables.*

A well timed shrug, an admiring attitude, . . . are sufficient qualifications for men of low circumstances to *curry favour*.

*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxiv* [*Curry* has been used in this sense without *favour*.]

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men: . . . If to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.]*

**curry**<sup>2</sup> (kur'ī), *n.*; pl. *curries* (-is). [Anglo-Ind., also written *currie*, repr. (Arabic *kari* or *kadi* (cerebral *d*), Malayalam *kari* (a pron. nearly as E. *u*), boiled sour milk used with rice, a mixed dish; also bite, bit, morsel, chip, etc.) A kind of sauce or relish, made of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, eggs, or vegetables, cooked with bruised spices, such as cayenne-pepper, coriander-seed, ginger, garlic, etc., with turmeric, much used in India and elsewhere as a relish or flavoring for boiled rice. The article of food prepared with this sauce is said to be *curried*: as, *curried rice, curried fowl, etc.*

The unrivalled excellence of the Singhaless in the preparation of their innumerable *curries*, each tempered by the delicate creamy juice expressed from the flesh of the coconut.

*Sir J. B. Tennant, Ceylon, l. 2.*

**curry**<sup>3</sup> (kur'ī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [*< curry*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To flavor or prepare with *curry*.

**curry-card** (kur'ī-kārd), *n.* A piece of leather or wood in which are inserted teeth like those of wool-cards. It is used for the same purposes as a *currycomb*.

**currycomb** (kur'ī-kōm), *n.* 1. A comb used in grooming horses. It consists generally of several short-toothed metal combs placed parallel to one another, and secured perpendicularly to a metal plate, to which a short handle is fastened. A piece of leather armed with wire teeth is sometimes substituted for the metal combs.

2. In *entom.*, a name sometimes given to the strigilis, or organ on the front leg of a bee, used to clean the antennae. See *strigilis*.



**curry-faveit** (kur'-fā'vəl), *n.* [*Curry faveit*: see this phrase, under *curry*.] 1. One who solicits favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy; a flatterer.

*Curry-faveit*, a flatterer, ostrife. *Palgrave.*

Whereby all the *curry-faveit* be the next of the deputy to be secret counsellor do not be so bold to shew him the greates jupardye and perill of his soule.

*State Papers*, II. 15.

2. An idle, lazy fellow. See the extract.

*Curry faveit* is he that wyl lie in his bed, and cory the bed bordes in which he lyeth in steed [stead] of his horse. This slouthful knave wyl buskell and scratch when he is called in the morning for any hast.

*The XXV. Orders of Knaves*, 1575 (ed. Palmer).

3. A certain figure of rhetoric. See the extract.

If such moderation of words tend to flattery, or soothing, or exclaiming, it is by the figure *Paradiastole*, which therefore nothing improperly we call the *Curry-faveit*, as when we make the best of a bad thing, or turne a signification to the more plausible sense.

*Pultenham, Arts of Eng. Poets*, p. 154.

**curry-favorit** (kur'-fā'vər), *n.* [*Curry favor*: see this phrase, under *curry*.] Cf. *curry-faveit*. One who gains or tries to gain favor by flattery; a flatterer. See *curry-faveit*.

**currying** (kur'-i-ŋ), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *curry*.] 1. The art or operation of dressing tanned hides so as to fit them for use as leather, by giving them the necessary suppleness, smoothness, color, or luster.—2. The act of rubbing down a horse with a currycomb or other similar appliance.

We see that the very *currying* of horses doth make them fat and in good liking. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 58.

**currying-glove** (kur'-i-ŋ-glov), *n.* A glove made of a fabric woven in part with wool, and having therefore a rough surface, used for currying animals.

**curry-leaf** (kur'-i-lēf), *n.* The aromatic leaf of a rutaceous tree, *Murraya Kænigh*, of India, used for flavoring curries.

**curry-powder** (kur'-i-pou'dər), *n.* The condiment used for making *curry-sauce*, composed of turmeric, coriander-seed, ginger, and cayenne-pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamom, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlic, scraped cocoanut, etc., may be added. See *curry*.

**curse** (kərs), *n.* [*ME. curs*, rarely *cors*, < *AS. curs* (< *cors*, in *Benson* and *Lye*, not authenticated), a curse; cf. *curse*.] 1. The *AS.* word is comparatively rare and late, and seems to be Northern. (Origin unknown, possibly Scandinavian.) It has been supposed to be due to a particular use of an early form of the verb *cross*, make the sign of the cross, as in exorcism; but this verb appears much later than the *AS.* term.] 1. The expression of a wish of evil to another; an imprecation of evil; a malediction.

Shimei, . . . which cursed me with a grievous curse. *I Ki. II. 8.*

They . . . entered into a curse, and into an oath. *Neh. v. 20.*

2. Evil which has been solemnly invoked upon one.

The priest shall write these curses in a book. *Num. v. 23.*  
Promising great blessings to their Nation upon obedience, and horrible curses, such as would make ones ears tingle to hear them, upon their refractoriness and disobedience. *Shillingford, Sermons*, II. iv.

3. That which brings or causes evil or severe affliction or trouble; a great evil; a bane; a scourge: the opposite of *blessing*: as, strong drink is a curse to millions.

I . . . will make this city a curse to all the nations of the earth. *Jer. xxvi. 6.*

The common curse of mankind, folly and ignorance. *Shak., T. and C.*, II. 3.

And the curse of unpaid toll . . .  
Like a fire shall burn and spoil. *Whittier, Texas.*

Realists and optimists both start with the postulate that life is a blessing or a curse, according as the average consciousness accompanying it is pleasurable or painful. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics*, § 15.

4. Condemnation; sentence of evil or punishment. [*Archaic.*]

Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law. *Gal. III. 13.*

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;  
It hath the primal eldest curse upon 't,  
A brother's murder. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 3.

Curse of Canaan, negro slavery; hence, in a satirical use, negro slaves collectively: in allusion to the curse pronounced by Noah upon Canaan, the son (or the descendants) of Ham (*Gen. IX. 25, 26*), negroes being formerly regarded by many as the descendants of Canaan, and their slavery being justified as an accomplishment of the curse.

Her thirds was part in cotton lands, part in the curse of Canaan. *Lowell, Biglow Papers.*

Curse of Scotland, the nine of diamonds in playing-cards: so called probably from the resemblance of that card to the heraldic bearings of the Earls of Mar, one of whom was detected in Scotland as the principal author (while Master of Stair) of the massacre of Glasgow (1695). Other explanations have been proposed.—The curse, in *theol.*, the sentence pronounced upon Adam and Eve, and through them upon the human race (*Gen. III. 16-19*), in consequence of the sin of Adam, and its fulfilment in the history of mankind.—*Syn.* 1. *Accusation*, *Anathema*, etc. See *malediction*.—2. *Scourge*, *plague*, *affliction*, *ruin*.

**curse** (kərs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curst* (sometimes *curst*), pp. *curst*. [*ME. cursen*, *curson*, *corson*, *curse* (intr., utter oath; trans., imprecate evil upon, put under ecclesiastical ban), < late *AS. cursian* (< *corrian*, in *Benson* and *Lye*, not authenticated), also in comp. *forcurian* (in pp. *forcurst*: see *curst*), *curse*; cf. *curra*, a curse: see *curse*, *n.* Cf. *accurse*.] I. *trans.* 1. To wish evil to; imprecate or invoke evil upon; call down calamity, injury, or destruction upon; execrate in speech.

Thou shalt not . . . curse the ruler of thy people. *Ex. xxi. 24.*

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me. *Num. xxi. 6.*

Couldst thou not curse him? I command thee curse him. *Curse* all the gods here, and deliver him. *To thy just wishes. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy*, I. i.  
Your fair land shall be rent and torn,  
Your people be of all fortunes.  
And all men curse you for this thing.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, I. 307.

Hence—2. To put under ecclesiastical ban or anathema; excommunicate; condemn or sentence to the disabilities of excommunication.

About this time, at the Suit of the Lady Katharine Dwyer, a Bill was sent from the Pope, which *curst* both the King and the Realm. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 252.

3. To bring or place a curse upon; blight or blast with a curse or malignant evils; vex, harass, or afflict with great calamities.

(On) Impious realms and barbarous kings impose  
Thy plagues, and curse em with such sons as these. *Pope.*

Sure some fell fiend has cursed our line,  
That coward should e'er be son of mine! *Scott, I. of I. M.*, IV. 11.

II. *intrans.* To utter imprecations; affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance; use blasphemous or profane language; swear. Then began he to curse and to swear. *Mat. xxvi. 74.*

**curse** (kərs), *n.* [The same word, with sense, as now popularly understood, imported from *curst* (and taken as equiv. to *damn* in similar uses), as *ME. kers*, *kern*, *carre*, *crese*, *cross* (the plant), often used as a symbol of valuelessness, 'not worth a kerse (crease)', 'care not a kerse', like mod. coll. 'not worth a straw', etc.] Literally, a cross: in popular use identified with *curst*, an imprecation, and used only as a symbol of utter worthlessness in certain negative expressions: as, 'not worth a kerse', 'to care not a kerse', etc.

Wisdom and wit now is nat worth a kerse.  
Bote hit be aided with countess as clothers kemben wolle. *Piers Plowman* (C), XII. 15.

To hasten is nought worth a kerse. *Gower, Conf. Amant.*, I. 334.

For anger gaynes the not a kerse. *Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 343.

I comite hym nat as a kerse. *Sir Degraunt* (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), I. 191.

**curst** (kərsəd), *p. a.* [*ME. curst*, < *AS. \*curst* (in comp. *forcurst*), pp. of *curian*, *curse*: see *curse*, *v.* Cf. *curst*.] 1. Being under a curse; blasted by a curse; afflicted; vexed; tormented.

Let us fly this curst place. *Milton, Comus*, I. 639.

2. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

In that untree there is a curst Custom: for thei eten move gladly mannes Fleashe, than they other Fleashe. *Manderley, Travels*, p. 179.

Meroful powers!  
Restrain in me the curst thought that nature  
(Gives way to) in rapine! *Shak., Macbeth*, II. 1.

3. Execrable; wretched: used as a hyperbolic expletive.

This curst quarrel. *Dryden.*

Wounding thorns and curst thistles. *Prior, Solomon*, III.

'Tis a curst thing to be in debt. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, IV. 27.

Sincerely I begin to wish I had never made such a point of gaining so very good a character, for it has led me into so many curst queries that I doubt I shall be exposed at last. *Sheridan, School for Scandal*, II. 2.

**curstly** (kərsəd-lī), *adv.* 1. As one under a curse; miserably.

O, let him die as he hath liv'd, dishonourably,  
Basely and curstly! *Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy*, III. 3.

2. Detestably; abominably; execrably: used in malediction.

This is a nation that is curstly afraid of being overrun with too much politeness. *Pope.*

**curstness** (kərsəd-nəs), *n.* [*ME. curstness*, *curstness*; < *curst* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being under a curse, or of living doomed to execration or to evil.—2. Blasphemous, profane, or evil speech; cursing.

His mouth is full of curstness.  
Of fraud, deceit, and guile. *Old metrical version of Pauline.*

3. Shrewishness; maliciousness; contrariness. *My wyve curstness.*

*Chaucer, Prolog. to Merchant's Tale*, I. 37.

**curstment**, *n.* [*ME. corstment*, < *corson*, *curson*, *curse*, + *-ment*.] Cursing.

Envy with heavy herte asked after shrifte,  
And criede "mea culpa," cursynge alle hus enemya.  
Hus clothes were of corstment and of kene wordes. *Piers Plowman* (C), VII. 66.

**curst**, *v. t.* Another spelling of *curst*, variant of *curst*. See *curst*.

Nay, Do they speak as we do?  
Madge, No, they never speak.  
Nay, Are they curst?  
Madge, No, they call them infidels; I know not what they are. *Beau. and Fl., Cuckoo*, IV. 2.

**curser** (kərsər), *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

Thy Curser, Jacob, shall twice curse'd be;  
And he shall bless himself that blesses thee. *Cowley, Davides*, I.

**curst** (kərs), *n.* [*ML. curst*, equiv. to *L. cursor*, a runner, < *currere*, run: see *currere*.] 1. Formerly, in England, one of twenty-four officers or clerks in the Court of Chancery, also called *clerks of the course*, whose business it was to make out original writs, each for the county to which he was assigned.

Then is the recognition and value . . . carried by the curst in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie. *Bacon.*

2. A courier or runner. *Curst* to and fro. *Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.*

**Curst** (kərs), *n.* An officer who administered oaths to sheriffs, bailiffs, functionaries of the customs, etc.

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**cursively** (kér'siv-ly), *adv.* In a running or flowing manner; in a cursive handwriting; in cursive characters.

Facilities of the *cursively* written papyri are found scattered in different works, some dealing specially with the subject. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 149.

**cursor** (kér'sgr), *n.* [NL. and ML. use of L. *cursor*, a runner, < *cursare*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*.] 1. Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backward and forward upon another part, as the piece in an equinoctial ring-dial that slides to the day of the month, or the point that slides along a beam-compass, etc.—2. In medieval universities, a bachelor of theology appointed to assist a master by reading to the class the text of the sentences, with explanations of the meaning, sentence by sentence. See *bachelor*, 2.—3. [cap.] Same as *Cursorius*.

**cursorial** (kér'só-rí-ri), *a.* [Extended form, capricious or mistaken, of *cursor*; only in Shakespeare as cited, with var. *cursorary*, *cursorial*.] *Cursor*; *hasty*.

I have but with a *cursorial* eye  
Overglanced the articles. [A doubtful reading.]  
*Shak.*, *Rev. V.*, v. 2.

**Cursores** (kér'só-réz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*.] 1. In ornith.: (a) An order of birds, the struthious or ratite birds, corresponding to the *Batite* of Merrem (1813), or the *Brevipennis* of Cuvier (1817): so called from the swift-footedness of most of these flightless birds. (b) In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of *Grallatores*, composed of the plovers, bustards, cranes, rails, and all other wading birds not included in his *Limicola*, *Pelargi*, or *Herodi*. *Brevipennis* is a synonym. (c) In Illiger's system (1811), the fifth order of birds, uniting the struthious with the charadriomorphie birds: divided into *Proceri* (the struthious birds), *Campestris* (the bustards alone), and *Littorales* (the plovers and plover-like birds).—2. In entom., a group of spiders, such as the wolf-spiders (*Lycosidae*), which make no webs, but capture their prey by swift pursuit. See *Citigrada*.

**Cursoria** (kér'só-rí-á), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursor*. Cf. *Cursores*.] 1. In Latreille's classification of insects, one of two prime divisions of *Orthoptera* (the other being *Naltatoria*), distinguished by their mode of progression, and by having tubular instead of vesicular tracheae. The division comprised the three leading types of *Purpura*, *Blatta*, and *Mantis*, being therefore equivalent to the modern *Cursoria* plus the *Gremoria* and *Euphyroptera*. 2. A suborder of *Orthoptera*, containing only the *Blattida* or cockroaches; the *Dictyoptera* of Leach. In this restricted use of *Cursoria*, introduced by Westwood, the remainder of Latreille's *Cursoria* are called *Ambulatoria* (the *Phasmida*) and *Raptoria* (the *Mantodea*).

**cursorial** (kér'só-rí-ál), *a.* [Cf. L.L. *cursorius*, pertaining to running (see *cursor*), + *-ál*.] 1. Fitted for running: as, the *cursorial* legs of a dog.—2. Having limbs adapted for walking or running, as distinguished from other modes of progression: as, a *cursorial* isopod; a *cursorial* orthopteran.—3. Habitually progressing by walking or running, as distinguished from hopping, leaping, etc.; gradient; gressorial; ambulatory. Specifically—4. Of or pertaining to the *Cursoria*, *Cursores*, or *Cursitores*.

**Cursorinae** (kér'só-rí-né), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cursorium* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of plover-like birds, the cursors, exemplified by the genus *Cursorius*. Also *Cursorinae*. G. E. Gray, 1840.

**cursorily** (kér'só-rí-ly), *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without close attention or thoroughness: as, I read the paper *cursorily*.

**cursoriness** (kér'só-rí-nés), *n.* The quality of being cursory; slightness or hastiness of view or examination.

**cursorious** (kér'só-rí-us), *a.* [Cf. L.L. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running, < L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*, *cursor*.] In entom., adapted for running.—*Cursorious* legs, legs of an insect in which the tarsal joints are somewhat elongate, and generally devoid of spongy cushions or setae. The phrase is mainly limited to coleopterous insects, as the *Cursaria*.

**Cursorius** (kér'só-rí-us), *n.* [NL. (Jatham, 1790), < L.L. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursorious*.] The typical genus of plover-like birds of the subfamily *Cursorinae*, the type of which is the cream-colored cursor, *C. gallicus* or *inabellinus*, of Africa and Europe; the cursors proper. There are several other species, chiefly African, as the black-bellied cursor (*C. senegalensis*), the brassy-winged cursor (*C. chalcopertus*), and the double-collared cursor (*C. bipectus*). Two Indian species are *C. coromandicus* and *C. bitroquatus*. The tail is nearly even; the tarsal are scutellate; there is no hind toe; and the nostrils are in a short fossa, not a long groove. The cursors are desert-birds, feed chiefly on insects, and lay rounded rather than pyriform eggs. The genus is also called *Cursus*, *Tachydromus*, *Ilyas*, *Macrotarsus*, *Rhinoptilus*, and *Hemidromus*.

**cursor** (kér'só-ri), *a.* [Cf. L.L. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < L. *cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary. Their *cursor* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1860). 2. In entom., adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; cursorial. [Itare.] —3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursor* reader; a *cursor* view. It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursor* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, *Present Discontents*. Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursor* observer. *J. Caird*.

**Cursor** bachelor, in medieval universities, a bachelor who was appointed to give *cursor* lectures. See *bachelor*, 2 (b). —**Cursor** lectures, in medieval universities, lectures which could be given by a bachelor. They consisted either in the reading of the text of the book forming the subject of the ordinary lectures of a given master, with explanations of the meaning, sentence by sentence, or in lectures upon subjects not included in the ordinary lectures, but authorized by the nation or superior faculty. —**Syn.** 3. Desultory, inattentive, passing.

**cursor** (kér'só), *p. a.* [Same as *cursor* (pron. as *cursor*), pp. of *cursor*, r.: used familiarly with sinking of its literal sense: see *cursor*. Cf. *wicked* and *darned* (in its colloquial profane use), which show a similar development of meaning.] 1. Shrewish; waspish; vixenish; ill-tempered: applied to women.

What is most trouble to man  
Of all things that be lying?  
A *cursor* wife shorteth his life.  
*Balcan Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

She's a *cursor* queen, tell him, and plays the sword behind his back.  
*B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, iv. 3.  
Her only fault (and that is fault enough)  
Is that she is intolerable *cursor*.  
And shrewd, and froward. *Shak.*, *T. of the H.*, i. 2.

2. Ill-tempered; crabbed; cantankerous; peevish; snarling: applied to men.  
Alas, what kind of grief can thy years know?  
Hast thou a *cursor* master when thou went'st to school?  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Philaster*, ii. 3.  
Though his mind  
Be ne'er so *cursor*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw*.

3. Vicious; fierce; dangerous.  
They [beasts] are never *cursor* but when they are hungry.  
*Shak.*, *W. T.*, iii. 3.

4. Detestable; execrable: used as an expletive.  
What a *cursor* hot-headed bully it is!  
*Shridan*, *The Duenna*, iii. 2.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

**curstable** (kér'stá-bl), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In arch., a course of stones with moldings cut on them, forming a string-course. *J. H. Parker*, *Glossary*.

**curstful** (kér'st'fúl), *a.* [Irreg. < *curst* + *-ful*.] Petulant; ill-natured; waspish.

**curstfully** (kér'st'fúl-ly), *adv.* *Curst*; infernally.

Was not thou most *curstfully* mad to sever thy wife from such an unequalled rarity? *Marston*, *The Fawne*, iv.

**curstly** (kér'st'li), *adv.* *Execrably*; maliciously.

With hate the wine, with scorn the saints,  
Evermore are *curstly* crost.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas*.

**curstness** (kér'st'nes), *n.* Ill temper; crabbedness; cantankerousness; snappishness.

The *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryden*.

**cursor** (kér'sus), *n.* [ML. use of L. *cursor*, a course: see *course*.] *Eccles.*, the stated service

of daily prayer; the choir-offices or hours collectively; the divine office. See *office*.

**curt** (kért), *a.* [Cf. ME. *\*hurt*, *hurt* = OE. *hurt* = OFries. *hurt* = MD. *D. hurt* = MLG. *L.G. hurt* = OHG. *hurt*, MHG. *G. hurt* = Iscl. *kurtr* = Sw. *Dan. hurt* = OF. *cort*, *court*, *F. court* = Pr. *corri* = Sp. *corto* = Pg. *corto* = It. *corto*, short, curt, < L. *curtus*, docked, clipped, broken, mutilated, shortened; perhaps akin to E. *short*, whose place it has taken in the other Teut. languages: see *short*.] 1. Short; concise; compressed.

In Homer we find not a few of these sagacious curt sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life.

*Prof. Blackie*.  
2. Short and dry; tartly abrupt; brusque.  
"I know what you are going to say," observed the gentleman in a *curt*, gruffish voice.  
*DIsraeli*, *Young Duke*, v. 7.

"Do you want anything, neighbor?"  
"Yes - to be let alone," was the *curt* reply, with a savage frown.  
*L. M. Alcott*, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 237.

**curt**. A contraction of *current*: common in acct. *curt.*, account current.

**curtail**, *a.* and *n.* A corruption of *curtal*. Compare *curtail*, *v.*

**curtail** (kér-tál'), *r. t.* [Cf. *curtail*, *a.* and *n.*; orig. *curtal*, the form *curtal* being a corruption due to association with E. *tail* (see *tail*) or F. *tailleur*, cut: see *tail*.] The accent was orig. on the first syllable. 1. To cut short; cut off the end or a part of; dock; diminish in extent or quantity: as, to *curtail* words.

Then why should we ourselves abridge,  
And *curtail* our own privilege?  
*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*.

The debts were paid, habits reformed,  
Expense *curtailed*, the dowry set to grow.  
*Brown*, *King and Book*, i. 160.

2. To deprive by excision or removal; abate by deprivation or negation: as, to *curtail* one of part of his allowance, or of his proper title.

I, that am *curtail'd* of this fair proportion,  
Deform'd, unfinish'd.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, i. 1.

But which of us knows among the men he meets, whom time will dignify by *curtailing* him of the "Mr." and reducing him to a bare patronymic, as being a kind by himself?

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 253.

**curtailedly** (kér-tá'-led-ly), *adv.* In a curtailed manner. *Latham*.

**curtaller** (kér-tá'-ler), *n.* One who curtails; one who cuts off or shortens anything.

To show that the Latins had not been interpolators of the [Athenasian] creed, but that the Greeks had been *curtallers*.  
*Waterland*, *Works*, iv. 290.

**curtailment** (kér-tál'mént), *n.* [Cf. *curtail* + *-ment*.] The act of cutting off or down; a shortening; decrease or diminution: as, the *curtailment* of expenses was demanded.

Know ye not that in the *curtailment* of time by indolence and sleep there is very great trouble?  
*R. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, i. 102.

**curtail-step** (kér-tál-stép), *n.* [For *curtal-step*, < *curtal*, *a.*, + *step*.] The first or bottom step of a stair, when it is finished in a curved line at its outer end, or the end furthest from the wall.

**curtain** (kér'tán), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curtine*, *courtn*, *courtain*, *corino*, *cortaine*; < ME. *curtyn*, *corleyn*, more correctly *curtyn*, *corleyn*, < OF. *curtine*, *corune* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cortina*, a curtain, < ML. *cortina*, a small court,croft, curtain of a castle, a cloth screen, dim. of *cortia*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] 1. A hanging screen of a textile fabric (or rarely of leather) used to close an opening, as a doorway or an alcove, to shut out the light from a window, and for similar purposes. See *blind*, *shade*, *portière*, *lambrquin*; also *altar-curtain* and *hanging*.

Specifically—(a) The large sheet of stuff used to inclose and conceal the stage in a theater, and is usually attached to a roller by its loose extremity, and is withdrawn by rolling it up from below. (b) Hangings of stuff used at the windows of inhabited rooms: sometimes fixed at top, and capable of being looped up below; sometimes secured at top to rings which run on a rod, and therefore capable of being withdrawn toward the sides.

But I look'd, and round, all round the house I beheld  
The death-white *curtains* drawn.  
Knew that the death-white *curtain* meant but sleep.  
Yet I shudder'd and thought like a fool of the sleep of death.  
*Templeton*, *Maud*, xiv. 6.

(c) Hangings used to shut in or screen a bedstead.

Of *curtyns* of clene sylk, wyth oler golde hemmyn.  
*Mr. Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 264.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless, . . .  
Drew Priam's *curtain* in the dead of night,  
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd.  
*Shak.*, *2 Hen. IV.*, i. 1.

Hence—2. Whatever covers or conceals like a curtain or hangings.

When day, expiring in the west,  
The curtain draws o' nature's rest.  
*Burns, Dainty Davie.*

3. One of the movable pieces of canvas or other material forming a tent.

Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains of goats' hair to be a covering upon the tabernacle.

Ex. xxvi. 1, 7.

I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: and the curtains of the land of Midian did tremble.

Hab. iii. 7.

4. In fort., that part of a rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions or between two towers or gates, and bordered with a parapet, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way and into the moat. See cuts under *bastion* and *crown-work*.

A rowling Tower against the Town doth rear,  
And on the top (or highest stage) of it  
A flying Bridge, to reach the Courtin fit,  
With pulleys, poles,  
*Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Decay.*

5. An ensign or flag.

Their ragged curtains poorly are let loose,  
And our air shakes them passing scornfully.  
*Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.*

6. In mycology, same as *cortina*.—7. A plate in a lock designed to fall over the keyhole as a mask to prevent tampering with the lock.—8. The leaden plate which divides into compartments the large leaden chamber in which sulphuric acid is produced by the oxidation of sulphurous compounds in the ordinary process of manufacture.—Behind the curtain, in concealment, in secret.—Complement of the curtain. See *complement*.—The curtain falls, the scene closes; the play comes to an end.

Truly and beautifully has Scott said of Swift, "the stage darkened ere the curtain fell." *Chambers's Encyc. of Lit.*  
The curtain rises, the play or scene opens. —To draw the curtain, to close it by drawing its parts together; hence, to conceal an object; refrain from exhibiting, describing, or descending on something as, we draw the curtain over his failings. —To drop the curtain, to close the scene; end. —To raise the curtain, to open the play or scene; disclose something.

curtain (kér'tān), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cortine*, *corten*; < ME. *cortinen*, *cortynen*, curtain; from the noun.] To inclose with or as with curtains; furnish or provide with curtains.

On the French kingly's right hand was another transeer  
continued all of white satten

*Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 24.*

Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse  
The curtain'd sleep.

*Shak., Macbeth, II. 1.*

Whose eye lids curtain'd up their jewels dim  
*Keats, Endymion, I.*

As the smile of the sun breaks through  
Chill gray clouds that curtain the blue.

*Bryant, Song Sparrow.*

curtain-angle (kér'tān-ang'gl), *n.* The angle included between the flank and the curtain of a fortification. See cut under *bastion*.

curtain-lecture (kér'tān-lek'tür), *n.* A private admonition or chiding; a lecture or scolding, such as might be given behind the curtains or in bed by a wife to her husband.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!  
The curtain lecture makes a mournful bed.  
*Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.*

She ought, in such cases, to exert the authority of the curtain lecture, and if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Adison, The Ladies' Association.*

curtainless (kér'tān-less), *a.* [Curtain + less.] Without curtain or curtains: as, a curtainless bed.

curtain-of-mail (kér'tān-ov-māl'), *n.* 1. The camail.—2. The piece of chain-mail which hangs from the edge of a helmet of the Arabic type, used by Mussulmans throughout the middle ages, and down to a very recent date. See *helmet*.

curtain-wall (kér'tān-wāl'), *n.* In fort., a curtain; the wall of a curtain.

Tamworth retains part of the curtain-wall remarkable for its herring-bone masonry.

*G. T. Clark, Military Architecture, I. vi.*

curtail (kér'tāl), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *curtail*, *curtail*, *curtail*, *curtail*, also *curtail* (as F.); < OF. *curtail*, later *courtaut*, adj., short, as *n.* a curtail, a horse with docked tail (also a horse of a particular size), F. *courtaud*, short, thickset, dumpy, docked, crop-eared (= It. *cortado*, *m.*, a curtail, a horse with a docked tail, *cortakia*, *f.*, a short bombard or pot-gun), < *court* (= It. *corto*), short (see *court*), + *-ail*, -*ail*, It. *-aldo*, E. *-ald*. By popular etymology, the adj. and noun (now obsolete) as well as the verb have been changed to *curtail*, *q. v.*]  
*I. a.* Short; cut short; abridged; brief; scant.

A curtail slipper.

*Gosseigne.*

Why hast thou marr'd my sword?  
The pummel's well, the blade is curtail short.  
*Greene, Orlando Furioso.*

In fruit-time, we had some sours cherries, . . . halfe a pound of figes, and now and then a whole pound, according to the number of those that sat at table, but in that minced and curtail manner that there was none of us so nimble-finger'd that we could come to yce it the second time.

*Mabbe, The Rogue (ed. 1628), II. 274.*

Matters of this moment, as they were not to be decided there by those Divines, so neither are they to be determined here by Essays and curtail Aphorisms, but by solid proofs of Scripture.

*Milton, Rikonoklastes, xliii.*

Curtil dog (also written by corruption curtail dog), a dog whose tail was cut off, according to the old English forest-laws, to signify that its owner was hundered from coursing; in later usage, a common dog not meant for sport; a dog that has missed his game.

My curtil dog, that wont to have play'd,  
Plays not at all, but seems afraid,  
*Shak., As You Like It, v. 2.*

The curtail dogs, so taught they were,  
They kept the arrows in their mouth.

*Robin Hood and the Curtil Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 277).*

Curtil friar, apparently, a friar wearing a short gown or habit.

Robin Hood lighted off his horse,  
And tyed him to a thorne;  
Carry me over the water, thou curtil fryer,  
Or else thy life's forlorn.

*Robin Hood and the Curtil Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 278).*

Who hath seen our chaplain? Where is our curtil-friar?  
*Scott, Ivanhoe, xxvii.*

II. *n.* 1. A horse or dog with a docked tail: hence applied to a person mutilated in any way.

I am made a curtail; for the pillory hath eaten off both my ears.

*Greene.*

I'd give my Curtil, and his furniture,  
My mouth no more were broken than these boys'.  
*Shak., All's Well, II. 3.*

And because I feared he would lay claim to my curtil curtil in my stable, I ran to the smith to have him set on his mane again and his tail presently, that the communion-man might not think him a curtil.

*Chapman, Gentleman Usher, I. 1.*

2. A short cannon.—3. A musical instrument of the bassoon kind. Also written *curtail*, *cortail*, *cortail*, *cortail*, *cortail*.

I knew him by his hoarse voice, which sounded like the lowest note of a double curtail.

*Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1760), II. 182.*

curtail (kér'tāl), *v. t.* [Curtil + -ail. Now *curtail*, *q. v.*] To cut short; curtail.

curtail-axe, curtail-axe, *n.* [Also written *curtail*, also *curtail*, *curtail*, *curtail*, etc., corrupt form, simulating *curtail*, short, and *ax* (appar. by association with *batle-ax*), of *cutlas*, *cutlax*: see *cutlas*.] A cutlas (which see).

But appear and curtail both und Piermond in field.  
*Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 42.*

A gallant curtail-axe upon my thigh.  
*Shak., As You Like It, I. 3.*

Theresprings the shrub three foot above the grass,  
Which leas the keen edge of the curtail.  
*Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I., Eden.*

curtaild, curtailt, *a.* and *n.* See *curtail*.

curtana, *n.* See *curtail*.

curtasy, *n.* An obsolete form of *courtesy*.

curtate (kér'tāt), *a.* [Curtil + -ate, pp. of *curtare*, shorten, < *curtare*, shortened: see *curt*.] Shortened; reduced.—Curtate cycloid. See *cycloid*, 1.—Curtate distance of a planet, in *astron.* the distance between the sun or earth and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets the plane of the ellipse.

curtation (kér-tā'shon), *n.* [Curtil + -ation, < L. *curtare*, pp. *curtatur*, shorten: see *curtail*.] In *astron.*, the difference between a planet's true distance from the sun and its curtate distance.

curtain, curtana (kér-tān', -tā'ng), *n.* [AF. *curtain*, OF. *cortain*, *cortain*, ML. *curtana*, < L. *curtus*, broken, shortened: see *curt*. The name was orig. applied to the sword of Roland, of which, according to the tradition, the point was broken off in testing it.] The pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy. It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

Hommage denied, to renounce you proceed;  
But when Curtana will not do the deed,  
You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by,  
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly.

*Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 419.*

curtail, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous*.

curtelast, *n.* Same as *kirtle*.

curtelast, curtelasset, *n.* Same as *curtail-ax* for *cutlas*.

curtesy, *n.* See *courtesy*.

curtilage (kér'ti-lāj), *n.* [OF. *cortillage*, *curtilage*, *curtilage*, *cortillage*, < *cortil*, *cortil*, cur-

til, a courtyard, < L. *cors* (cort-), ML. also *cortis*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] In *law*, the area of land occupied by a dwelling and its yard and outbuildings, and inclosed, or deemed as if inclosed, for their better use and enjoyment. At common law, breaking into an outbuilding is not technically housebreaking unless it is within the curtilage.

curtinet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curtain*.  
curtilax, curtil-axe, *n.* See *curtail-ax*.  
curtly (kér'tli), *adv.* In a curt manner. (*a*) Briefly; shortly.

Here Mr. Lioentiat shew'd his art; and hath so curtly, succinctly, and concisely epitomiz'd the long story of the captive.

*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, IV. 15.*

(*b*) In a short and dry utterance; succinctly.  
curtness (kér't'ness), *n.* Shortness; conciseness; tart abruptness, as of manner.

The sense must be curtailed and broken into parts, to make it square with the curtness of the melody.  
*Kames, Elem. of Criticism.*

curtoll, curtoldt, curtollt, *a.* and *n.* See *curtail*.

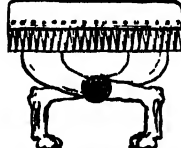
curtay (kér'tsi), *n.* [Also written *curtsey*, *cortsey*; another form of *courtesy*.] Same as *courtesy*, 3.

curtay (kér'tsi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curtayed*, ppr. *curtaying*. Same as *courtesy*.

curuba (kér'rub-), *n.* [Corruption of native *culupa*.] The sweet calabash of the Antilles, the fruit of *Passiflora maliformis*.

curucul (kér'rub-kwi), *n.* [Braz.; prob. imitative.] The Brazilian name of a bird, the *Trogon curucul* (Linnaeus). In the form *Curuculus* it was made by Bonaparte in 1854 the generic name of the group of trogons to which the curucul pertains.

curule (kér'ul), *a.* [= F. *curule* = Sp. *curul* = L. *curulis*, < L. *curulis*, prob. for *curulus* (sometimes so written), of or pertaining to a chariot (or to the sella curulis, the curule chair), < *curvus* (curru-), a chariot, < *currere*, run, race: see *current*, *curvule*.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to a chariot.—2. Privileged to sit in a curule chair: as, the curule magistrates.—Curule chair or seat, among the Romans, the chair of state, the right to sit in which was reserved under the republic to consuls, praetors, curule ediles, censors, the flamen dialis, and the dictator and his deputies, when in office—all, hence, styled *curule magistrates*. Under the empire it was assumed by the emperor, and was granted to the priests of the imperial house, and perhaps to the prefect of the city. In form it long resembled a plain folding seat with curved legs, and later it was ornamented in accordance with the prevalent taste for luxury.



Curule chair, from drawing found in Pompeii

and no back, but is described as incrustated with ivory, etc.; and later it was ornamented in accordance with the prevalent taste for luxury.

There are remains at Lucca of an amphitheatre; . . . and in the town-house there is a fine relief of a curule chair.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 208.*

curulet, *n.* [Appar. a mistake for *curillet*.] A sort of plover. *Crabb*.

curval (kér'val), *a.* [Cur + -al.] In *her.*, same as *curvant*.

curvant (kér'vant), *a.* [Cur + -ant.] In *her.*, curved or bowed.

curvate, curvated (kér'vāt, -vāt-ed), *a.* [Cur + -ate, pp. of *currere*, make crooked or curved, < *curvus*, curved: see *curv*, *a.*] Curved; bent in a regular form.

curvation (kér-vā'shon), *n.* [Cur + -ation, < L. *curvatio* (n-), < *currere*, pp. *curratus*, bend, curve: see *curv*, *r.*] The act of bending or curving.

curvative (kér-vā-tiv), *a.* [Cur + -ative, + -iv.] In *bot.*, having the leaves slightly curved. [Rare.]

curvature (kér-vā-tür), *n.* [= Sp. It. *curvatura* = Pg. *curvadura*, < L. *curvatura*, < *currere*, pp. *curratus*, bend, curve: see *curvate*, *curv*, *e.*]

1. Continuous bending; the essential character of a curve: applied primarily to lines, but also to surfaces. See phrases below.

In a curve, the curvature is the angle through which the tangent sweeps round per unit of length of the curve.

*A. Daniell, Prin. of Physic, p. 74.*

2. Any curving or bending; a flexure.—3. Something which is curved or bent. Aberrancy of curvature. See *aberrancy*.—Absolute curvature of a twisted curve, in *geom.*, the reciprocal of the radius of the osculating circle.—Angle of curvature. See *angle*.—Angular curvature of the spine, in *pathol.*, abnormal and excessive curvature of the spine projecting backward, produced by caries of the bodies of the vertebrae, or Pott's disease. Also called *Pott's curvature*.—Anticlastic curvature, in *geom.*, that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface cutting its tangent plane in four directions, as the inside part of an anchor-ring. Anticlastic curvature is also called *hyperbolic curvature*, because a surface so curved has a hyperbola for its indicatrix.—Average curvature, the whole curvature divid-





quently no leaf can be exactly above any preceding one. The ordinary forms of phyllotaxy indicated by the fractions  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , etc., approximate more and more closely to this, and the deviation in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  arrangements is inappreciable. Such forms, therefore, are sometimes so designated.

**curvital** (kér'vī-tāl), *a.* [*curve* + *-it-* + *-al*.]

Pertaining to curves in general. — **Curvital function**, a function expressing the length of the perpendicular from a fixed point of a curve upon a normal at a variable point, the length of the arc from the fixed to the variable point being the independent variable of the function.

**curvity** (kér'vī-tī), *n.* [= *F. curvité* = *Pr. curvitat* = *Sp. curvidad* = *Pg. curvidade* = *It. curvità*, < *LL. curvita* (t)-s, < *L. curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *n.*] The state of being curved; curvature.

**curvograph** (kér'vō-gráf), *n.* [*L. curvus*, curved, & *Gr. γράφω*, write.] An arcograph.

**curvoust** (kér'yus), *a.* [*L. curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] Bent; crooked; curved. *Colas*, 1717.

**curvulate** (kór'vū-lāt), *a.* [*NL. \*curvulus*, dim. of *L. curvus*, curved, + *-ate*.] Slightly curved.

**curwillet** (kér-wīl'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.]

The wandering, *Calidris arctica*. *Montagu*.

**curyt**, *n.* [*ME. cury*, var. of *cure*, < *L. cura*, care: see *cure*, *n.*] Art; device; invention.

Cookes with their new concytes. . . Many new curies alle day they are contrivynge and fyndynge. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

**Cusco bark**. See *bark*<sup>2</sup>.

**Cusco china**. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*<sup>2</sup>).

**cusco-cinchonin** (kus'kō-nin'kō-nin), *n.* Same as *cusconino*.

**cusconidine** (kus-kon'i-din), *n.* [*Cusco* (n-), < *cusco* + *-idine*.] An alkaloid of cinchona.

**cusconine** (kus'kō-nin), *n.* [*Cusco* (n-), < *Cusco* (n-), < *cusco* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid of cinchona.  $C_{22}H_{29}NO_4 + 2H_2O$  of cinchona. Also *cusco-cinchonin*.

**Cuscus** (kus'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, of native origin.]

A genus of marsupial quadrupeds of the Australian and Papuan islands, including opossum-like prehensile-tailed phalangers, covered with dense woolly fur, having a small head and



*Cuscus maculatus*.

large eyes, living in trees, and characterized by slow movements. Their average size is about that of a domestic cat. There are several species, as *C. ursinus*, *C. orientalis*, *C. maculatus*, and *C. vestitus*, the last inhabiting New Guinea.

**cuscus** (kus'kus), *n.* [*E. Ind. khukhus*.] The commercial name for the long fibrous aromatic root of cuscus-grass, which is used for making tatties or screens, ornamental baskets, etc.

**cuscus-grass** (kus'kus-grās), *n.* An aromatic grass of India, *Andropogon muricatus*. See *Andropogon* and *tattie*.



*Doddard (Cuscus)*.

**Cuscuta** (kus-kā'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, from the *Ar. name*.] A genus of parasitic plants, natural order *Convolvulaceae*; the dodders. They are slender, leafless, yellow or orange-colored twining plants, drawing their nourishment wholly from the herbaceous plants to which they fasten. The flowers are white and the embryo is without cotyledons. There are about 80 species, widely distributed, some of them noxious weeds, as *C. Epithimum* and *C. Trifolii*, which are very injurious in fields of flax and clover. See *dodder*.

**cush** (kush), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*] The commercial name in India for sorghum.

**cushat** (kush'at), *n.* [*E. dial.* also *cushot*, *cushot*, *cushut*, *cushot*, *Sc. also lauschot*, also *cushio* (*cushio-doe*); < *ME. coussol*, *cousol*, < *AS. cūscōr*, *cūscōr*, *cūscōr*, a ring-dove, perhaps for *cūscōr*, *lit.* quick-shooting, swift-flying, < *cūscōr*, contr. of *cūscōr*, *cūscōr*, quick, + *-scōr*, < *credian*, shoot: see *shoot*, *shot*.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*.

Far ben they dark green planting's shade  
The cushat crowsles and toudy. *Tannahill*

In this country the ringdove or wood-pigeon is also called the cushat and the quent. *Farrall, British Birds*.

**cushew-bird** (kush'ū-bērd), *n.* [*Cushew*, prob. imitative, + *bird*.] A name of the galeated curassow. See *curassow*, *2*.

**cushie-doo** (kush'ī-dō), *n.* [*Sc.*; also written *cushie-doo*; < *cushie*, = *cushat*, *q. v.*, + *doo*, *dov*, *E. dorr*.] A Scotch name of the ring-dove or cushat, *Columba palumbus*. *Macgillivray*.

**cushiest**, *n. pl.* See *cushies*.

**cushin**, *n.* See *cushion*.

**cushinet**, *n.* See *cushionet*.

**cushion** (kush'un), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *cushin*, *quashon*; < *ME. cūschone*, *cūschon*, *quyashen*, *cūschun*, < *OF. cūschun*, *cūschin*, *cūschin*, *cūschin*, *F. cūschun* = *Pr. cūschin*, *cūschin* = *Sp. cūschin*, now *cūschin* = *Pg. cūschin* = *It. cūschino*, *cūschino* = *OHG. cūschin*, *MLG. cūschin*, *G. cūschin*, *kūschin* = *MLG. D. kūschin* (cf. *Sw. kudda*), < *ML. cūschinus*, *cushion*, modified, under *Roni*, influence, from *\*culcitum*, dim. of *L. culcita*, a cushion, pillow, feather bed, quilt: see *counterpoint* and *quilt*.]

1. A bag-like case of cloth or leather, usually of moderate size, filled with feathers, wool, or other soft material, used to support or ease some part of the body in sitting or reclining, as on a chair or lounge. See *pillow*.

I upon which tyne of sitting, the servitors mooste diligently a-wayte to wryte the m of quynnes. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 800.

In a shadowy nook,  
On silken cushions half reclined. *Tennyson, Eleonore*

2. Something resembling a cushion in structure, softness, elasticity, use, or appearance; especially, something used to counteract a sudden shock, jar, or jolt, as in a piece of mechanism. Specifically: (a) An elastic pad of alkaliin stuffed with wool, on which gold leaf is placed and cut with a palette-knife into the forms of sizes needed by the finisher for the gilding of books. Also called *gold-cushion*. (b) A pillow used in lace making. See *pillow*. (c) A pincushion (which see). (d) In *hair dressing*, a pad used for supporting the hair and increasing its apparent mass.

The hair was arranged [in 1789] over a cushion formed of wool, and covered with silk. *Fairholt, Costume*, II. 211.

(c) The rubber of an electrical machine. See *rubber*. (f) The padded side or rim of a billiard table. (g) The head of a bit-screw. See *braces*, 14. (h) In *war*, a body of air or steam which moves, under pressure, as an elastic check or buffer, specifically, steam left in the cylinder of an engine to arrive as an elastic check for the piston. The cushion is made by closing the exhaust-outlet an instant before the end of the stroke, or by opening the inlet for live steam before the stroke is finished. (i) In *zoöl.*, a pulvillus. (j) In *bot.*, the enlargement at or beneath the insertion of many leaves, a special mobile organ. Also called *pulvinus*. (k) In *arch.*, the echinus of a capital.

3. The woolsack.

[Chief Justice Hale] became the cushion exceedingly well. *Roper North, Lord Guilford*, I. 141.

**Cushion style**, in *embroidery*, formerly, the simplest stitch, like modern Berlin work or worked work, so called because much used for cushions to kneel upon in church, etc. To be beside the cushion, to miss the mark (literally or figuratively). *Nares*. — To hit or miss the cushion, to succeed or fail in an attempt; hit or miss a mark. *Nares*.

**cushion** (kush'un), *v.* [*Cushion*, *n.*] *I. trans.*

1. To seat on or as on a cushion or cushions.

Many, who are cushioned upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Bulwer-Luttrell, Parties*

2. To cover or conceal with or as with a cushion; furnish with a cushion or cushions, in any sense of that word: as, to cushion a seat; to cushion a carriage.

Further gain was also made by cushioning the bearings of the diaphragm on both sides with rings of paper. *G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent.*, p. 24

3. To put aside or suppress.

The apothecary trotted into town, now in full possession of the vicar's motive for desiring to cushion his son's oratory. *M. W. Deane, R. Medlicott*, II. 10.

**II. intrans.** In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball hit the cushion, either before it touches any other ball or after contact with the object-ball.

**cushion-capital** (kush'un-kap'i-tāl), *n.* In *arch.*, a capital of such form as to appear like a cushion pressed upon by the weight of the entablature.

It is of common occurrence in Indian buildings; and the name is specifically given to a form of Norman capital, consisting of a cubic round ed off at its lower angles.

**cushion-carom** (kush'un-kar'om), *n.* In *billiards*, a carom in which the cue-ball hits the cushion before striking the second object-ball.

**cushion-dance** (kush'un-dans), *n.* An English and Scotch dance, especially popular among country people and at weddings. It is a sort of circular gallopade in single file, in which, at a certain regularly recurring stage in the music, each dancer in turn drops a cushion before one of the other sex, the two having knelt and kissed each other, the promenade is resumed. In Scotland it is called *bab at the bow-stick*, or *bab at the balster*.

**cushionet** (kush'un-et), *n.* [Formerly also *cushinet* (= *It. cuscinetto*); as *cushion* + *dim. -et*.] A little cushion.

**cushioning** (kush'un-ing), *n.* [*Cushion* + *-ing*.] The act of providing with a cushion; a provision of cushions; in *mark*, the effect produced by a cushion; a cushion or buffer.

If the small quantity [of air] necessary to supply the motor be confined, it will also be able to provide all the cushioning that is desirable. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 802.

Preadmission, that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke, which, together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of cushioning. *Engin. Div.*, XXII. 501.

**cushion-rafter** (kush'un-rāf'ter), *n.* An auxiliary rafter placed beneath a principal one, to relieve an unusual strain.

**cushion-scale** (kush'un-skāl), *n.* A very common scale-insect, *Icerya purchasi*, injurious to the orange and other fruits cultivated in California: so called from the large cushion-like, waxy, fluted ovicase attached to the bodies of the females. It is very active and hardy, is capable of being transported from one continent to another, infests many different cultivated trees and plants, and is a great pest. The female bug has three molts and the male two. Also called *cottony cushion-scale*, and also *white scale*, *fruit scale*, and *Australian bug*.

**cushion-star** (kush'un-stār), *n.* A kind of starfish of the genus *Comaster* and family *Asteriidae*. *G. equestris*, the knotty cushion-star, is a British species.

**cushion-stitch** (kush'un-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a stitch by which the ground is covered with straight short lines formed by repeated short stitches. This stitch was much used to form the background of elaborate embroidery in the fifteenth and later centuries, sometimes imitating painting, the colors being mingled with great ingenuity so as to represent clouds, distant foliage, etc.

**cushiony** (kush'un-ī), *a.* [*Cushion* + *-y*.] Like a cushion; soft and yielding or elastic.

A bow legged character with a flat and cushiony nose. *Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, x.

It was this tuft and grassy character of these mountains I am tempted to say their cushiony character—that no reading or picture viewing of mine had prepared me for. *The Century*, XXVII. 110.

**Cushite** (kush'it), *n.* and *a.* [*Cush*, the son of Ham, + *-ite*.] *I. n.* A descendant of Cush, the son of Ham; a member of a division of the Hamite family named from 'ush, anciently occupying Ethiopia and perhaps parts of Arabia and Babylon.

**II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Cushites or their language.

**cusk** (kusk), *n.* A local name in Great Britain of the torak, a fish of the genus *Bromus*, and in the United States of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

Teloneus caught a laker of thirteen pounds and a half, and I an overgrown cusk, which we threw away. *Lowell, Piccadilly Travels*, p. 151.

**cuskin**, *n.* A kind of drinking-cup.

A cup, a cuskin. *Nomenclator*, p. 232 (*Hallivell*)

**cusp** (kusp), *n.* [*L. cuspis*, a point, spear, javelin, lance, string, etc.] 1. In *astron.*, the point or horn of a crescent, specifically of the crescent moon. — 2. In *astrol.*, the beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculation of nativities.

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**E. Hospital; in common practice: as, customer  
or vice.**

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing or customary swearing. Titheborn.

**4. In Eng. law:** (a) Holding by the custom of the manor: as, customary tenants, who are copyholders. (b) Held by the custom of the manor: as, a customary freehold. Customary

kind of copyhold, the tenant (who is called a *customary tenant*) holding, as it is expressed, by copy of court-roll but not at the will of the lord — Customary law. See *customary* — *Copy* 1-3 *Uses* Common etc (see

II a : n) customaries (-us) [MT: customs]

containing a statement or account of the legal customs and rights of a province, city, manor, etc., as the *customary of Normandy*. Formerly also

A few copies of the *Customary of the manor of Tottenham* exist, copied out of one taken out of the Original the 2nd of July 1664. *English Gleanings* (N. E. S. S.), p. 428.

an emanation from that customary.  
*Burke, A Ragged Peace, 1*  
 customary (kns'tumed), a. [*Custom* + *-ad*. Cf. *accustomed*.] Customary; usual; common; accustomed. See *accustomed*. [*Merr.*]  
 No common wind, no customary wind.  
*Shak., M. John, III. 4*  
 One more I missed him on the customary hill.  
*Gray, Mower*

**customer** (kus'tum-ēr), n. and a. [*OF.* *cus-*  
*tumer, constumer, F. consumer, < ML. consu-*

**marus**, a toll-gatherer, tax-collector, lit. pertaining to custom or customs, *< customs, custom tax etc*: see *custom*. Cf. *customary*, *custom*.

toil, tax, etc. - see *custom*. Cf. *customary*, which is a doublet of *customer*.] L. n. 1f. A collector of customs; a toll-gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

The said marchants doe allege that the customers & bailiffs of the town of Southhampton do compel them to pay for every last of herrings more than the kings custome

The customer received the duties, the comptroller (contratrolator) enrolled the payments at the custom house, and thus raised a charge against the customer, while the

searcher received from the customer and the controller of the document authorizing the landing of goods, which was termed the warrant, and, for exportation, the document

authorising the shipment of goods, which was termed the pocket, and thereupon allowed the goods mentioned in

the document he received to be landed or shipped.

**2. One who purchases goods or a supply for any current need from another; a purchaser; a buyer; a patron, as of a house of entertainment.**

*If you love yourselves, be you customers at this shop of heaven, buy the truth.*  
*By Hall, Best Bargain*

44. One who has special customs, as of the

And such a country customer I did meet with once  
*Haydn, Cosmographie, Pref*

5. Any one with whom a person has to deal; especially, one with whom dealing is difficult or disagreeable: hence a fellow, as a queer customer.

disagreeable; hence, a fellow as, a queer customer; a rough customer [Colloq.]  
Customer for you, rum customer, too

He must have been a hard biter if he boxed as he preached—what The Fancy would call "an ugly cut."

**II. a 1. Being a customer or customers; purchasing: buying**

Such must be her relation with the customer country in respect to the demand for each other's products. J S MGL.

2. Made to the order of or for a customer; specially ordered by a customer and made for him: opposed to ready-made, or made for the market

generally: as, customer work. [Used chiefly in Scotland.]

mental office located at a point of exportation and importation, at a seaport, for the collection

This is the building which acted at once in the charac-

ters of mind and custom-houses, the second character being set forth by its name wrought in nails on the great door  
B. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 232.

2. The whole governmental establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulations are enforced—customs

**house broker, a person who acts for importers and ship-owners in transacting their business at the custom-house.**

**customs-duty** (kus'tums-dî'ti), *n.* The tax levied on merchandise imported from or (in some countries) exported to a foreign country. See *custom*, *n.*, 4.

**customs-union** (kus'tums-û'nyon), *n.* A union of independent states or nations for the purpose of effecting common or similar arrangements for the collection of duties on imports, etc.; specifically, the Zollverein (which see).

Austria perceived that, after all, it would be impossible for her to create a Customs-Union that did not include Prussia.

Lower, Bismarck, I. 196.

**custos** (kus'tos), *n.*; pl. **custodes** (kus-tô'dêz). [*L.*, a keeper; see *custody*, *custode*.] 1. A keeper; a custodian.

On the 21st (of April) Gloucester was appointed lieutenant and *custos* of the kingdom. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 336.

2. In *astr.*, the sign ~ or ~, at the end of a line or page, to show the position of the first note of the next.—*Custos brevium*, formerly, the principal clerk of the English Common Pleas.—*Custos Mensium*, a constellation proposed by Lalande in 1776. It embraced parts of Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis, and had a star of the fourth magnitude stolen from each of the last two constellations.—*Custos Rotulorum*, in England, the keeper of the rolls or records (of the session); the chief civil officer of a county. Abbreviated *C. R.*—*Custos Sigilli*, the keeper of the seal. Abbreviated *C. S.*

**custrel** (kus'trel), *n.* [*OF. coustiller*, a soldier armed with a poniard, *coustille*, a poniard, ult. *L. cutillus*, a knife; see *cutil* and *cois-tril*.] A bucker-bearer or servant to a man-at-arms. See *cutellarius*.

Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a *custrel*, . . . or servant pertaining to him.

Lord Herbert, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 9.

**custrel**, *custrell*, *n.* Same as *custrel*.

**custum**, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

**customal**, **customary**. See *customal*, *customary*.

**cut** (kut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cut*, formerly sometimes *cutted*, pp. *cutting*. [Early mod. *E.* also *cutte* (So. *Is.*); *ME. cutten*, *kutten*, also *kitten*, and rarely *kitten* (pret. *cutte*, *kutte*, *kifte*, *cut*, *kit*, pp. *cut*, also pret. *kittede*, pp. *cutted*, *kitted*), *cut*, a word of great frequency, first appearing about A. D. 1200, in pret. *cutte*, and taking the place as a more exact term of the more general words having this sense (*carve*, *hew*, *slay*, *smite*); of Celtic origin: cf. *W. cwtau*, *Gael. cutach*, shorten, *cut*, curtail; *W. cwta*, Corn. *cut*, *Gael. Ir. cutach*, short, docked; *W. cwt* = *Gael. Ir. cut*, a tall, a bobtail; *Gael. cut*, *Ir. cut*, a piece, part.] 1. To make, with an edged tool or instrument, an incision in; wound with something having a sharp edge; incise: as, to cut one's finger.

I think there is no nation under heaven That cut their enemies throats with compliment, And such fine tricks, as we do.

Brew. and Fr., Little French Lawyer, I. 2.

2. To penetrate or cleave, as a sharp or edged instrument does.

The pleasantest angling is to see the fish Cut with her golden ears the silver stream.

Shak., Much Ado, III. 1.

Far on its rocky knoll desecrated, Saint Michael's chapel cuts the sky.

M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

No bird is safe that cuts the air From their rifle or their snare.

Emerson, Monadnoc.

3. To wound the sensibilities of; affect deeply.

The man was cut to the heart with these consolations.

Addison.

4. To make incision in for the purpose of dividing or separating into two or more parts; sever or divide with a sharp instrument: used with *into* (sometimes *in*) before the parts or divisions, and sometimes with an intensive *up*: as, to cut a rope in two (that is, *into* two pieces or parts); to cut bread *into* slices; to cut up an ox *into* portions suitable for the market.

Thoghe see *kutte* hem in never so many Gobettes or parties, overthwart or end longer, evermore goe schulle fynden in the myddes the figure of the Holy Crois of our Lord Jesu.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

Hence—5. In *card-playing*, to divide or separate (a pack of cards) at random into two or more parts for the purpose of determining the deal, trumps, etc., or for the prevention of cheating in dealing, etc.

We sure in vain the Cards condemn: Ourselves both cut and shuffled them.

Prior, Alma, II.

6. To sever by the application of a sharp or edged instrument, such as an ax, a saw, a sickle, etc., in order to facilitate removal. Specifically—(a) To hew or saw down; fall: as, to cut timber.

Thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon.

2 Chron. II. 2.

(b) To reap; mow; harvest: as, to cut grain or hay.

The first wheat that I saw cut this year was at that posthouse.

Corset, Crutides, I. 141.

Hence—7. To remove or separate entirely and effectually by or as by a cutting instrument; sever completely. (a) To take away.

Cut from a man his hope in Christ for hereafter, and then the episcure's counsel will seem good, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xl.

(b) With *away*: to sever, detach, or clear away, for the purpose of disencumbering or relieving: as, to cut away wreckage on a ship. (c) With *off*. (1) To separate from the other parts; remove by amputation or excision: as, to cut off a man's head, or one's finger.

An Australian cut of the right thumb of a slain enemy, that the ghost may be unable to throw a spear.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 108.

Hence—(3) To extirpate or destroy; make an end of.

Jezebel cut off the prophets of the Lord. 1 Ki. xviii. 4.

Th' incurable cut off, the rest reform.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

(5) To interrupt; stop; bring to an end: as, to cut off all communication.

This aqueduct could be of no service to Jerusalem in time of war, as the enemy would always cut off the communication.

Porock, Description of the East, II. i. 43.

The junction of the Hanoverians cut off, and that of the Saxons put off.

Walspole, Letters, II. 22.

(4) To bring to an end suddenly or by untimely means: as, cut off by pestilence.

Gallant men, who are cut off by the sword, move rather our veneration than our pity.

Steele, Tatler, No. 181.

(5) To deprive from access or intercourse, as by the interposition of distance or insurmountable obstacles: as, cut off from one's country or friends; cut off from all succor.

The Abyssinians . . . were cut off from the rest of the world by seas and deserts almost inaccessible.

Bruce, Sources of the Nile, II. 3.

(6) To intercept, deprive of means of return, as by the removal of a bridge, or by the intervention of a barrier or an opposing force: as, the troops were cut off from the ships. 8. To intersect; cross: as, one line cuts another at right angles; the ecliptic cuts the equator.

The Fosse cut the Watling Street at a place called High Cross in Leicestershire, the site of the Roman Venona.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 240.

9. To castrate: as, to cut a horse.—10. To trim by clipping, shearing, paring, or pruning: as, to cut the hair or the nails.

To *kytte* a vyne is thinges II to attende.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

The Walls were well covered with Fruit Trees; he had not cut his Peaches, when I asked him the reason, he told me it was his way not to cut them till after flowering, which he found by Experience to improve the Fruit.

Leter, Journey to Paris, p. 187.

Religion in their garments, and their hair Cut shorter than their eyebrows!

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

11. To make or fashion by cutting. (a) To excavate; dig: as, to cut a drain or trench.

A canal having been cut across it [a neck of land] by the British troops.

The Century, XXIV. 587.

(b) To form the parts of by cutting into shape: as, to cut a garment; to cut one's coat according to one's cloth.

A blue jacket cut and trimmed in what is known as "man-o'-war" style.

The Century, XXIV. 587.

(c) To shape or model by superficial cutting; sculpture or carve.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within Sit like his grandire cut in alabaster?

Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

There are four very stately pillars of white free-stone, most curiously cut with sundry faire workes.

Corset, Crutides, I. 23.

With cutting eights that day upon the pond

Tennyson, The Epic.

(d) To polish by grinding, etc.; finish or ornament by cutting facets on: as, to cut glass or precious stones.

12. To abridge or shorten by omitting a part: as, to cut a speech or a play.—13. To lower; reduce; diminish: as, to cut rates.

It certainly cannot be that those who make these faster times are as a body physically stronger than the first exponents of the art, for it is only during the present generation that the bicycle has been brought into use, and yet we find that "records" are weak by weak being cut.

Nineteenth Century, XXI. 512.

14. To reduce the tone or intensity of (a color). It [nitric acid] is used for a few colors in calico printing, and sometimes to cut madder pink, that is, to reduce the red to a softer shade.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 282.

15. To dissolve or make miscible: as, to cut shelles with alcohol, or lampblack with vinegar.—16. To sever connection or relation with; have nothing to do with; give up; abandon; stay away from when one should attend: as, to cut acquaintance with a person; to cut a connection; to cut a recitation.

He swore that he would cut the service.

Marryat.

I cut the Algebra and Trigonometry papers dead my first year, and came out seventh.

British, English University, p. 21.

The weather was bad, and I could not go over to Brooklyn without too great fatigue, and so I cut that and some other calls I had intended to make.

S. Bowler, in Merriam, I. 240.

17. To meet or pass deliberately without recognition; avoid or turn away from intentionally; affect not to be acquainted with: as, to cut an acquaintance.

That he had cut me over since my marriage, I had seen without surprise or resentment.

Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xiv.

18. In cricket, to strike and send off (a ball) in front of the batsman, and parallel to the wicket.—19. To carry forward (a heavy object) without rolling, by moving the ends alternately in the required direction: used by laborers, mechanics, etc., in relation to moving beams or the like.—To cut an *ooper* or *capern*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; frolic about.

In his ordinary gesture he discovers he can dance, though he does not cut capern.

Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

My bosom underwent a glorious glow,

And my internal spirit cut an ooper.

Byron, Don Juan, x. 2.

To cut a dash, to make a display.

I knew that he thought he was cutting a dash, As his steed went thundering by.

O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.

Lived on his means, out no great dash, And paid his debts in honest cash.

Lowell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

To cut a feather (meet), to move so fast as to make the water foam under the bow: said of a ship.—To cut a figure, to make a striking appearance, or be conspicuous in any way, as in dress or manners, public position, influence, etc.

A tall gaunt creature . . . cutting a most ridiculous figure.

Marryat, Fanny Hill, III. viii.

To cut a joke, to make a joke; crack a jest.

The King (George IV.) was in good looks and good spirits, and after dinner cut his jokes with all the coarse merriment which is his characteristic.

Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 18, 1821.

And jokes will be cut in the House of Lords, And throats in the County Kerry.

Præd, Twenty-Eight and Twenty-Nine.

To cut and carve, to hack at indiscriminately; change or modify.

Take away the Act which secures the use of the Liturgy as it is, and you set the clergy free to cut and carve it as they please.

Contemporary Rev., I. 23.

To cut down. (a) To fell; cause to fall by lopping or hewing.

Ye shall . . . cut down their groves.

Ex. xxxiv. 12.

(b) To slay; kill; disable, as by the sword.

Some of the soldiery were killed while sleeping, others were cut down almost without resistance.

Irving, Granada, p. 31.

(c) To surpass; put to shame.

So great is his natural eloquence that he cuts down the finest orator.

Addison, Count Tariff.

(d) To retrench; curtail: as, to cut down expenses.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, who selected the moment for cutting down the estimates for our naval and military defences when all Europe is bristling with arms.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 270.

(e) *Newt.*, to raise; reduce by cutting away a deck from, as a line-of-battle ship to convert it into a frigate, etc. (f) In racing slang (1) To strike into the legs of a competing horse so as to injure him. (2) To take the lead decisively from an inferior animal that has previously been indulged with it. *Kirk's Guide*.—To cut in, in *whale-fishing*, to cut up in pieces suitable for trying.

From the time a whale is discovered until the capture is made, and the animal cut in, the scene is one of laborious excitement.

C. M. Swenson, Marine Mammals, p. 230.

To cut it too fat, to overdo a thing. [*Low* or vulgar, U. S.]

It's had enough to be uncomfortable in your own house without knowing why; but to have a philosopher of the Roman school show you why you are so, is cutting it rather too fat.

G. W. Curtis, Poliphar Papers, p. 121.

To cut off with a shilling, to disinherit by bequeathing a shilling: a practice adopted by a testator dissatisfied with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritor was designed and not the result of neglect, and also from the notion that it was necessary to leave the heir at least a shilling to make a will valid.—To cut one's eye-teeth, or to have one's eye-teeth cut, to be old enough to demand things; be cunning or shrewd, and not easily imposed upon: because the eye-teeth are usually the last of the exposed teeth to appear. [*Slang*.]—To cut one's stick, to move off; be off at once. [*Slang*.]

Cut your stick, sir—come, mizzle!—be off with you!—go!

Barrow, Inglishby Legends, II. 120.

To cut out. (a) To remove as by cutting or carving.

You know, sir, you gave them leave to cut out or omit whatever they found heavy or unnecessary to the plot.

Shirley, The Critic, II. 1.

(b) To shape or form by or as by cutting; fashion; adapt: as, to cut out a garment; to cut out a pattern; he is not cut out for an author.

As if she [Nature] haply had set down, And cut out Clocks for all the Town.

Prior, Alma, I.

A large forest cut out into walks.

Addison.

I was in some grooves cut out of the rock, in long narrow galleries running parallel to one another, and some also crossing them at right angles.

*Pennock, Description of the East, I. 9.*  
Hence—(g) To contrive; prepare: as, to cut out work for another day.

Sufficient work . . . was cut out for the armies of England.  
*Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, II.*

(d) To debar.  
I am cut out from anything but common acknowledgments, or common discourses.  
*Pope.*  
(e) To take the preference or precedence of: as, to cut out a rival in love.

Doing his best  
To perform the polite, and to cut out the rest.  
*Barkham, Ingoldeby Legends, II. 22.*

(f) *Naut.*, to capture and carry off, as a vessel from a harbor or from under the guns of the enemy. (g) To separate, as a beast from the herd; drive apart from the drove: a term used on western ranches. [U. S.]

The headlong dash with which one [of the cowboys] will cut out a cow marked with his own brand from a herd of several hundred others. *T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 9.*  
To cut short. (a) To interrupt; bring to an abrupt or sudden pause.

*Achilles cut him short.*  
*Dryden, Æneid.*  
(b) To shorten; abridge: as, to cut the matter short.

And lest I should be weary'd, Madam,  
To cut things short, come down to Adam.  
*Prior, Alma, II.*

(c) To withhold from a person part of what is due.  
The soldiers were cut short of their pay.  
*Johnson.*

To cut the gold, in archery, to appear to drop across the gold or inner circle of the target, when falling short of the mark: said of the arrow.—To cut the Gordian knot. See *Gordian*.—To cut the (or a) knot, to take short measures with any difficulty; effect an object by the most direct and summary means. See *Gordian knot*, under *Gordian*.

Decision by a majority is a mode of cutting a knot that cannot be untied.

*Str G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion.*  
To cut the mark, in archery, to fly straight toward the mark, but fall below it. said of an arrow.—To cut the sail, to unfurl it and let it fall down.—To cut the teeth, to have the teeth grow through the gums, as an infant.—To cut the volt, or the round. See the noun.—To cut to pieces, to cut, hew, or hack into fragments; disintegrate by cutting or slashing; specifically, in war, to destroy, or scatter with much slaughter, as a body of troops, by any mode of attack.

The Abyssinian horse, breaking through the covert, came swiftly upon them [the Moors], unable either to fight or to fly, and the whole body of them was cut to pieces without one man escaping.

*Brucer, Source of the Nile, II. 28.*  
To cut up. (a) To cut in pieces: as, to cut up beef. (b) To break or destroy the continuity, unity, or uniformity of. as, a wall space cut up with windows.

Making the great portal a semidome, and . . . cutting it up with ornaments and details  
*J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 326.*

(c) To eradicate: as, to cut up shrubs.  
This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots. *Locke.*

(d) To criticize severely or incisively; censure: as, the work was terribly cut up by the reviewer.

A poem which was cut up by Mr. Rigby, with his usual urbanity.  
*Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.*

(e) To wound the feelings acutely; affect deeply: as, his wife's death cut him up terribly.

Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully cut up.  
*T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxiii.*

**II. *intrins.*** 1. To make an incision: as, he cuts too deep.—2. To possess the incising, severing, or gashing properties of an edged tool or instrument, or perform its functions: as, the knife cuts well.—3. To admit of being incised, sliced, severed, or divided with a cutting instrument: as, stale bread cuts better than fresh.—4. To turn out (well or ill) in course of being fashioned by cutting: as, the cloth is too narrow to cut well (that is, with advantage, or without waste).—5. To grow or appear through the gums: said of the teeth.

When the teeth are ready to cut, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances  
*Arbuthnot.*

6. To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock with the other foot; interfere: said of a horse.—7. To divide a pack of cards, for determining the deal, or for any other purpose.—8. To move off with directness and rapidity; make off: sometimes with an impersonal *it*. [Colloq. or slang.]

A ship appeared in sight with a flag aloft; which we cut after, and by eleven at night came up with her, and took her.

*Retaking of the Island of Saints Helena (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 62).*

Cut and come again, take as much as you please and come back for more: used generally to denote abundance, profusion, or no lack.

Cut and come again was the order of the evening. . . and I had no time to ask questions, but help meet and India gravy.  
*E. D. Macdonald, Lorna Doone, xxi.*

To cut across, to pass over or through in the most direct way: as, he cut across the common.—To cut and run (naut.), to cut the cable and set sail immediately, as in a

case of emergency; hence, to make off suddenly; be off; be gone; hurry away.

I might easily cut and run. *Carlyle, in Froude, I. 112.*

To cut in. (a) To divide the pack and turn a card, for determining who are to play. (b) To join in suddenly and unceremoniously.

"You think, then," said Lord Eskdale, cutting in before Rigby, "that the Reform Bill has done us no harm?"  
*Duerast, 'Uniquely, IV. 11.*

To cut loose. (a) To run away; escape from custody. (b) To separate one's self from anything; sever connection or relation: as, the army cut loose from all communications.

By moving against Jackson, I uncovered my own communication. So I finally decided to have none—to cut loose altogether from my base and move my whole force eastward.  
*U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 429.*

(c) In shooting, to discharge a firearm.—To cut on, to make haste forward; move on with speed and directness.—To cut up. (a) To turn out (well or ill) when divided into pieces or parts, as a carcass in the shambles—a butchers' phrase, figuratively used of the division and expurgation of the parts of anything, and colloquially of a person as representing his estate: as, the sheep cuts up to advantage; how does the old gentleman cut up?

The only question of their legends, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he cuts up. *Burke*  
(b) To be jolly, noisy, or riotous; behave badly.

Now say, what's the use  
Of all this abuse,  
Of cutting up, and thus behaving rioty,  
And acting with such awful impropriety?  
*C. G. Leland, Melister Karl's Sketch Book, p. 265.*

To cut up rough, to become quarrelsome or obstreperous; become dangerous. [Slang.]

cut (kut), *p. a.* [Pp. of cut, *v.*] 1. Gashed or wounded as with a sharp instrument: as, a cut finger.—2. In bot., incised; cleft.—3. Hewn; chiseled; squared and dressed: as, cut stone.—4. Manufactured by being cut by machinery from a rolled plate; not wrought or made by hand: as, cut nails.—5. Having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding or polishing; polished or faceted: as, cut glass; gems cut and unset.—6. Severed or separated from the root or plant: as, cut flowers: said (a) distinctively of flowers severed from the plant, as opposed to flowering plants growing in the ground or in pots; (b) of flowers not made up into bouquets or ornamental pieces—more properly, loose flowers, as distinguished from made-up flowers.—7. Castrated; gelded.—8. Tipsy; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]—Cut and dry, cut and dried, prepared for use by cutting and seasoning, as hewn timber, hence, fixed or settled in advance; ready for use or operation at a moment's notice: as, their plans were all cut and dried for the occasion.

Can ready compliments supply,  
On all occasions cut and dry. *Swift.*

The uniformity and simplicity of the cut-and-dried intermediate examination was too tempting a trap for him to avoid.  
*The Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1886, p. 62.*

Cut and long tail, people of all kinds or ranks; literally, dogs with cut tails and dogs with long tails.

*Shallow.* He will maintain you like a gentleman.  
*Slender.* Ay, that I will, come cut and long-tail, under the degree of a squire  
*Shak., M. W. of W., III. 4.*

Cut and mitered string. See *string*.—Cut savannah. See *savannah*.—Cut glass. See *glass*.—Cut-in notes, in printing, side-notes to a page coming within the lines of the space usually occupied by the text.—Cut aplice. Same as *cut aplice*.—Cut-under baggy. See *baggy*.

cut (kut), *n.* [*< ME. cut, cutt, 'a lot' (the other senses being modern); from the verb.*] 1. The opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument; a gash; a slash; a notch; a wound. Hence—2. A sharp stroke or gash as with an edged instrument or with a whip: as, a smart cut; a clean cut.

This was the most unkindest cut of all.  
*Shak., J. C., III. 2.*

The General gives his near horse a cut with his whip, and the wagon passes them.

*W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 70.*

3. Anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of ingratitude or discourtesy.—4. A slashing movement; specifically, in *saber-exercises*, a slashing stroke of the weapon, more forcible than a thrust, but less decisive in result: distinguished as *front cut, right cut, etc.*, according to the direction of the movement.—5. In *cricket*, a stroke given by the batsman to the ball, by which the ball is sent out in front of the striker and parallel to his wickets.—6. In *base-ball*, such a blow with the racket that the ball is made to whirl rapidly, and on striking the ground to bound off at an irregular angle; a ball thus struck.—7. A step in fancy dancing.—8. A channel, trench, or groove made by cutting or digging, as a ditch, a canal, or an excavation through rising ground for a railroad-bed or a road; a cutting.

This great cut or ditch *Saccharis* . . . purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper.

*Kneiles, Hist. Turin.*

9. In a pontoon bridge, the space or waterway between two pontoons.—10. A passage by which an angle is cut off: as, a short cut.

The remaining distance might be considerably reduced by a short cut across fields.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, II.*

11. A part cut off from the rest; a slice or division: as, a good cut; a cut of timber.

They wanted only the best cuts. He did not know what to do with the lower qualities of meat.  
*The Century, XXXV. 577.*

12. Two hanks of yarn.—13. The block or stamp on which a picture is engraved or cut, and by which it is impressed; an engraving, especially an engraving upon wood; also, the impression from such a block. See *woodcut*.—14. A tally; one of several lots made by cutting sticks, pieces of paper or straw, etc., to different lengths: as, to draw cuts.

Wherefore I rede that cut among vs alle  
Be drawe, and lat see wher the cut wol falle.  
*Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, I. 281.*

2d Child. Which cut shall speak it?  
3d Child. The shortest.  
1st Child. Agreed: draw.

*R. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.*

15†. A gelding.

All the sound horses, whole horses, sore horses, couriers, curials, jades, cuts, hacknicks, and mares.  
*Grosvenor and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lord and King.*

He's huy me a white cut, forth for to ride.  
*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 4.*

16. A reduction: as, a cut in prices; a great cut in railroad-rates: often used as an adjective: as, cut rates; a cut-rate office.—17. The surface left by a cut: as, a smooth or clear cut.—18. The manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion: as, the cut of a garment.

The justice  
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut.  
*Shak., As you Like it, II. 7.*

Pursue the cut, the fashion of the age.  
*Marton, What you Will, II. 1.*

There is the new cut of your doublet or slash, the fashion of your apparel, a quaint cut.

*Shirley, Witty Fair One, II. 1.*  
A sailor has a peculiar cut to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a green hand can never get.

*R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.*

19. Specifically, in *lapidary work*, the number and arrangement of the facets on a precious stone which has been polished or cut: as, the double-brilliant cut; the Lisbon cut; dental cut.—20. The act of deliberately passing an acquaintance without appearing to recognise him, or of avoiding him so as not to be accosted by him.

We met and gave each other the cut direct that night.  
*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, II.*

21. Absence when one should be present; a staying away, or a refusal to attend: as, a cut from recitation.—Brilliant cut, half-brilliant cut, double-brilliant cut, Lisbon cut, Portuguese cut, single cut. See *brilliant*.—Cut over point, in *swinging*, a passing of the point of the weapon over that of the adversary in thrusting upon him *Alonso* (ed. Forst).—Degree cut. Same as *trap cut*.—Dental cut, in *gem-cutting*, a style of ornamentation consisting of two rows of facets on the top of the stone.—Rose cut, in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the upper part of the stone has 24 triangular facets, and the back of the stone is flat. When the base is a duplicate of the upper side, the stone becomes a *double rose*. Rose-cut diamonds are usually set with foil at the back. See *brilliant*, fig. 7.—Star cut, in *diamond-cutting*, a form of brilliant-cutting in which the facets on the top and back are so arranged that they resemble a star.—Trap cut. Same as *trap cut*.—Table cut, in *diamond-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the stone is usually flat, and is cut with long (technically called *table*) facets with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.—The cut of one's jib, the shape or general appearance of a person: as, I knew him by the cut of his jib. [Originally a sailors' phrase with reference to the characteristic form of a ship's jib.]

The young ladies liked to appear in nautical and lawn-tennis toilet, carried so far that one might refer to the cut of their jib.  
*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 172.*

To draw cuts, to draw lots, as of little sticks, straws, papers, etc., cut of unequal lengths.

I think it is best to draw cuts and avoid contention.  
*J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.*

Trap cut, in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which one row or more of long step like facets is arranged on the top or crown of the stone, around the table, and three, six, or more rows of similar steps or degree facets on the back or pavilion; or the top may be brilliant cut, and only the back trap cut, or vice versa. This form of cut intensifies or darkens the color of a stone, and hence is used for the sapphire, emerald, ruby, etc. Also called *step cut* and *degree cut*.

cut-against (kut'-a-genst'), *n.* In bookbinding: (a) The cut made by a bookbinders' knife on



a book lying on or against a board, in contradistinction to a cut made on a book in the middle of a pile of other books. (b) The piece of wood which receives the edge of the knife. **cut-and-thrust** (kut'and-thrust'), *a.* Designed for cutting and thrusting: as, a **cut-and-thrust sword**.

The wordsword comprehended all descriptions, whether backword or basket-hilt, cut-and-thrust or rapier, falchion or scimitar. Scott, *Abbott*, 15.

**cutaneous** (kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [An *cutaneo* + *-al*.] Same as *cutaneous*. *Dunghison*.

**cutaneous** (kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *cutané* = Sp. *cutáneo* = Pg. It. *cutaneo*, < NL. *\*cutaneus*, < L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] 1. Pertaining to the skin; of the nature of or resembling skin; tegumentary: as, a *cutaneous* eruption; 2. Affecting the skin: as, a *cutaneous* eruption; a *cutaneous* disease.

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits. *Arbutus*, Allment.

3. Attached to, acting upon, or situated immediately below the skin; subcutaneous: as, a *cutaneous* muscle. *Cutaneous* absorption. See *absorption*.

**cutaneously** (kū-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* By or through the skin: as, absorbed *cutaneously*.

**cutaway** (kut'a-wā), *a.* and *n.* [*<* cut, pp. of cut, *v.*, + *away*.] 1. *a.* Cut back from the waist: as, a *cutaway* coat.

II. *n.* A single-breasted coat with the skirt cut back from the waist in a long slope or curve. See *coat*².

A green cut-away with brass buttons.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, 1. 6.

**cutch¹** (kuch), *n.* [Also *couch*, *couch*-(grass); var. of *cutch*, *q. v.*] Same as *cutch*-grass; *Triticum repens*.

**cutch²** (kuch), *n.* [A technical name, perhaps ult. due to F. *couches*, a couch, bed, layer, stratum: see *couch*¹.] A block of paper or vellum, between the leaves of which gold-leaf is placed to be beaten.

**cutch³** (kuch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Catechu.

**cutch⁴** (kuch), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Same as *cutch*.

**cutcha, kutcha** (kuch'g), *a.* and *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *kachch* = Beng. *kāchha*, etc., raw, unripe, immature, crude (lit. or fig.). A *kachch* house is one built of unbaked bricks or mud.] I. *a.* In British India, temporary, makeshift, inferior, etc.: opposed to *pukka* (Hind. *pakkā*, *pukka*, ripe, cooked, mature), which implies stability or superiority: as, a *cutcha* roof; a *cutcha* seam in a coat.

In America, where they cannot get a *pukka* railway, they take a *kutch* one instead. Lord Elgin, *Letters*.

II. *n.* A weak kind of lime used in inferior buildings.

**cutcher** (kuch'er), *n.* [*<* cutch².] In a paper-machine, a cylinder about which an endless felt moves.

**cutchery** (kuch'e-ri), *n.* [Also written *cutcherry*, *kutchari*, *kachari*, < Hind. *kachari*, a court, a court-house.] In British India, a court of justice or a collector's or any public office.

Constant dinners . . . [and] the labours of *cutcherry* . . . had their effect upon Waterloo Bedley.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, 171.

**cut-chundoo** (kut'chun'doo), *n.* A measure of capacity in Ceylon, equal to about half a pint. **cut-drop** (kut'drop), *n.* A drop-scene in a theater which is cut away more or less to allow the scenery behind it to be seen through the opening.

**cute** (kūt), *a.* [An abbr. of *acute*.] Acute; clever; sharp; smart. [Colloq.]

What became of the particularly 'cute' Yankee child who left his home and native parish at the age of fifteen months, because he was given to understand that his parents intended to call him Caleb? Hawthorne.

Cap'n Tucker he was . . . so 'cute at dodgin' him and all them little bays and creeks and places all 'long shore. Mrs. Howe, *Oldtown*, p. 100.

**cutely** (kūt'li), *adv.* [Short for *acutely*.] Acutely; smartly. [Colloq.]

**cuteness** (kūt'nes), *n.* [Short for *acuteness*: see *cute*.] The quality of being cute; sharpness; smartness; cleverness; acuteness. [Colloq.]

Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness*? Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, 11. 1.

With the 'cuteness' characteristic of their nation, the neighbours of the Massachusetts farmer imagined it would be an excellent thing if all his sheep were imbued with the stay-at-home tendencies enforced by Nature upon the newly arrived [Ancon] ram. Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 207.

**Outerebra** (kū-te-reb'rg), *n.* Same as *Outerebra*.

**cut-grass** (kut'grās), *n.* A kind of grass having very rough blades, which when drawn quickly through the hand inflict a cut.—Rice cut-grass, in the United States, the wild rice, *Leersia oryzoides*.

**cutth**, *a.* A Middle English form of *cutth*.

**cutth** (kuth), *n.* An element in some proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the same (with vowel shortened before two consonants) as *couth*, known (see *couth*): as, *Cuthbert*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-bert*, *-briht* (famous as a warrior); *Cuthred*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-rēd* (famous in counsel); *Cuthwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-wine* (famous friend or fighter).

**cutthbert** (kuth'bért), *n.* [Formerly *St. Outthbert's duck* (*Anas cutthberti*); of *cutth*⁴, prob. of same ult. origin.] The elder-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu*.

**cut-heal** (kut'hēl), *n.* [Appar. < cut + heal; from supposed curative properties.] The valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*.

**cuticle** (kūt'ikl), *n.* [= F. *cuticule* = Sp. *cutícula* = Pg. *cutícula* = It. *cuticola*, < L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis*.] 1. In *soil* and *anat.*: (a) The scarf-skin or epidermis; the outermost layer of the skin, forming the general superficial integument or covering of the body (see cut under *skin*); by extension, any kind of epidermal or cuticular growths, as nails, claws, hoofs, horns, hair, feathers, etc. Veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail.

Bentley, *Sermons*, 111.

(b) The outermost and very superficial integument in general, without reference to its exact nature; a pellicle; a skin, rind, or other investing structure. (c) Some thick, tough membrane lining an internal organ: as, the *cuticle* of a fowl's gizzard. (d) In infusorians, specifically, the cell-wall.—2. In *bot.*, a continuous hyaline film covering the surface of a plant and formed of the cutinized outer surfaces of the epidermal cells. Sometimes used as equivalent to *epidermis*.—3. A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor; a film or pellicle.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, the salt concretes in regular figures. Newton, *Opticks*.

**cuticula** (kūt'ik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *cuticulæ* (-lā). [L., dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis*.] In *soil* and *anat.*: (a) The cuticle proper; the epidermis; the ectoderm; the exoskeleton; the superficial investment of the body, in so far as this is formed by or derived from the epiblastic cells or epiblast of the embryo, whatever its ulterior modification. (b) In infusorians, a comparatively dense envelop to which the outer wall of the body gives rise. Also *cuticulum*. (c) In annelids, as the earthworm, a thin and transparent tough membrane, forming the outermost envelop of the body, and perforated by extremely minute vertical canals.

**cuticular** (kūt'ik'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *cuticulaire* = Sp. *cuticular* = It. *cuticolare*; as *cuticula* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or consisting of cuticle, in a broad sense; epidermal.

The oral and gastric regions are armed with *cuticular* teeth in many Invertebrata. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 16.

**cuticularization** (kūt'ik'ū-lār-i-sā'shon), *n.* [*<* *cuticularize* + *-ation*.] Same as *cutinization*. Also spelled *cuticularisation*.

**cuticularize** (kūt'ik'ū-lār-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuticularized*, ppr. *cuticularizing*. [*<* *cuticular* + *-ize*.] To render cuticular; give the character, nature, or composition of the cuticle to. Also *cuticularise*, *cutinise*.

The rest of the epidermal cells of the tentacles have their exterior walls excessively *cuticularized* and resistant. W. Gardiner, *Proc. Royal Soc.*, XXXIX. 232.

A *cuticularized* cell-wall is almost impermeable to water. Knapp, *Brit.*, XII. 41.

**cuticulum** (kūt'ik'ū-lum), *n.* [NL., neut. dim. of L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] Same as *cuticula* (b).

**cutification** (kūt'if-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*<* *cutify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Formation of epidermis or of skin.

**cutify** (kūt'if-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cutified*, ppr. *cutifying*. [*<* L. *cutis*, skin, + *-care*, make: see *cutis* and *-fy*.] To form skin.

**cutskins** (kūt'ti-kins), *n.* pl. Spatterdaashes. Also written *cutthskins*. [Scotch.]

**cutin** (kūt'in), *n.* [*<* L. *cutis*, the skin, + *-in*.] According to Frémy, a peculiar modification of cellulose contained in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits, together with ordinary cellulose, and forming the cuticle or

cuticular layers. *Cutin* exhibits under a microscope the aspect of an amorphous perforated film.

**cutinization** (kūt'it-ni-sā'shon), *n.* [*<* *cutin* + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, a modification of cell-wall by which they become impermeable to water through the presence of *cutin*. Also called *cuticularization*.

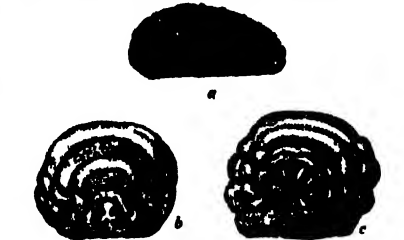
**cutinise** (kūt'it-nis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cutinised*, ppr. *cutinising*. [*<* *cutin* + *-ise*.] Same as *cuticularise*.

**cutipunctor** (kūt-ti-pungk'tor), *n.* [*<* L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + NL. *punctor*, < L. *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, puncture: see *puncture*, *point*.] A surgical instrument for puncturing the skin. E. H. Knight.

**cutis** (kūt'is), *n.* [L., the skin, = E. *hide*², *q. v.*] 1. The skin in general; a skin.—2. The true skin, corium, or derma underlying the cuticle or scarf-skin. See cut under *skin*.—3. A firmer tissue of some fungi, forming an outer covering.—*Cutis asserina*, literally, goose-skin; goose-skin; horripilation; a contracted, roughened state of the skin arising from cold, fright, etc. See *asserina*.—*Cutis vera*, the true skin, corium, or derma.

**cutisector** (kūt-ti-sek'tor), *n.* [*<* L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *sector*, a cutter: see *sector*.] A knife, consisting of a pair of parallel adjustable blades, used for making thin sections in microscopy. E. H. Knight.

**Outiterebra** (kūt'ti-te-reb'rg), *n.* [NL. (Clark, 1815), also contr. *Outerebra*, < L. *cutis*, skin, + *terebra*, a borer, < *tere*, bore.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Cestridae*, the species of which



Larva of *Cutiterrebra cuniculi*. a, side view, natural size; b, anal end, enlarged; c, head end, enlarged.

infest the male genitals of squirrels, rabbits, and other animals. *C. emaculator* is an example, so called from the effect it produces.

**cutitis** (kūt'ti'tis), *n.* [*<* L. *cutis*, skin, + *-itis*.] Cytitis. *Dunghison*.

**cutlacet**, *n.* See *cutlas*.

**cutlas, outlas** (kut'lās), *n.* [Formerly also *cuttolas*, *cutlase* (also *courtolas*, *cuttle-ax*, and *cuttal-ax*, in simulation of *cuttal* and *ax*), perhaps with some thought of a battle-ax], E. dial. also *cutlass*; < F. *coutelas* (= It. *coltellaccio*, dial. *coltellao*, < OF. *coutel*, *cutel*, F. *cousteau* (> E. *cutto*) = It. *coltello*, a knife, dagger, < L. *cutellus*, a knife, dim. of *cutis*, a knife, > AS. *cuter*, E. *colter*, *couiter*, the knife of a plow, and (through *cutellus*) E. *cutler*, *q. v.* Not connected with *cut*.] A short sword or large knife, especially one used for cutting rather than thrusting; specifically, a curved basket-hilted sword of strong and simple make, used at sea, especially when boarding or repelling boarders.

**cutlas-fish** (kut'lās-fish), *n.* 1. The thread-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. See *hairtail*.—2. A fish of the family *Gymnotidae*, *Carapax fasciatus*.

**cutlass** (kut'lās), *n.* See *cutlas*.

**cutlase**, *n.* See *cutlas*.

**cutler** (kut'lēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *cuteler*, < AF. *cuteller*, OF. *cutelier*, mod. F. *coutelier*, < ML. *cutellarius*, a maker of knives, a soldier armed with a knife, prop. adj., < L. *cutellus*, a knife, dim. of *cutis*, a knife: see *cutis*.] Not connected with *cut*.] 1. One whose occupation is the making of knives and other cutting instruments.

Like *cutler's* poetry

Upon a knife, "Love me, and leave me not." Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1.

Their *cutlers* that make hilts are more exquisite in that art than any that I ever saw. Coryat, *Cruces*, 1. 132.

2. One who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.—*Cutler's greenstone*. See *greenstone*.

**Outleria** (kut-lā'r-i-ā), *n.* [NL., named after M. Outler, an American botanist (1742-1833).] The representative genus of *Outleriaceae*. The frond is broad and flat, cut at the margin into narrow segments, as if composed of filaments lying side by side and in some places over one another. *Antleria* and *Antleria* are borne on different fronds, both in groups, some-

ing phosphoric monoxide. Each anthracinum produces two small reproductive bodies, and each anthracinum one larger one; both escape as spores, but the female cells soon come to rest, and each assumes the form of an oosphere. *C. mellea* is a British species.

**Cutleriaceae** (kut-lér-i-á-sé-é), n. pl. [NL., < *Cutleria* + -aceae.] A small family of olive-colored algae forming a transition between *Phaeosporae* and *Phaeococci*. The genera are *Cutleria* and *Zanardinia*.

**cutlery** (kut-lér-i), n. [*Cutler* + -y.] 1. The business of a cutler.—2. Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

As absurd to make laws fixing the price of money as to make laws fixing the price of cutlery or of broadcloth. *Masoning, Hist. Eng., xxi.*

**cutlet** (kut'let), n. [Mod. E., modified in simulation of *cut* (cf. *chop*), n., in a similar sense]; = D. Dan. *køtlet* = G. *koletto* = Sw. *kotelett*, < F. *colette*, OF. *coistellet* = Pg. *coistellet*, a cutlet, lit. a little rib, dim. of *coste*, OF. *coste*, etc., < L. *costa*, a rib: see *coast*, *costa*.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut horizontally from the upper part of the leg, for broiling or frying.

Mutton cutlets, prime of meat. *Swift.*

**cutling** (kut'ling), n. [Verbal n. from \**cutle*, assumed from *cutler*, appar. regarded as *cutl-er*. Cf. *peddle* from *peddler*. Cf. also *cuttle*.] The art of cutlery. *Milton.*

**cutlins** (kut'lin), n. pl. [For \**cuttings*, < *cut* + -ing.] In *millling*, half-ground fragments of grain.

**cut-lips** (kut'lips), n. 1. A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Esoglossinae*, *Esoglossum maculiguna*; a stone-toter.—2. The hare-lipped sucker. [Mississippi valley.] See *sucker*.

**cut-lugged** (kut'lugd), a. [Sc., < *cut* + *lug*, the ear, + -ed.] Crop-eared.

**cut-mark** (kut'mark), n. A mark put upon a set of warp-threads before they are placed on the warp-beam of a loom, to mark off a certain definite length. The mark shows in the woven fabric, and serves as a measure for cutting.

**cutmi** (kut'mi), n. [Turk. *qutmi* (kutm), < Ar. *qutn*, cotton: see *cotton*.] A grade of silk and cotton made in the neighborhood of Bursa and elsewhere in Asiatic Turkey, and also in Egypt.

**cut-off** (kut'of), n. 1. That which cuts off or shortens, as a short path or cross-cut. Specifically.—2. In steam-engines, a contrivance for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has made a part of its stroke, leaving the rest of the stroke to be accomplished by the expansive force of the steam already in the cylinder. It economizes steam, and thus saves fuel. See *governor*.—3. A new and shorter channel formed for a river by the waters cutting off or across an angle or bend in its course. Cut-offs, sometimes of great extent, are continually forming in the Mississippi and other western rivers. [U. S.]

A second class [of lakes], large in numbers but small in area, is the result of cut-off and other changes of channel in the Mississippi. *Reynolds, Brk., xv. 30.*

It occasionally happens that by this constant cutting two bends approach each other, until the river cuts the narrow neck of land between them and forms a cut-off, which suddenly and materially reduces its length. *Gen. Report on Mississippi River, 1863* (rep. 1876), p. 98.

4. A slide in a delivery-spout in grain-elevators, etc., for shutting off the flow.—5. An arm on a reaper designed to support the falling grain while the platform is being cleared.—6. In *plumbing*, a connecting pipe.—*Adjustable cut-off*, a cut-off which can be adjusted to cut off steam at different positions of the piston in the stroke.—*Automatic cut-off*, a cut-off usually connected with and controlled by the governor of a steam-engine, to cut off steam at any point which will supply the requirements of the engine with reference to its varying duty.—*Slider cut-off*, a form of cut-off for a steam-valve, consisting of an independent plate sliding upon a back.

**cutose** (kut'ós), n. [*Cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + -ose.] In bot., a name applied by Frémy to the material composing the hyaline film or cuticle covering the aerial organs of plants.

**cut-out** (kut'out), n. A kind of switch employed to connect the electric wires passing through a telegraph-instrument, an electric light, etc., and cut out the instrument or the light from the circuit. A safety cut-out usually consists of a fusible wire included in the circuit and mounted upon non-combustible terminals.

**cut-pile** (kut'pli), n. Having a pile or nap composed of fibers or threads standing erect, produced by shaving the surface so as to cut the loops of thread: said of a textile fabric. The heavier Indian and Levantine rugs, Wilton and Axminster carpets, ordinary velvet, and velveteen are cut-pile goods.

**cutpurses** (kut'pürs), n. [ME. *cutpurses*, *cutpurses*; < *cut*, v., + obj. *purses*.] One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents (a practice said to have been common when men were purges at their griddles); hence, a pickpocket.

A cutpurses of the empire and the rule; That from a shelf the precious diadem stole, And put it in his pocket! *Shak., Hamlet, III. 4.*

**cutra** (kut'rä), n. A Turkish weight for indigo, equal to 138 pounds 15 ounces avoirdupois.

**cutted** (kut'ed), p. a. Obsolete or dialectal past participle of *cut*. Specifically—(a) Short in speech; curt; laconic.

Be your words made, good Sir! of Indian ware, That you allow me them by so small rate? Or do you cutteth Spartans imitate? *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 549).

(b) Sharp in speech; tart; peevish; querulous. She's grown so cutted, there's no speaking to her. *Middleton, Women Beware Women, III. 1.*

**cuttela**, n. See *cutlas*.

**cutter** (kut'er), n. [*Cutler*, a barber; < *cut* + -er.] 1. One who cuts or hews; one who shapes or forms anything by cutting.

A skillful cutter of diamonds and pollisher of gems. *Boyle, Works, V. 38.*

Specifically—(a) Formerly, an officer in the English exchequer whose office it was to provide wood for the tallies, and to cut on them the sums paid. See *tally*. (b) In *tailoring*, one who measures and cuts out cloth for garments, or cuts it according to measurements made by another. (c) A bully; a bravo; a swaggering fellow; a sharper; a robber. Also *cutler*.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st by *cutter's* law we are bound to relieve one another. *Rowley, Match at Midnight.*

He with a crew went forth Of lucky cutters stout and bold, And robbed in the North.

*True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 356).

Because thou art a miscreant bird, and despoil'st thine own natural lineage, and rustest in unpaid silks and velvets, and keepest company with gallants and cutters, must we lose our memory for that? *Scott, Monastery, xxvii.*

2. That which cuts; an instrument or tool, or a part of one, that cuts: as, a straw-cutter; the cutters of a boring-machine.

Stewpans and saucopans, cutters and moulds, without which a cook of spirits . . . declares it utterly impossible that he can give you anything to eat. *Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, IV. 2.*

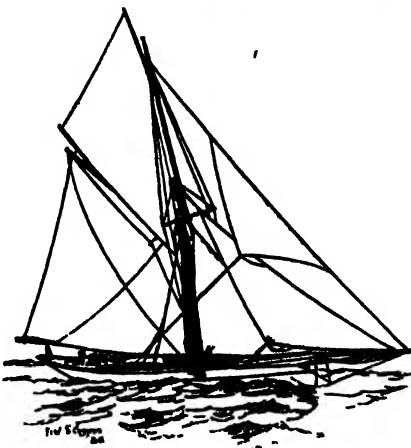
Specifically—(a) The broad chisel-edge of a center-bit, lying between the nicker, or outer knife-edge, and the center, or pin. (b) A knife or an indenting-tool used in testing the explosive pressure of powder in large guns. See *pressure-gauge*. (c) In *diamond-cutting*, a wooden hand-tool in which that one of two diamonds undergoing cutting which is least advanced is cemented. The other stone is cemented in the setter, and the two are then rubbed together. (d) A wad-punch. *E. H. Knight.* (e) An upright chisel on an anvil, a back-iron. *E. H. Knight.* (f) A file-chisel. *E. H. Knight.* (g) In *apt.*, a cutter. (h) A fore tooth that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; an incisor.

The other teeth (the cutters and dog teeth) have usually but one root. *Boyle, Works, V. 38.*

3. *Naut.*: (a) A double-banked boat used by ships of war.

I hoisted out the cutter, and manned her with an officer and seven men. *Cook, Voyages, III. II. 2.*

(b) A small vessel with a single mast, a mainsail, a fore-and-aft, and a jib set to bowsprit end. Cutter-yachts are sloop-rigged vessels, and the name is now generally applied to



Cutter-yacht.

sloops of considerable draft and comparatively small beam.—4. A small light sloop, with a single seat for one or two persons, usually drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

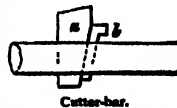
Sleighs are swarming up and down the street, of all sorts and sizes, from the huge omnibuses with their thirty passengers to the light, airy painted cutters, with their solitary, far-capped tenants. *The Upper Ten Thousand, p. 4.*

In *mining*: (a) A joint or crack, generally one which intersects or crosses a better-defined system of cracks or joints in the same rock. (b) In *coal-mining*, the system of joint-planes in the coal which is of secondary importance, being not so well developed as another set called the *back*, *face*, or *cleat* of the coal: generally used in the plural: as, backs and cutters.—6. In *mineral*, a crack in the substance of a crystal, which destroys or greatly lessens its value as a lapidary's stone.—7. A soft yellow malmbrick, used for face-work, from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down.—8. In a weavers' loom, the box which contains the quills.—Backs and cutters. See *back*.—Drum cutter, an elliptical or oblong outer-head, so placed on the shaft that it rotates in a circular path; a wabbler. *E. H. Knight.*—*Reconstric* cutter. (a) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. It is formed like a drill-stock, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (b) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent motion of its own on the slide-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the eccentric chuck (which see, under *chuck*).—Hanging cutter, in some plows, a cutter which depends from the plow-beam.—Mill-board cutter. See *mill-board*.—Revenue cutter, a light-armed government vessel commissioned for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the customs regulations. Formerly the vessels for the protection of the United States revenue were cutter-rigged, but now the name is applied indiscriminately, although almost all the revenue vessels are steamers, and the few remaining sailing vessels are schooner-rigged.—Rigging-cutter, an apparatus for cutting the rigging of sunken vessels, to remove the masts, etc., lest they should interfere with navigation.

**cutter** (kut'er), v. [*E. dial.*, appar. a var. of *quitter*, equiv. to *whither*, speak low, murmur: see *quitter*, *whither*.] I. *trans.* To speak low; whisper; murmur, as a dove.

II. *trans.* To fondle. [Prov. Eng.]

**cutter-bar** (kut'er-bär), n. In *mech.*: (a) The bar of a boring-machine which carries the cutter *a* in a slot formed diametrically through the bar, the cutty being fixed by a key *b*, as shown in the figure. In the special form of boring-machine called *boring mill*, two or more cutters are arranged around a traversing boring-block carried by the bar (in this instance called *boring-bar*), the block being moved by a screw parallel with the bar. (b) The reciprocating bar of a mowing-machine or harvester, carrying the knives or cutters.



Cutter-bar.

**cutter-grinder** (kut'er-grin'där), n. A tool or machine adapted for grinding cutters of any kind, as the knives of mowing-machines, or the rotary cutters used in milling, gear-cutting, etc. It consists of a grindstone or emery-wheel, or a combination of such stones or wheels mounted on spindles, and driven by appropriate mechanism.

**cutter-head** (kut'er-head), n. A rotating head or stock, either shaped and ground to form a cutter, or so devised that bits or blades can be attached to it, used with planing-, grooving-, and molding-machines, etc.

**cutter-stock** (kut'er-stok), n. A head or holder in which a cutting-tool is secured, as in a lathe.

**cutthroat** (kut'thröt), n. and a. [*Cut*, v., + obj. *throat*.] I. n. 1. A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

The wretched city was made a prey to robbers and cutthroats. *Frederic, Caesar, p. 74.*

2. The mustang grape of Texas, *Vitis cordifolia*: so called from its acrid taste. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—3. A dark lantern in which there is generally horn instead of glass, and so constructed that the light may be completely obscured. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]-4. A piece of ordnance. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

II. a. Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog, And spit upon my Jewish gaberdine, And all for use of that which is mine own. *Shak., M. of V., I. 2.*

Thou art a slave, A cut-throat slave, a bloody, treacherous slave! *Beau and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, III. 2.*

**cutthroat** (kut'thröt), v. t. [*Cutthroat*, n.] To cut the throat of. [Rare.]

Money, Arcaus, Is now a god on earth: . . . Bribes justice, cut-throats honour, does what not? *Beau and Fl., Laws of Candy, IV. 2.*

**cutting** (kut'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of *cut*, v.] 1. Penetrating or dividing by a cut, as of an edged

tool; serving to penetrate or divide; sharp.—2. Wounding or deeply affecting the feelings, as with pain, shame, etc.; satirical; severe: applied to persons or things: as, he was very cutting; a cutting remark.

But he always smiled; and audacious, cool, and cutting, and very easy, he thoroughly mankind.

*Diary*, Henrietta Temple, II 15  
He [Sedley] was reprimanded by the court of Kings Bench in the most cutting terms.

*Marsuley*, Hist Eng., v 1

The collision duly took place. . . An insulting sneer, a contemptuous taunt, met by a nonchalant but most cutting reply, were the signals.

*Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xxxiii

34. Thieving; swaggering; bullying

Wherefore have I such a company of cutting knaves to wait upon me? *Greene*, *Fraser Balaan* and *Fraser Balaan*

*Y. Love* He's turn d gallant

*E. Love* Gallant

*Y. Love* Ay, gallant, and is now call'd  
Cutting Morecraft

*Beau and Pl.*, *Scornful Lady*, v 3

Cutting-down line, in ship building a curve in the sheers-draft corresponding to the upper surface of the throats of the floors amidships, and to the under side of the keel son.

cutting (kut'ing), *n.* [*ME. cuttinge, hitting*; verbal *n.* of *cut*, *v.*] 1. A piece cut off; a slip; a slice; a clipping. Specifically—(a) A small shoot or branch cut from a plant and placed in the earth, or in sand, etc., to root and form a new plant.

Propagation by cuttings has been long known, and is abundantly simple when applied to such free-growing hardy shrubs as the willow and the gooseberry.

*London*, *Encyc. of Gardening*, p 687.

(b) A section, a thin slice used for microscopic purposes. (c) A slip cut from a newspaper or other print containing a paragraph or an article which one wishes to use or preserve.

2. An excavation made through a hill of rising ground, in constructing a road, railway, canal, etc.; the opposite of *filling*.—3. The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint with the opposite hoof while traveling.—4. A caper; a curvet.

Changes, cuttings, turnings, and agitations of the body  
*Florio*, tr. of *Montaigne's Essays*, p 228

5. In coal-mining, work done in mining or getting coal so that it may be broken down. The holing or undercutting is parallel with the stratification and at the bottom of the mass, the cutting is at right angles to this, and the effect of the two operations is to isolate a certain quantity of coal, which is afterward broken down by powder or wedges. Sometimes called *earring*.

6. *pl.* The refuse obtained from the sieve of a hutch.—7. *pl.* Bruised groats, or oats prepared for gruel, porridge, etc.—8. See the extract.

When the goods show a bright orange colour they are liked and winced in water. This process, the reduction of the reds and pinks to the depth of shade they are to have when finished, is called *cutting*.

*W. Crookes*, *Dyeing and Calico printing*, p 576

cutting-board (kut'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board used on a bench or on the lap in cutting leather or cloth.

cutting-box (kut'ing-boks), *n.* 1. A machine in which hay, straw, corn-stalks, etc., are cut into short pieces as feed for cattle.—2. In diamond-cutting, a box into which the diamond-dust falls when the diamonds which are cemented into the cutter and setter are rubbed against each other.

cutting-compass (kut'ing-kum'pas), *n.* A compass one of the legs of which carries a cutter, used for making washers, wads, disks, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

cutting-engine (kut'ing-en'jin), *n.* In silk-manuf., a machine for cutting refuse or floss silk, after it has been disentangled and straightened, into short lengths that may be worked upon cotton-machinery.

cutting-file (kut'ing-fil), *n.* The toothed cutter of a gear-cutting engine. *E. H. Knight*.

cutting-gage (kut'ing-gāj), *n.* A tool having a lancet-shaped knife, for cutting veneers and thin wood.

cutting-line (kut'ing-lin), *n.* In bookbinding, a sketch-line drawn on a folded sheet of book-paper, showing where the cutting-knife will trim the margin.

cutting-lipper (kut'ing-lip'er), *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the tribe *Chondrostomi* or subfamily *Chondrostominae*, having trenchant jaws.

cuttingly (kut'ing-li), *adv.* In a cutting manner.

cutting-nippers (kut'ing-nip'ers), *n. pl.* A pair of nippers with sharp jaws especially adapted for cutting. The cutters may be placed either parallel to the axis or at various angles with it. Also *cutting-pliers*.

cutting-plane (kut'ing-plān), *n.* A carpenter's smoothing-plane. *E. H. Knight*.

cutting-pliers (kut'ing-pli'ers), *n. pl.* Same as *cutting-nippers*.

cutting-press (kut'ing-pres), *n.* 1. A screw-press or a fly-press used in cutting shapes or planchets from strips of metal.—2. In bookbinding, a wooden screw-press of small size to which is attached a knife sliding in grooved bearings, used for trimming single books. Also called *plow-press* or *plow and press*.

cutting-punch (kut'ing-punch), *n.* A punch with a circular face for cutting grommet-holes in sails, disks or wads from leather, cloth, metal, etc., tongue-holes in leather straps, and for various similar uses.

cutting-shoe (kut'ing-shō), *n.* A horseshoe having nails on one side only; a feather-edge shoe: used for horses that cut or interfere. *E. H. Knight*.

cutting-spade (kut'ing-spād), *n.* A sharp flat implement, resembling a broad thin chisel, fixed to a pole ten feet or more in length, used to cut the blubber from a whale. *C. M. Seamon*, *Marine Mammals*.

cutting-thrust (kut'ing-thrust), *n.* A tool for making grooves in the sides of boxes, etc.

cuttle<sup>1</sup> (kut'l), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also cuttel*; *ME. cotul, cotull, codull, rodulle*, *< AS. cudele*, the cuttlefish (*L. sepia*); also called *sdas-scite*, lit. ooze-discharger, with reference to its discharge of sepia. The change to *cuttle* may have been due to association with *cuttle*<sup>2</sup>, a knife, or with *cut*, with reference to the shape of the cuttlebone. (*cf. W. morylloll*, the cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife (*< mor, sea, + cylloll*, knife); *F. dial. rousteau* (*F. rousteau* de mer, cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife.) 1. A cuttlefish.

It is somewhat strange, that . . . only the blood of the cuttle should be as black as ink

*Bacon*

Shel fish they eat, and the cuttle, whose blood, if I may so term it, is like ink a delicate food, and in great request

*Sandys*, *Travels*, p 64

2. Cuttlebone.

cuttle<sup>2</sup> (kut'l), *n.* [*OF. coutel, cuttel*, a knife: see *cuttl*, *cutler*, *cutlas*. *cf. cutting*.] 1. A knife, especially one used by cutpurse or pick-pockets.

Dismembering himself with a sharp cuttle  
*Ep. Bale*, *English Votaries*, II 2

2. Same as *cutter*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (c).

I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy cuttle with me

*Shak*, 2 *Men. IV*, II 4

cuttle<sup>3</sup> (kut'l), *v. t.* [*Var. of cuttle<sup>2</sup>, q. v.*] To talk; chat.

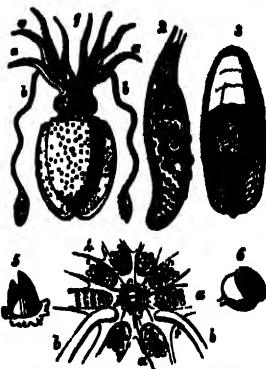
I have been to town on purpose to wait on him, recollecting how you used to cuttle over a bit of politics with the old Marquis

*Walpole*, *Letters*, II 55

cuttlebone (kut'l-bōn), *n.* The internal plate of *Sepia officinalis*, consisting of a friable calcareous substance, formerly much used in medicine as an absorbent, but now chiefly for polishing wood, paint, varnish, etc., and for pounce and tooth-powder. A cuttlebone is often hung in the cage of canaries, its slightly saline taste being relished by the birds and acting as a gentle stimulus to their appetite, and its substance affording lime for the shells of their eggs. Also called *apocot*. See *cut* under *Dibranchiata*.

cuttlefish (kut'l-fish), *n.* [*< cuttle<sup>1</sup> + fish<sup>1</sup>*; *cf. D. kuttelisch* (Kilian; now *inkfish*),

cephalopodous mollusk, with a depressed body, enclosed in a sac. The shorter arms or feet, eight in number, covered with four rows of suckers or tentacles, are arranged around the mouth, and from the midst of them extend two long tentacles, also furnished with disks. These members the animal uses in walking, for attaching itself to objects, and for seizing its prey. A tube or funnel exists below the head and leads from the gills, through which the water admitted to these organs is expelled; and the creature, by ejecting the water with force, can dart backward with amazing velocity. In a sac on the back of the mantle there is a light, porous, calcareous shell formed of thin plates; this is the cuttlebone or sepist, corresponding to the calamary or open of the squid. (See *calamary*.) The cuttlefish has the power of ejecting a black, ink-like fluid, the sepia of artists (see *sepia*), from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself from pursuit. From this usage the term *cuttlefish* is extended not only to all the forms of *Sepioida* and related cephalopods, but also to the octopod members of the same class. When the octopods are called cuttlefishes, the decapods are commonly distinguished as *squids*. The two figures illustrate the two principal types. See *Dibranchiata*, *ink-bag*, and *Sepia*.



1 Cuttlefish of the Decapod Type (*Sepia officinalis*); a, a', arms with suckers; b, b', end of one of the tentacles showing the suckers. 2 Cuttlebone (the internal shell). 3 Upper view of central part of animal, showing the mouth (c), arms (a, a'), and tentacles (b, b'). 4 The beak or mouth. 5 One of the suckers.

cuttlefish-bone (kut'l-fish-bōn), *n.* Same as *cuttlebone*.

cutto, cuttos (kut'ō), *n.* [*< F. coutas*, a knife: see *cutlas*.] A large knife formerly used in New England. *Barlett*.

There were no suits of knives and forks, and the family helped themselves on wooden plates, with cuttos

*S. Judd*, *Margaret*, I 2

cuttoo-plate (kut'ō-plāt), *n.* [*< "cuttoo"*, of unknown origin, + *plate*.] In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud.

cut-toothed (cut'tōthd), *a.* In bot., toothed with deep incisions.

cutty (kut'i), *a.* and *n.* [*Sc.*, also *cuttie*, etc., dim. from *cut*.] 1. *a.* 1. Cut short; short: as, a cutty spoon.

Her cutty mark o' Paisley harn Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*  
That was the only smoke permitted during the entertainment, George Warrington himself not being allowed to use his cutty pipe

*Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, xliii

2. Testy; hasty.

II. *n.*; *pl. cutties* (-iz). 1. A short spoon.

It is better to sup with a cutty than want a spoon

*Scottish proverb*.

2. A short-stemmed tobacco-pipe.

I'm no me scant o' clean pipes as to blaw wi' a brunt cutty

*Scottish proverb*.

3. A popgun. Also called *cutty-gun*.—4. The common hare, *Lepus timidus*.—5. A short, thick-set girl.—6. A slut; a worthless girl or woman; a wanton. Also *cutty-quean*.

cutty-gun (kut'i-gun), *n.* [*Sc.*] Same as *cutty*, 3.

cutty-quean (kut'i-kwēn), *n.* 1. Same as *cutty*, 3.—2. The cutty-wren. *Montagu*.

cutty-stool (kut'i-stōl), *n.* 1. A low stool.—2. A seat in old Scottish churches in which acknowledged female offenders against chastity were placed during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

cutty-wren (kut'i-ren), *n.* The wren. *Montagu*.

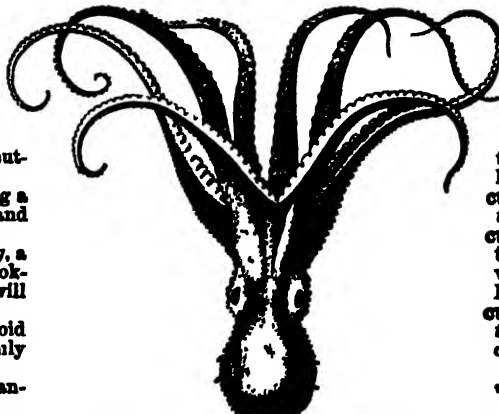
cutwal (kut'wāl), *n.* [*< Hind. and Per. kotwal*, the chief officer of police, *Mahratta kotwal*, the village watchman and messenger.] In the East Indies, the chief police officer of a city.

cutwater (kut'wā'tēr), *n.* [*< cut*, *v.*, + *obj. water*.] 1. The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water. Also called *false stem*.

It [a shot] struck against the head of a bolt in the cutwater of the Dartmouth ship, and went no further.

*Wainthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II 222

2. The lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed up the stream, so as more effectually to resist the action of the water, ice, etc.—3. The ramorbill, or black skimmer, *Rhyacochaete nigra*.



Cuttlefish of the Octopod Type (*Octopus inornatus*).

G. kuttelisch, both prob. of E. origin.] A cephalopod; specifically, a cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* and family *Sepiidae*; a dibranchiate



**cutworm** (kut'wôrd), *n.* A name applied to various common marine algae, such as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*.  
**cut-work** (kut'wôrk), *n.* and *a.* 1. In embroidery, appliqué work: so called because the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.—2. The earliest form of lace; fine needlework upon linen or silk from which a part of the background was cut away, leaving the design pierced. See *lace*.

This comes of wearing  
Scarlet, gold lace, and outworks!  
B. Jonson, Devil in an Ass, III. 1.

## II. a. Made of cut-work.

It grazed on my shoulder, takes me away six puris of an Italian cut-work band I wore.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, IV. 4.

**cutworm** (kut'wôrm), *n.* A name given to a large number of lepidopterous larvae belonging to the family *Noctuidæ*. They hide during the day under some shelter or beneath the surface of the



a, larva of *Agrotis megeroma*; b, c, moth and larva of *Agrotis scenedra*. (All natural size)

ground, and come forth at night to cut off, just above or just below the surface, all sorts of tender plants, but particularly maize, cabbage, and melons. Some, like *Agrotis megeroma*, climb on vines and young trees and eat out the buds. *Agrotis megeroma* is one of the commonest.

**cuve**, **cuve**, *r.* Obsolete spellings of *cuve*.  
**cuvette** (kū-vet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cuve*, < L. *cupa*, a tub, M.L. a cup, etc.: see *cup*.] 1. In decorative art, a portable basin of ornamental

form in pottery or porcelain, etc., especially one of the flat-bottomed vessels commonly sold with an alginate or water-pot: frequent in falience of the eighteenth century.—2. In glass-manuf., a basin for receiving the melted glass after refining, and decanting it on the table to be

rolled into a plate. In casting, the cuvette is lifted by means of gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the setting table. E. H. Knight 8. In fort., a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch; a cunette.

**Cuvieria** (kū-vi-ē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Georges Cuvier, the celebrated French naturalist.] 1. A genus of holothurians, having scales on the dorsal integument.—2. A genus of thecosomatous pteropoda, resembling *Styloka*, but having the hinder part of the shell partitioned, the fore part swollen and subcylindrical. *C. columella* is an example. Synonymous with *Cleodora*. Also *Ouviers*. Rang, 1837.—3. A genus of scalephs. Péron and Lesueur, 1807.—4. A genus of crustaceans. Desmarest, 1825.

**Cuvierian** (kū-vi-ē'ri-ān), *a.* [(Cuvier + -ian.)] In nat. Met., relating or pertaining to or named after Georges Cuvier (1769–1832), or his system of classification.

The three Cuvierian subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca. Deussen, Origin of World, p. 213

**Cuvierian organs**, in echinoderms, certain appendages of the cloaca, simple or branched, containing a viscous or solid substance. Their function is uncertain.

**Cuvieridae** (kū-vi-ē'ri-ā-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < Cuvier + -idae.] 1. A family of echinoderms.—2. A family of thecosomatous pteropoda, typified by the genus *Cuvieria*: generally referred to the family *Hyaleidae* or *Coscinidae*.

**cuvy** (kū'vi), *n.*; pl. *cuvies* (-vies). A kind of seaweed, the devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata*. (Okeney.)

The Okeney help-man have assigned peculiar names to each, calling the ordinary *Laminaria digitata* *cuvy*.

Harvey, Phytologia Britannica.

**Cusco bark**, **Cusco china**. Same as **Cusco bark** (which see, under *bark*).

**Cwmry**, *n.* pl. Same as *Cymry*.

**cwt**. An abbreviation compounded of *c.* for Latin *centum*, hundred, and *wt.* for English *weight*, used for *hundredweight*.

**Cy**. The chemical symbol of *cyanogen*.

**-cy**. [(1) Of ult. L. origin: formerly also *-cie*, M.E. *-cie*, OF. *-cie*, F. *-cie*, *-ce*, etc.; often an extension of *-ce* (q. v.), resting more directly upon the orig. L. *-cia* or *-cia*; as *innocence*, *innocency*, *convenience*, *conveniency*, etc. (see *-ancy*, *-ency*), so *fallacy*, M.E. *fallace*, < F. *fallace*, < L. *fallacia*, etc.; ult. or directly < L. *-cia*, or *-cia*, a termination of abstract nouns, < *-ia* (as *-tia*, pp. suffix, or *-tia*), pp. suffix, or *-cia*, + *-ia*, a fem. formative. From meaning 'condition,' the termination has now come to signify, in many newly formed words, 'office'; as in *captaincy*, *curacy*, *lieutenancy* (the final *t* is merged in *-ry* = *-tia*), *chaplaincy*, *cornetcy*, etc. (2) Of ult. Gr. origin: < F. *-cie*, etc., L. *-cia*, < Gr. *-cia*; as in *fancy*, Gr. *phantasia*; < F. *-cie* (pron. *-ne*), < Gr. *-ria*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*; < F. *-cie*, < Gr. *-relia*, as in *neurocracy*; < Gr. *-relia*, as in *piracy*; etc.] A termination of nouns, chiefly abstract, of various origin, often associated with or derived from adjectives in *-ant*<sup>1</sup>, *-ent*, or *-ate*<sup>1</sup>. See the etymology.

**cyamid** (si'-a-mid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cyamidae*.

**Cyamidae** (si'-a-mi'-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cyamus* + *-idae*.] A family of lemodipodous, edriophthalmous crustaceans, formed for the reception of the cephalopod of the genus *Cyamus*, the species of which are parasitic chiefly on whales, and are known as *whale-lice*.

**Cyamus** (si'-a-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῡαμος*, a bean.] The typical and only genus of lemodipodous crustaceans of the family *Cyamidae*; the whale-lice. *Cyamus ceti* has a broad flat body with a rudimentary abdomen.

**cyan** (si'-an), *n.* Same as *cyanogen*.

**Cyanæa**, *n.* [NL.] See *Cyanæa*.

**Cyanamide** (si'-an'-a-mid or -mid), *n.* [(*cyan* + *-amide*).] A white crystalline body (CN.NH<sub>2</sub>) prepared by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chloride.

**cyanate** (si'-a-nāt), *n.* [(*cyan* + *-ate*).] A salt of cyanic acid.

**cyan-blue** (si'-an-blū), *n.* [(*Gr. κῡαρος*, dark-blue, + *E. blue*).] A greenish-blue color; the color of the spectrum from .505 to .487 micron, or of such light mixed with white.

**Cyanes** (si'-ā-nēs), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cyanæus*, dark-blue: see *cyanæus*.]

The typical genus of the family *Cyanæidae*. The tentacles are bundled beneath the thick lobed disk, and there are 8 radial and as many intermediate gastric pouches, breaking up into small ramifications near the ends of the marginal lobes. *C. arctica* is the common large red jelly fish of the coast of the United States attaining a diameter of a foot or more. It is capable of stinging severely.

Also *Cyanæa*.

**cyanean** (si'-ā-nē-an), *a.* [(*L. cyaneus*, dark-blue (see *cyanæus*), + *-an*).] Of an azure color; cerulean. Pennant.

**Cyaneula** (si'-ā-nē-ū-lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυανέω*, dark-blue, + L. dim. *-ula*.] A genus of

silviline birds related to the redstarts (*Erythraeus*), containing the bluestarts, as *C. cyaneus* of

Europe, Asia, and North America. C. L. Brehm, 1838. See cut under *bluestart*.

**cyaneid** (si'-ā-nē-id), *n.* A jellyfish of the family *Cyaneidae*.

**Cyaneidae** (si'-ā-nē-id-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cyaneus* + *-idae*.] A family of *Decapoda*, typified by the genus *Cyanea*, with a simple cross-shaped mouth, surrounded by four adradial folded mouth-arms. The gastric cavity has 16 or 22 broad radial pouches and branched caudal apertures, with no diaphragm; there are 8 or 16 marginal bodies, and 8 or more long hollow tentacles. Also *Cyaneide*.

**cyaneous** (si'-ā-nē-us), *a.* [(*L. cyaneus*, < Gr. *κυανέω*, dark-blue, < *κυανός*, a dark-blue substance (supposed to be blue steel), lapis-lazuli, the blue corn-flower, sea-water, etc., as adj. dark-blue.]. Azure-blue; cerulean.

**cyanhidrosis** (si'-ā-ni-dro'-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυανός*, dark-blue, + *ιδρώς*, sweat.]. In pathol., blue sweat. Daugheson.

**cyanhidric** (si'-ā-ni-dri'-k), *a.* [(*cyan* + *hydro* + *-ic*).] In chem., hydrocyanic; prussic.

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The typical genus of the family *Cyanocittidae*. The tentacles are bundled beneath the thick lobed disk, and there are 8 radial and as many intermediate gastric pouches, breaking up into small ramifications near the ends of the marginal lobes. *C. arctica* is the common large red jelly fish of the coast of the United States attaining a diameter of a foot or more. It is capable of stinging severely.

Also *Cyanæa*.

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The term is used with great latitude by different writers, sometimes covering all the American blue jays, and sometimes restricted to one or another group of the same, exchanging places with *Cyanocorax*, *Cyanogarrulus*, *Cyanocitta*, *Cyanurus*, etc. Its type is the common crested blue jay of the United States, *C. cristata*. *C. stelleri* is Steller's jay of western North America, which runs into several local races.

**Cyanocorax** (si'-a-nok'-o-raks), n. [NL. (Boie, 1836), < Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *korax*, raven, crow.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

**Cyanoderma** (si'-a-nō-dēr-mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *derma*, skin.] In *pathol.*, same as *cyanosis*.

**Cyanogarrulus** (si'-a-nō-gar'-ō-lus), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *L. garrulus*, chattering.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

**Cyanogen** (si'-an'-ō-jen), n. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *γεν*, producing: see *gen*.] Chemical symbol Cy. A compound radical, CN, composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon. This radical cannot exist free, but the double radical ( $C_2N_2$ ) exists as a gas called *cyanogen*. It is a gas of a strong and peculiar odor, resembling that of crushed peach-leaves, and burning with a rich purple flame. Under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid; and it is highly poisonous and irreparable. It is obtained by heating dry mercury cyanide. It unites with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements, and also with the metals, forming cyanides. In combination with iron it forms pigments of a dark-blue color, variously called Prussian blue, Chinese blue, Berlin blue, and Turnbull's blue. Also *cyan*.

**Cyanometer** (si'-a-nom'-e-ter), n. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *μετρον*, a measure.] A meteorological instrument contrived by Saussure for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as in the sky. It consists of a band of patchboard divided into fifty-one numbered compartments, each of which is painted of a different shade of blue, beginning at one end with the deepest shade, formed by a mixture of black, and ending with the faintest, formed by a mixture of white. The hue of the object is measured by its correspondence with one of these shades.

**Cyanometry** (si'-a-nom'-e-tri), n. [As *cyanometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of intensity of blue light, especially of the blue of the sky: as, "*cyanometry* and polarization of sky-light." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII, 481.

**Cyanopathy** (si'-a-nop'-a-thi), n. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Same as *cyanosis*.

**Cyanophyceae** (si'-a-nō-fis'-ē-s), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *φυκος*, seaweed: see *Phycous*.] A name frequently used for *Cryptophyceae*.

**Cyanophyl**, **cyanophyll** (si'-an'-ō-fil), n. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyll*.] A name given by Frémy to a blue substance developed in the analysis of chlorophyll. See *chlorophyll*.

**Cyanose** (si'-a-nōs), n. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue.] Same as *cyanosis*.

**Cyanosed** (si'-a-nō-sēd), a. [< *cyanose* + *-ed*.] In *pathol.*, exhibiting *cyanosis*; of a bluish color from defect of circulation.

**Cyanosis** (si'-a-nō-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a blue or more or less livid color of the surface of the body, due to imperfect circulation and oxygenation of the blood; the blue jaundice of the ancients. In its worst form it is due to a congenital malformation of the heart, in which the foramen between the right and left auricles remains open after birth instead of closing up. Also *cyanopathy*, *cyanoderma*, *cyanochroa*, *blue disease*.

**Cyanotite** (si'-an'-ō-tit), n. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *-itis*.] Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanose*, *chalcocyanite*.

**Cyanospiza** (si'-a-nō-spi'-s), n. [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *ορνίς*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A genus of American finches, of small size, with moderate bill, and blue or richly variegated coloration: now usually called *Passerina*.

It contains the common indigo bird of the United States (*C. cyanea*), the lazuli finch (*C. americana*), the nonpareil, incomparable, or pape (*C. rufa*), etc. See cut under *medium bird*.

**Cyanotic** (si'-a-nō-tik), a. [< *cyanosis*: see *-otic*.] Pertaining to or resembling *cyanosis*; affected with *cyanosis*.

**Cyanotis** (si'-a-nō-tis), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *οὐς* (ur-) = *E. ear*.] A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*, the only species of which is *C. rubrigastra*, of Chili.

**Cyanotrichite** (si'-a-nō-tri'-kit), n. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *τριχίτης* (trix'-i), hair, + *-ite*.] A hydrous sulphate of copper and aluminium, occurring in velvety druses of a bright-blue color. Also called *lithotrite*.

**Cyanotype** (si'-an'-ō-tip), n. [< *cyan* (ide) + *-type*.] A photographic picture obtained by the use of a cyanide.

**Cyanurate** (si'-a-nū'-rāt), n. [< *cyanur* (ide) + *-ate*.] A salt of cyanuric acid.

**Cyanuret** (si'-an'-ō-rēt), n. [< *cyanogen* + *-uret*.] A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound; a cyanide.

**Cyanuric** (si'-a-nū'-rik), a. [< *cyanogen* + *-uric*.] In *chem.*, used only of an acid ( $C_3H_3N_3O_3$ ), the product of the decomposition of the solid cyanogen chloride by water, of the soluble cyanates by dilute acids, of urea by heat, of uric acid by destructive distillation, etc. It is colorless, inodorous, and has a slight taste. It is a tri-basic acid, and its salts are termed cyanurates.

**Cyanurus** (si'-a-nū'-rus), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + *οὐρα*, tail.] A genus of American blue jays. The common crested blue jay is often called *C. cristatus*. See *Cyanocitta*. Also *Cyanura*.

**Cyar** (si'-ār), n. [NL., < Gr. *κνῆρα*, a hole.] The internal auditory meatus.

**Cyathaxonia** (si'-a-thak-sō'-ni-s), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyathos*, a cup, + *ἀξων*, an axle, axis.] The typical genus of fossil stone-corals of the family *Cyathaxoniidae*. *Mitchell*, 1846.

**Cyathaxoniidae** (si'-a-thak-sō'-ni'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyathaxonia* + *-idae*.] A family of rugose tetracoraline stone-corals, having a simple corallum, well-developed septa, and open interspersal spaces. It ranges from the Paleozoic to the present age. The corallum is simple, with a deep calice, exhibiting the tetramerous arrangement in the well-developed septa with open loculi lacking dissepiments or tabulae. They resemble the *Turbinolidae*, and comprise the only extant rugose corals.

**Cyathes** (si'-ath'-ē-s), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyathos*, a cup, < *κύπελλον*, contain.] A genus of arborescent ferns, order *Polypodiaceae*. It is characterized by having the spores, which are borne on the back of the frond, inclosed in a cup-shaped indusium. There are many species scattered over the tropical regions of the world. Some have short stems, but in others they reach a height of 40 or 50 feet. The stems are crowned with a beautiful head of large fronds. *C. medullaris*, a fine bi-pinnate or tripinnate species of New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, and known in gardens as a noble tree-form of comparatively hardy character, furnishes in its native country a common article of food. The part eaten is the soft, pulpy, medullary substance which occupies the center of the trunk, and which has some resemblance to sago. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses for decorative purposes.

**Cyathococcus** (si'-ath'-ō-s'-shius), a. [< *Cyathos* + *-coccus*.] Resembling or pertaining to ferns of the genus *Cyathos*.

**Cyathi**, n. Plural of *cyathus*.

**Cyathia**, n. Plural of *cyathum*.

**Cyathiform** (si'-a-thi'-fōrm), a. [= *F. cyathiforme*, < *L. cyathus* (see *cyathus*), a ladle, a cup, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top. In bot., applied to cup-shaped organs, as to the circular crown of the flower of *Nerium*, also to cup-shaped organs in lower cryptogams. In *entom.*, applied to joints of the antennae, etc. when they are more or less obconical, and hollowed at the ends.

**Cyathium** (si'-ath'-i-um), n.; pl. *cyathia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *kyathos*, a cup.] In bot., a name occasionally given to the peculiar monoclous inflorescence of *Euphorbia*, consisting of a cup-like involucre inclosing several naked male flowers, each consisting of a single stamen, and a single naked pistillate flower.

**Cyathocrinidae** (si'-a-thi'-krin'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyathocrinus* + *-idae*.] A family of crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Cyathocrinus*. It embraces fistulatus crinoids with a digellic base, globose calyx, radials with horsehoe like lateral facets, supporting at least two brachials, but frequently several more, and the arms have no true pinnales, but branches in regular succession to their tips. The species lived in the Paleozoic seas.

**Cyathocrinite** (si'-a-thok'-ri-nit), n. [< NL. *cyathocrinites*, < Gr. *kyathos*, a cup, + *κρίν*, a lily, + *-ites*.] A crinoid of the family *Cyathocrinidae*.

**Cyathocrinus** (si'-a-thok'-ri-nus), n. [NL., originally *Cyathocrinites*: see *cyathocrinites*.] A genus of fossil crinoids or encrinites, ranging from the Silurian to the Permian, sometimes made type of a family *Cyathocrinidae*.

**Cyathoid** (si'-a-thoid), a. [< Gr. *kyathos*, a cup, + *-oid*, form.] Cup-shaped; cyathiform.

**Cyatholith** (si'-ath'-ō-lith), n. [< Gr. *kyathos*, a cup, + *λίθος*, stone.] A form of coccolith.

When viewed sideways or obliquely, however, the *cyatholiths* are found to have a form somewhat resembling that of a shirt-stud. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Microsc.*, § 408.

**Cyathophyllidae** (si'-a-thō-fil'-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyathophyllum* + *-idae*.] A family of Paleozoic stone-corals, of the group *Rugosa* or *Tetracoralia*, having symmetrically arranged septa

in groups of multiples of four. The species are known as *cup-corals*, and constitute the largest and most important family of the rugose corals. The corallum is simple or compound, with more or less interrupted septa which do not form complete laminae from top to bottom of the visceral chamber, and the loculi are more or less interrupted by dissepiments. Tabulae are always present. The genera are numerous, and all Paleozoic. The family is divided by Edwards and Halmes into two subfamilies, *Cyathophyllinae* and *Saprininae*.

**Cyathophyllinae** (si'-a-thō-fil'-i-nē), n. pl. [NL., < (*Cyathophyllum* + *-inae*).] The typical subfamily of cup-corals of the family *Cyathophyllidae*.

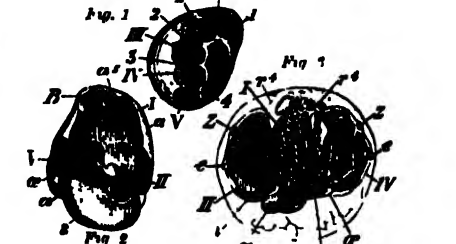
**Cyathophylline** (si'-a-thō-fil'-in), a. Of or relating to the *Cyathophyllinae* or *Cyathophyllidae*.

**Cyathophylloid** (si'-a-thō-fil'-oid), a. [< *Cyathophyllum* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Cyathophyllidae*.

Corals (*cyathophylloid* forms, with Favosites, Syringopora, &c.), abound, especially in the Cretaceous Limestone. *Geol. Encyc. Brit.*, X, 244.

**Cyathophyllum** (si'-a-thō-fil'-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *kyathos*, a cup, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf.] The typical genus of fossil cup-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidae*. *Goldschmidt*.

**Cyathosolid** (si'-a-thō-sō'id), n. [< Gr. *kyathos*, a cup, + *ζωοειδής*, like an animal: see *zoooid*.] In ascidians, an abortive first stage of the em-



Fetal *Pyrosoma giganteum*, a Compound Ascidian, highly magnified.

Fig. 1 The blastoderm divided into five segments, I, II, III, IV, V, of which the cyathosolid, I, is the largest. S, s, t, a, c, constrictions separating the other ascidioids. Fig. 2 Fetus with the ascidioids II, V, half encircling the base of the cyathosolid, I, the mouth of the cyathosolid. Fig. 3 Fetus more advanced, the mouth of the cyathosolid, I, and orifices hidden by the circle of ascidioids II, III, IV, V. In figs. 2 and 3 a, a, test, a, a, cells of the embryonic test; c, oral apertures; e, endostyle; s, s, cleistoblast; s, s, stomas; s, s, stomas; s, s, a ganglion.

bryo of certain compound ascidians, as of those of the genus *Pyrosoma*, serving only to found a colony by gemmation. See the extract.

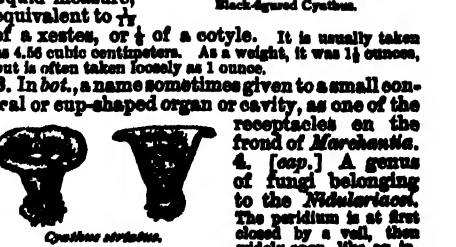
The result of the process of yolk-division is the formation of an elongated flattened blastoderm, which occupies one pole of the egg, and is converted into what I termed the *cyathosolid*, which is... a sort of rudimentary ascidian. From this, a prolongation or stolon is given off, which becomes divided by lateral constrictions into four portions, each of which gives rise to a complete ascidioid. As these increase in size, they coil themselves round the *cyathosolid*, with their oral openings outwards and their cloacal openings inwards, and thus lay the foundation of a new ascidiarium. The *cyathosolid* eventually disappears, and its place is occupied by the central cloacal cavity. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 528.

**Cyathus** (si'-a-thus), n.; pl. *cyathi* (-thi). [L., a cup or ladle, < Gr. *kyathos*, a cup or ladle: see *def.*] 1. In *Gr. anthg.*, a form of vase with a long handle, used especially for dipping, as for taking wine from the crater to pour into the oinochoe or directly into the cup. It was often made in the form of a ladle.

—2. An ancient liquid measure, equivalent to 1/10 of a sextes, or 1/4 of a coteyle. It is usually taken as 4.56 cubic centimeters. As a weight, it was 1 1/2 ounces, but is often taken loosely as 1 ounce.

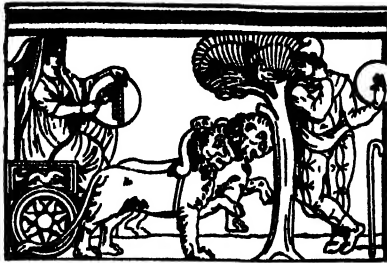
3. In bot., a name sometimes given to a small conical or cup-shaped organ or cavity, as one of the receptacles on the frond of *Marchantia*.

4. [cap.] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Microthecaceae*. The peridium is at first closed by a veil, then widely open, like an imbricated cup, which are attached beneath to the walls of the peridium by peduncles.



Black-figured *Cyathus*.

**Cybele** (sik'e-lē), n. [*L.*, < Gr. *Κυβέλη*, also written *Κυβέρα*, *L. Cybēra*.] 1. In classical myth., an earth-goddess, of Phrygian and Cretan origin, but identified by the Greeks with Rhea, daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and



Cybele and Attis.—Roman relief, 3d century A. D.

Earth, wife of Cronus or Saturn, and mother of Zeus or Jupiter—hence called the Mother of the Gods, or the Great Mother. In art, Cybele usually wears the mural crown and a veil, and is seated on a throne with her sacred lions at her feet. 2. [*N.L.*] In *soöl.*, a genus of trilobites. *Loew*, 1845.

**Cyblum** (sik'i-um), n. [*N.L.*, < *L. cyblum*, a tunny-fish, a dish made of tunny-fish salted in pieces, < Gr. *κίβυν*, the flesh of the tunny salted in (square) pieces (< *κίβος*, a cube, a piece of salt fish); cf. *κίβιστος*, a kind of tunny.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scombridae*. A number of species are natives of the seas of the East Indies, and some are much esteemed for the table. One species, *C. commersoni*, is used in a dried as well as in a fresh state.

**Cycad** (sik'ad), n. One of the *Cycadales*.  
**Cycadaceae** (sik-a-dā'sē-sē), n. pl. [*Cycas* (*Cycad*) + *-aceae*.] A very peculiar natural order of gymnospermous plants, in many particulars having affinities with the ferns, though some of the genera resemble palms in their general appearance. They are long-lived and of slow growth. The stem is rarely branched, is elongated by a terminal bud, and bears a crown of large pinnate leaves, which are circinate in vernation. The flowers are dioecious, the male flowers in terminal cones formed of scales bearing numerous one-celled anthers on the dorsal surface. The seeds are borne on the margins of altered leaves in the genus *Cycas*, and on the inner surface of the petiole scales of a cone in the other genera. The wood is without resin,



*Cycadaceae*  
a. *Encephalartos* b. *Macrozamia* c. Inflorescence of *Cycas*

and the pith large. The plants of this order inhabit India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America. There are about 60 species, in 9 genera, of which the chief are *Cycas*, *Samolus*, *Macrozamia*, *Encephalartos*, and *Dioon*. The farinaceous pith of various species is used for food, and they are frequently cultivated in hothouses for ornament or because of their curious habit. The *Cycadaceae* are found in the various geological formations, beginning with the Permian. They are exceedingly abundant in the Mesozoic, and especially in the earlier stages of that series. (See *Mesozoic*.) On this account the Mesozoic formations are sometimes classed together as representing the "age of cycads." See *Pterophyllum*, *Samolus*, *Oleaceae*, *Pteris*, *Podocarpus*.

**Cycadaceae** (sik-a-dā'sē-sē), n. In bot., belonging to or resembling the natural order *Cycadaceae*.

**Cycadiform** (sik-ad'i-fōrm), n. [*Cycas* (*Cycad*) + *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling in form the cycads.

**Cycas** (sik'as), n. [*N.L.*, < Gr. *κύκας*, orig. applied to the African coccol-palm.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Cycadaceae*, natives of Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. They are trees with simple stems, bearing a crown of crowded pinnate leaves with numerous narrow leaflets. The pollen is contained in valvate anthers on the under surface of scales, which are united into large cones. The seeds are

borne on the edges of greatly altered leaves, produced in the regular series of the ordinary leaves. The seeds of several species are made into flour for bread, and the pith of the trunk yields a coarse sago, whence the com-



*Cycas circinnalis*

(From *La Maout and Decandolle's "Traité général de Botanique"*)

mon but incorrect name of sago-palm. The species frequently cultivated in hothouses are *C. revoluta*, from China and Japan, and *C. circinnalis*, of the East Indies. The seeds of the latter are known as madu-nuta.

2. [*L. c.*] A plant of the genus *Cycas*.

**Cychia**, **cychlid**, etc. See *Cichla*, etc.

**Cycladidae** (sik-lad'i-dē), n. pl. [*N.L.*, < (*Cycas* (*Cyclad*) + *-idae*).] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cycas*: now called *Sphæridæ* (which see).

**Cyclamen** (sik'la-men), n. [*N.L.*, < Gr. *κύκλαμνος*, also *κύκλαμν*, cyclamen, appar. < *κύκλος*, a circle, referring, it is said, to the corm or bulb-like root.] 1. A small genus of bulbous primulaeaceae plants, natives of southern Europe and western Asia. They are low herbs with very hard some flowers, and are favorite greenhouse-plants. The fleshy tubers, though arid, are greedily sought after by swine; hence the vulgar name *swinebread*.

2. [*L. c.*] A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

These gay side shrines of sunny Italy where . . . gaily flower and cyclamen are renewed with every morning  
H. B. Stowe, *Agnes of Sorrento*, I

**cyclamin** (sik'la-min), n. [*Cyclamen* (*en*) + *-in*.] A vegetable principle found in the root of species of *Cyclamen*. It is white, amorphous, or in minute crystals, and has a bitter, acrid taste.

**cyclamon** (sik'la-mon), n. [*Cyclamen* (*en*) + *-on*.] In *ceram.*, a purplish-red tint of modern introduction.

**Cyclanthus** (sik-lan'thus), n. [*N.L.*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *άνθος*, a flower.] A small genus of palm-like plants, type of the natural order *Cyclanthaceae*, which is allied to the *Pandanaeae* and includes one other genus, *Cariacanthus*. The species inhabit tropical America. They have fan-shaped leaves, and unisexual flowers arranged in spiral bands around the spadix.

**Cyclarhis** (sik'la-ris), n. [*N.L.* (Swainson, 1824); also written *Cyclaris*, *Cyclarhis*, more correctly *Cyclorhis*, and strictly *Cyclorhis*; < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ῥίς*, nose.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Trogonidae*, or greenlets, with rounded nostrils. *C. cyaneris* is an example. There are some 10 species, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay.

**cyclarthrodial** (sik-lā-thrō-di-al), n. [*C. Gr.* *κύκλος*, a circle, + *άρθρῶς*, a particular kind of articulation, < *άρθρον*, articulated: see *arthrodia*.] Having the character of a rotatory diarthrosis or lateral ginglymus; of or pertaining to a cyclarthrosis: as, *cyclarthrodial* articulation; *cyclarthrodial* movement.

**cyclarthrosis** (sik-lā-thrō-sis), n. [*N.L.*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *άρθρῶς*, articulation.] In

anat., a circular or rotatory articulation, as that by means of which the head of the radius turns on the ulna, and the atlas rolls on the pivot of the axis. In the former case a circle represented by the head of the bone turns through nearly 180° upon its own center, a segment of its circumference gliding in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. In the splanchnic articulation a ring swings back and forth upon a pivot at one point inside the circumference. Also called *rotatory diarthrosis* and *lateral ginglymus*.

**cycas** (sik'as), n. [*L.*, < Gr. *κύκας*, prop. adj., round (so. *τόπος*, garment), < *κύκλος*, round. Cf. *cyclotron*.] 1. An upper tunic of ornamental character worn by women under the Roman empire, and assumed by some emperors considered effeminate, as Caligula. It was made of fine material, and had its name from the border embroidered in purple and gold which surrounded it at the bottom.

2. An outer garment similar to the surcoat, apparently circular in form, worn in the fourteenth century, especially by women. When worn by knights over their armor, it was longer behind than before, and not very close-fitting; in this use it preceded the jupon.

This . . . *cycas* was in fashion . . . only in the early half of the fourteenth century, and the *cycas* . . . with it are far from numerous.

*Blossom*, *Archæol. Jour.*, XXXV. 252.

3. [*cap.*] [*N.L.*] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cycladidae*, or *Sphæridæ*, having the shell equivalent, thin, ventricose, with external ligament and thick horny epidermis. The species are numerous in fresh water. Also called *Sphærum*.

**cyclo** (sik'lo), n. [= *F. cycle* = *Sp. It. ciclo* = *Pg. ciclo*, < *L.L. cyclois*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a ring, circle, wheel, disk, orb, orbit, revolution, period of time, collection of poems, etc., prob. contr. from *κύκλος* = *AS. wæcel*, contr. *wæcel* (> *E. wheel*, q. v.), = *Skt. chakra*, a wheel, disk, circle; prob. redupl. from a root *\*kar*, "to turn" (see in *Gr. κύκλος*, roll (> *ult. E. cylinder*, q. v.).] 1. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

The sphere  
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,  
*Cycle* and *epicycle*, orb in orb  
*Newton*, *P. L.*, viii. 84.

2. A round of years or a recurring period of time used as a larger unit in reckoning time; especially, a period in which certain astronomical phenomena go through a series of changes which recur in the corresponding parts of the next period.—3. Any long period of years; an age.

The cycle of a change sublime  
Still sweeping through.

*Whittier*, *The Reformer*.

Things exist just so long as conditions exist, whether that be a moment or a cycle.

*G. H. Lewes*, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, 1st ser., VI. ii. § 10.

4. Any round of operations or events; a series which returns upon itself; specifically, in physics, a series of operations by which a substance is finally brought back to the initial state.—5. In literature, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy and the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, or the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of medieval times, and embodied in epic or narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

Their superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those to which Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later cycles of romance furnished a model. *Hallam*, *Introduct. Lit. of Europe*, I. ii. § 27.

It is a well-known fact that many of the most popular traditional ballads, such as those of the Arthurian cycle, "Hynd Horn" and others, were simply abridgments of older metrical romances. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 421.

6. In bot.: (a) In the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement, a complete turn of the spire which is assumed to exist. (b) A closed circle or whorl of leaves.—7. In coral, a set of septa of equal length. See *septum*.

The cycles are numbered according to the lengths of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, an equal septa constitute the first cycle.

*Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 147.

8. As used by the old medical sect of Methodists, an aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, usually nine. *Dungham*.—9. [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicycle* and *tricycle*, but with ref. also to the orig. Gr. *κύκλος*, a wheel.] A bicycle or tricycle; a "wheel." [Recent.]

All the many wagons and carriages and cycles we saw above us on the modern road were being led, not driven.  
*J. and F. R. Pennell*, *Canterbury Pilgrimage*.

Carnot's cycle, the succession of operations undergone by the substance in the interior of Carnot's imaginary engine; namely, the piston is first forced down without the escape of any heat by conduction; next, heat is communicated to the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is



removed from the piston, so that there is no change of temperature; third, the conduction of heat being stopped, further pressure is removed, so that the piston rises still further; finally, heat is removed from the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is put on to the piston so as to preserve the temperature unchanged until the body in the cylinder is brought back to its original condition; or all these operations are reversed.—**Chinese cycle.** See *seer-ayenay cycle*.—**Cycle of indiction,** an arbitrary period of 15 years used in Roman and ecclesiastical history. The year A. D. 513 is taken as the first year of the first cycle.—**Cycle of the saros, or Chaldean cycle,** a period of very nearly 6,585 days, in which eclipses recur nearly in the same way.—**Heddomadal or heptal cycle,** a period of seven days or years, which was supposed, either in its multiple or submultiple, to govern many phenomena of animal life. *Dunghison.*—**Metonic cycle,** the lunar solar cycle, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, the first year of the first cycle beginning 432 B. C., June 27. It contained 19 years, of which 12 consisted of 12 lunations, and the other 7—that is to say, the 3d, 5th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 16th, and 19th—consisted of 13 lunations. At the end of the cycle the sun was in about the same position as at the beginning; in fact, 19 tropical years are 6,939.60 days, while 252 lunations are 6,939.69 days, so that there is a difference of only about 2 hours between the two. This cycle is used in ecclesiastical computations in determining the date of Easter. See *golden number*, under *golden*.—**Paschal cycle,** a period of 542 years, after which Easter falls on the same day of the year.—**Sexagenary cycle,** a cycle of 60 (years, days, hours, etc.) in use throughout the Chinese empire and the countries receiving their literature and civilization from China. It is said to have been contrived by the Emperor Hwang te, 2637 B. C. Frequently called the *Chinese cycle*.—**Solar cycle, or cycle of Sandaga,** a period of 26 years, after which the days of the week, according to the old style or Julian calendar, recur on the same days of the month.—**Sothiac cycle or period,** the canicular year, *annus sothicus*, or *annus soicus*, a period of 1,461 years, used in ancient Egypt.—**The epic cycle, in ancient Greek literature,** a series of epics collected and arranged by grammarians of the Alexandrian period, so as to present a continuous mythic history from the marriage of the first divine pair, Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), to the death of Odysseus (Ulysses). With the exception of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, only a few short passages from the poems included in this cycle have come down to us.

**cycle<sup>1</sup>** (si'ki), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cycled*, ppr. *cycling*. [*Cycle<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1. To occur or recur in cycles.

It may be that no life is found,  
Which only to one engine bound  
Falls off, but *cycle* always round.

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

2. [See *cycle<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 9.] To ride or take exercise on a bicycle or tricycle. [Recent.]

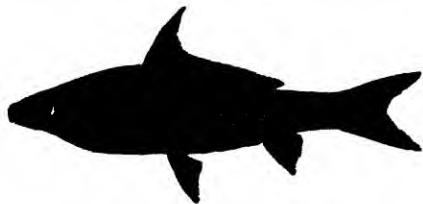
It was a mistake to suppose that cycling was only suitable for the young and active; people of all ages and conditions might enjoy the benefits of the wheel.

Nature, XXXIII, 180.

The cycling excursion may be of too extended a nature.  
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 354.

**cycle<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A false spelling of *stickle*. Fuller.  
**Cycleptus** (sik-lep-ti's), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycloptus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of catostomid fishes, typified by the genus *Cycleptus*, with a long dorsal fin, elongated body, and no interparietal fontanel.

**Cycleptus** (si-klep-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *λεπτός*, thin, fine.] The typical and only known genus of *Cycleptinae*. There is but one



Black-horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*).  
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

species, *C. elongatus*, growing to a length of 2½ feet, common in the Mississippi valley, and popularly known as the black-horse, sucker, round-mouth, powdered-sucker, sucker, and Missouri sucker.

**cyclet** (si'klet), *n.* Same as *cyclet<sup>1</sup>*, 2.

**cycli**, *n.* Plural of *cyclos*, 1.

**cyclian** (sik-li-an), *a.* [*L. cyclius*, a cycle, + *-ian*.] Same as *cyclic*.

The *Cycloids* poets, who formed the introduction and continuation to the *Iliad*, were therein as much drawn upon as Homer himself.

C. O. Muller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 415.

**cyclic** (sik'lik), *a.* [*F. cyclique* = *Sp. cíclico* = *Pg. cyclico* = *It. ciclico*, < *L. cyclicus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle; see *cyclo<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. a. 1. Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; specifically, governed by a regular law of variation, according to which the final and initial terms of the series of changes or states are identical.

All the *cyclic* heavens around me span

Mrs. Browning, *Drama of Elfrida*.

2. Connected with a literary cycle: specifically applied to certain ancient Greek poets (some-

times inclusive of Homer) who wrote on the Trojan war and the adventures of the heroes connected with it. See *cyclo<sup>1</sup>*, 5.

The *cyclic* aspect of a nation's literary history has been so frequently observed that any reference to it involves a truism.

Sedgwick, *Vict. Poets*, p. 281.

3. In *anc. metric*, delivered more rapidly than usual, so as to occupy only three times or more instead of four: used to note certain dactyls and anapaests. Thus, a *cyclic dactyl* is equivalent in time to a trochee, and a *cyclic anapest* to an iambus.—**Cyclic axis** of a cone of the second order, a line through the vertex perpendicular to the circular section of the cone. Boole, 1852.—**Cyclic chord.** See *chord*.—**Cyclic dyad.** See *dyad*.—**Cyclic flower,** a flower in which the parts are arranged in distinct whorls.—**Cyclic planes** of a cone of the second order, the two planes through one of the axes which are parallel to the planes of the circular section of the cone.—**Cyclic region, in geom.,** a region within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region.

II. *n.* A cyclic poem.

The whole multitudinous people, divine and human, of the whole Greek *cyclic* seem to me as if sculptured in a half relief upon the black marble wall of their fate.

S. Lanier, *The English Novel*, p. 88.

**Cyclon** (sik'li-kō), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. cyclon*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, circular; see *cyclo<sup>1</sup>*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the sixth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera*; a group of phytophagous terrestrial beetles with mostly rounded bodies, whence the name, belonging to the modern group *Phytophaga*, and to such families as *Cassididae*, *Hispidae*, *Chrysomelidae*, etc. The *Cyclinae* were divided into three tribes, *Cassidinae*, *Chrysomelinae*, and *Galerinae*.

**cyclical** (sik'li-ka), *a.* [*Cyclo<sup>1</sup>* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a cycle; cyclic.

Time, *cyclical* time, was their abstraction of the Delty.

Coleridge.

2. In bot.: (a) Rolled up circularly, as many embryos. (b) Arranged in cycles or whorls; verticillate.—3. In *geom.*, recurrent in successive circles; serially circular; spiral; whorled.

We find in the nautiloid spire a tendency to pass into the *cyclical* mode of growth.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 457.

**Cyclical relation, in logic,** a relation such that, in passing from a term to the correlate, and again to the correlate of that correlate, and so on, the original term is again reached.—**Cyclical square or cube, in alg.,** a square or cube which is congruent to its base, especially with a modulus of ten.

**Cyclidæ** (sik-li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclos*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of xiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Cyclos*. The body is discoid and orbicular; the abdomen has three segments scarcely differentiated from the cephalic shield, and the cephalic limbs are nearly as in the larval stage of species of *Lumulus*. It is of Carboniferous age.

**cyclid** (si'kid), *n.* [*F. cyclide*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle; see *cyclo<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] In *geom.*, the envelop of a sphere touching three fixed spheres.

**Cyclidina** (sik-li-din-i-a), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Cyclidina* + *-ina*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate, ciliated, enterodolous infusorians. See *Cyclodinae*.

**Cyclidium** (si-kli-d'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *dim. -idium*.] A genus of holotrichous infusorians, now referred to the *Pleurotrichia*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, as *C. glaucoma*. This is one of the first animals to appear in hay-infusions in which it often swarms in countless numbers. They are extremely minute, requiring the higher powers of the compound microscope for their examination.

**Cyclifera** (si-kli-f'e-ra), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ferre* = *E. bear<sup>1</sup>*.] An order of fishes comprising ganoids with subreticular or cycloid scales: same as *Cycloganoidei*.

**cyclifying** (sik'li-fi-ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *cyclify*, < *L. cyclos*, a circle, + *-fy*.] In *geom.*, reducing to a circular form.—**Cyclifying time,** the generator of a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying plane,** a tangent plane to a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying surface,** a developable surface in which a twisted curve lies, and which, being developed into a plane, transforms the curve into a circle.

**Cyclines** (si-kin'e-j), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dana, 1852), < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-inae*.] A primary division or "legion" of cyclometopous crabs, proposed for the genus *Acanthocyclus*.

**cyclist** (si'klist), *n.* [*Cycle<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, + *-ist*.] 1. One who reckons by cycles, or believes in the cyclic recurrence of certain classes of events; specifically, one who believes in the cyclic character of meteorologic phenomena, and of political and commercial crises, and endeavors to connect them with the cyclic changes of the sun's spots.—2. [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicyclist* and *tricyclist*: see *cycle<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, 9.] One who rides a bicycle or a tricycle. Also *cyclo*.

**cyclitis** (si-kli'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, any circular body, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ciliary body.

**cyclo-**, [NL., etc., *cyclo-*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, ring; see *cyclo<sup>1</sup>*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'circle.'

**Cyclobranchia** (si-klo-brang'ki-a), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Cyclobranchiata*.

**cyclobranchian** (si-klo-brang'ki-an), *n.* [*Cyclobranchia* + *-an*.] One of the *Cyclobranchiata*.

**Cyclobranchiata** (si-klo-brang'ki-a'ta), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclobranchiatus*; see *cyclobranchiatus*.] 1. In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of gastropodous mollusks, characterized by the circular disposition of the gills, represented by the chitons and limpets.

The group as thus constituted is not now generally adopted.—2. A suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, modified from the original group by the exclusion of the chitons or polyplacophorous mollusks, and consisting only of the limpets or dooglossate gastropods. They are prosobranchiate gastropods with flat, lamellar, foliaceous gills circularly disposed around the foot, under the edge of the mantle; a lingual armature consisting of horny toothed plates (whence the name *Dooglossa*, applied by Trischel); two kidneys; no external opulatory organs; the foot large and strong, and usually flat and broad; and sometimes a dextral cervical gill. The functional gills are not modified tentacles, the true tentacles of limpets being reduced to mere papillae. See *Dooglossa*, *Patalida*.

Also *Cyclobranchia*.

**cyclobranchiate** (si-klo-brang'ki-at), *a.* [*NL. cyclobranchiatus*; see *Cyclobranchia*, a circle, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having a circle of plaited gills, as a limpet; specifically, having the characters of the *Cyclobranchiata*.

**cyclocephali**, *n.* Plural of *cyclocephalus*.

**cyclocephalic** (si'klo-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*Cyclocephalus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling a cyclocephalus.

**cyclocephalus** (si-klo-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *cyclocephali* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. In *terrol.*, a monster whose eyes are in contact or united in one.—2. The head of one suffering from hydrocephalus. *Dunghison*.

**Cyclocypetina** (si-klo-klip-i'ti-na), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycloctypus* + *-ina*.] A group of foraminifera, typified by the genus *Cyclocypetina*. The test is complanate or lenticular, having a disk of chamberlets disposed in concentric rings or acervular layers (with more or less lateral thickening), double septa, and a system of interseptal canals.

**Cyclocypetina** (si-klo-klip-i'ti-na), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycloctypus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Nummulitidae*. See *Cyclocypetina*.

**Cyclocypetina** (si-klo-klip-i'ti-na), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *L. cypetna*, *cypetna*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Cyclocypetina*.

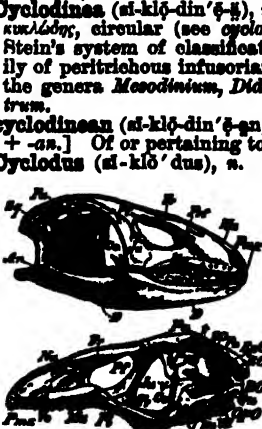
**cyclocalic** (si-klo-sal'ik), *a.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, + *καλός*, the belly, the intestines, + *-ic*.] Arranged in coils; coiled: applied to the intestines of birds when thus disposed, in distinction from *orthocolic*.

**cyclode** (si'klo-dē), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, + *δός*, way, path. Invented by Silvester, 1868.] In *geom.*, the *n*th involute of a circle.

**Cyclodinae** (si-klo-din'e-j), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circular (see *cycloid*), + *-inae*.] In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of peritrichous infusorians, represented by the genera *Mesodinium*, *Didinium*, and *Urocentrum*.

**cyclodinean** (si-klo-din'e-an), *a.* [*Cyclodinae* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Cyclodinae*.

**Cyclodus** (si-klo'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *δούς* (δόνν-) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of skinks or sand-lizards, of the family *Scincidae*, having four short 5-toed limbs, thick circular scales, a round tail, and usually eyelids. It is named from the broad spheroidal crowns of the teeth, well adapted for crushing, as shown in the side view of the skull herewith presented. The genus belongs, like most existing lizards, to the division *Ctenosaurus* or column-skills, having a well-developed



Skull of a Member of *Cyclodus*, entire and hemisected.

Articular bone; 20, basitragus; 21, basitragus; 22, columella; 23, pterygoid; 24, pterygoid; 25, pterygoid; 26, pterygoid; 27, pterygoid; 28, pterygoid; 29, pterygoid; 30, pterygoid; 31, pterygoid; 32, pterygoid; 33, pterygoid; 34, pterygoid; 35, pterygoid; 36, pterygoid; 37, pterygoid; 38, pterygoid; 39, pterygoid; 40, pterygoid; 41, pterygoid; 42, pterygoid; 43, pterygoid; 44, pterygoid; 45, pterygoid; 46, pterygoid; 47, pterygoid; 48, pterygoid; 49, pterygoid; 50, pterygoid; 51, pterygoid; 52, pterygoid; 53, pterygoid; 54, pterygoid; 55, pterygoid; 56, pterygoid; 57, pterygoid; 58, pterygoid; 59, pterygoid; 60, pterygoid; 61, pterygoid; 62, pterygoid; 63, pterygoid; 64, pterygoid; 65, pterygoid; 66, pterygoid; 67, pterygoid; 68, pterygoid; 69, pterygoid; 70, pterygoid; 71, pterygoid; 72, pterygoid; 73, pterygoid; 74, pterygoid; 75, pterygoid; 76, pterygoid; 77, pterygoid; 78, pterygoid; 79, pterygoid; 80, pterygoid; 81, pterygoid; 82, pterygoid; 83, pterygoid; 84, pterygoid; 85, pterygoid; 86, pterygoid; 87, pterygoid; 88, pterygoid; 89, pterygoid; 90, pterygoid; 91, pterygoid; 92, pterygoid; 93, pterygoid; 94, pterygoid; 95, pterygoid; 96, pterygoid; 97, pterygoid; 98, pterygoid; 99, pterygoid; 100, pterygoid.

as shown in the figure. *C. pinnis* is a large American species. See *dict.*

**cyclogonoid** (si-klo-gon-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclogonoides*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Cyclogonoides*.

**Cyclogonoides** (si-klo-gon-oid-ē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + NL. *Gonoides*, q. v.] An order of osseous ganoid fishes, with well-developed branchiostegial rays, the bones of the head nearly as in the teleosts, and the scales thin and generally rounded or cycloid. The species are mostly extinct, but one family, *Amudae*, still survives in the fresh waters of North America. See out under *Amudae*.

**cyclogon** (si-klo-jen), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle, ring, + *-γεν*, producing: see *-gen*.] A dicotyledonous plant with concentric woody circles; an exogen.

**cyclograph** (si-klo-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. κυκλογραφία*, describe a circle, < *κύκλος*, a circle, + *γράφειν*, describe, write.] An instrument for describing arcs of circles. It consists of two wheels of unequal diameter adjustable upon a common rod, to which the describing pencil is attached. A greater or less curvature is given by moving the small wheel from or toward the larger.

**cycloid** (si-kloid), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. cycloide* = *Sp. cicloide* = *Pg. cycloide* = *It. cicloide*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, < *κύκλος*, a circle, + *είδος*, form.] I. *a.* 1. Resembling a circle; having a circular form. Specifically—2. In *tech.*: (a) More or less circular, with concentric striations: applied to the scales of certain fishes. See out under *scale*. (b) Having somewhat circular scales, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cycloides*. II. *n.* 1. A curve generated by a point in the circumference or on a radius of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane. When the point is in the circumference of the generating circle the curve is a common cycloid; when it is within the circle the curve is a prolate cycloid; and when it is on a radius produced beyond the circle the curve is a curtate cycloid. The cycloid is of great importance in relation to the theory of wave-motion.

2. In *tech.*, a cycloid fish; a fish with cycloid scales, or one of the *Cycloides*.—Companion to the cycloid, a curve described by the intersection of a vertical line from the point of contact of a wheel rolling on a horizontal rail with a horizontal line from a fixed point on the circumference of the wheel.

**cycloid** (si-kloid), *a.* [*Cycloid* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *cycloid*.—2. Of or pertaining to a cycloid; of the nature of a cycloid; as, the cycloid space (that is, the space contained between the cycloid and its base).

It is doubtful whether, at three years old, La Place could count much beyond ten; and it, at six, he was acquainted with any other cycloid curves than those generated by the trundling of his hoop, he was a prodigy indeed. *Swett, Orations*, I. 418

**Cycloid engine, paddle-wheel, pendulum.** See the nouns.

**cycloidean** (si-kloi-dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Cycloides* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cycloides*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cycloides*.

**Cycloides** (si-kloi-dē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circular: see *cycloid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, the fourth order of fishes, including those with cycloid scales—that is, scales of the usual type, marked with concentric rings and not enameled or pectinoid. It was contrasted with the orders *Ctenoides*, *Ganoides*, and *Pisoides*. It has proved to be an artificial assemblage of forms, embracing most of the malacopterygian fishes of Cuvier, but also many of his acanthopterygian, and is not now in use.

**cyclometer** (si-kliom-ē-ter), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, circle; *μέτρον* element not obvious.] In *geom.*, a curve drawn on the surface of a right cylinder so that when the cylinder is developed the curve becomes a circle.

**Cyclolebridae** (si-klo-lē-brī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle (component of *Cycloides*, q. v.), + NL. *Lebrida*, q. v.] The family *Lebrida*, distinguished by having cycloid scales, and thus contrasted with the *Ctenolebridae* or *Pomacentridae*, long supposed to be closely related to them.

**Cyclolebridae** (si-klo-lē-brī-dē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *λέβη*, a stone.] A genus of fossil corals, of the family *Fungidae*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

**cyclonema** (si-kliom-ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, circle, + *νῆμα*, a measure.] I. An instru-

ment for recording the revolutions of a wheel or the distance traversed by a vehicle; an odometer.—2. A circle-square.

**Cyclometopa** (si-klo-mē-tō-pā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μέτρον*, front, face.]

A superfamily group of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its technical characters are a short, broad carapace, rounded anteriorly and laterally produced, without a projecting rostrum, 9 pairs of gills, and the male genital opening on the basal joint of the last pair of thoracic legs. It contains such genera as *Cancer*, *Carcinus*, *Portunus*, *Xantho*, etc., and corresponds to the more modern group *Canceroides*. In De Blainville's system of classification the *Cyclometopa* were characterized as having the carapace very large, arched in front, and narrowed behind; the legs moderately long, and the epistoma very short and transverse. It included the families *Canthidae*, *Portunidae*, and *Pilumnidae* of Leach. It has also been called *Canceroides*, and divided into the "legions" *Cancerines*, *Cyclonina*, *Corythoides*, and *Thelphusina*. It includes the principal edible crabs of the northern seas.

**Cyclometopita** (si-klo-mē-tō-pī-tā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyclometopa*. *Imp. Dict.*

**cyclometopous** (si-klo-mē-tō-pūs), *a.* [*Cyclometopa* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclometopa*.

**cyclometric** (si-klo-mē-t'rik), *a.* [= *F. cyclométrique*; as *cyclometry* + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, relating to the division of a circumference into equal parts.

**cyclometry** (si-kliom-ē-trī), *n.* [= *F. cyclométrie* = *Sp. ciclometria*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. The art of measuring circles; specifically, the attempt to square the circle.

I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile has confuted Joseph Scaliger's *cyclometry*.

*Walton, Due Correction of Hobbes*, p. 116

2. The theory of circular functions.

**Cyclomyaria** (si-kli-mī-ā-rī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μύς*, muscle, lit. a mouse, = *E. mouse*. Cf. *muscle*.] In Claus's classification, an order of free-swimming tunicates or *Thaliacea*, containing only the family *Doliolidae*. Their technical characters are: a cask-shaped body, the mouth and atrial opening surrounded by lobes, the mantle delicate, the muscles arranged in closed rings, the dorsal wall of the pharyngeal cavity formed by a branchial lamella pierced with numerous slits, the digestive canal not compressed into a nucleus, the testes and ovaries maturing simultaneously, and development accomplished by a complicated alternation of generations. In the first asexual generation there is a large auditory vesicle on the left side. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), II. 108.

**cyclomyarian** (si-kli-mī-ā-rī-an), *a.* [*Cyclomyaria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclomyaria*.

**cyclonal** (si-kli-nāl), *a.* [= *F. cyclonal*; as *cyclone* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone; cyclonic.

The cyclonal curvature of the wind orbit is accompanied by a stronger gradient and greater angular deviation than is the anti cyclonal curvature.

*Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 206

**cyclone** (si-kli-on), *n.* [= *F. cyclone* = *Sp. ciclón*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, whirling round, ppx. of *κύκλω*, *κύκλω*, go round, whirl round, as wind or water, move in a circle, surround, < *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cyclo*.] 1. The term introduced into meteorology by Piddington, in 1840, as a general name for the class of extensive storms at sea that were at that time supposed to be characterized by the revolution of air in circles about a calm center.—2. Any atmospheric movement, gentle or rapid, general or local, on land or at sea, in which the wind blows spirally around and in toward a center. In the northern hemisphere the cyclonic motion is usually counter-clockwise, and in the southern hemisphere it is clockwise. Cyclones generally develop into cyclonic storms. See *anticyclone*.

Cyclones occur at all hours of the day and night, whereas whirlwinds and tornadoes show a diurnal period as distinctly marked as any in meteorology. Finally, cyclones take place under conditions which involve unequal atmospheric pressure or densities at the same heights of the atmosphere, to be located in the geographical distribution of temperature and humidity;—whirlwinds occur where for the time the air is unusually warm or moist, and where, consequently, temperature and humidity diminish with height at an abnormally rapid rate. Cyclones are thus phenomena resulting from a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere considered horizontally, but whirlwinds and tornadoes have their origin in a vertical disturbance of atmospheric equilibrium.

*Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 206

3. Popularly, a tornado (such as occur in the Western States), or any destructive storm. See *tornado*, *waterspout*, and *whirlwind*. [U. S.]

**cyclone-pit** (si-kli-on-pit), *n.* On the prairies and plains of the western United States, a pit or underground room made for refuge from a tornado or cyclone.

**Cycloneura** (si-kli-nū-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *νῆμα*, nerve.] A division of

*Hydrosora*, corresponding to *Hydromedusae*: exposed to *Troposora*. *Bonar*.

**cycloneural** (si-kli-nū-rāl), *a.* [*Cycloneura* + *-al*.] Having a complete nerve-ring, as a hydromedusan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cycloneura*; not *toponeural*.

**cyclonic** (si-kli-on'ik), *a.* [*Cyclone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone: as, a cyclonic area; cyclonic action; "the cyclonic motion in sun-spots," *Young*.

**cyclonically** (si-kli-on'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* In the manner of a cyclone; like a cyclone.

**cyclonoscope** (si-kli-nō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, a circle (see *cyclone*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A hurricane-indicator; an apparatus (devised by Padre Vines, S. J., Havana) consisting of an outer card with compass-points and an inner movable card with lines, to show the direction of motion of the various atmospheric currents constituting the circulation of a tropical hurricane. The apparatus, when properly oriented and adjusted, aids an observer in detecting the existence of a hurricane in his vicinity and the bearing of its center.

**Cyclopæcia** (si-kli-pē-ā-sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclope*, 2, + *-acea*.] A superfamily group of entomostracous crustaceans, taking name from the genus *Cyclope*: an inexact synonym of *Copepoda*.

**cyclopædia, cyclopædic, etc.** See *cyclopedic*, etc.

**cyclope** (si-kliōp), *a.* [*L. Cyclopes*: see *cyclopean*.] Having or using a single eye; cyclopean. [Poetical.]

Even as the patient watchers of the night,—  
The cyclope gleamers of the fruitful skies,—  
Show the wide misty way where heaven is white  
All paved with suns that dazzle our wondering eyes.  
*W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Krumpholtz*

**cyclopean** (si-kliō-pē-an), *a.* [= *F. cyclopéen*, < *L. Cyclops*, < Gr. *Κύκλωπες*, Cyclopean (architectures), < *Κύκλωψ*, Cyclops.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, any of the legendary Cyclopes. [Commonly with a capital when used with direct reference to these beings; as, *Cyclopean architecture*. See below.]

Specifically—(a) Having a single eye in the middle of the forehead; in *zool.*, having a median and apparently or actually single eye. This state may be normal and permanent, as in some of the crustaceans; or normal and marking a stage of development; or monstrous, from defect of growth in the parts concerned, whereby the eyes are not separated. It occurs, for example, occasionally in the pig. (b) Single and situated in the middle of the forehead, as an eye.

A true, mean, cyclopean eye would be slightly to the right of the median line.

(c) Vast; gigantic; applied to an early style of masonry, sometimes initiated in later ages, constructed of stones either unworked or more or less irregularly shaped and fitted together, usually polygonal, but in some more recent examples approaching regular horizontal courses, and often presenting joints of very perfect workmanship. Such

masonry was fabled to be the work of the Cyclopes. It is remarkable for the immense size of the stones commonly employed, and was most frequently used for the walls of cities and fortresses. The walls of Tyria, near Naxos, in Greece, mentioned by Homer, are a good specimen of Cyclopean masonry. The remains of these walls consist of three courses, of which the stones, measuring from 6 to 9 feet long, from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, are rudely shaped, irregular masses piled on one another. Examples of Cyclopean work occur in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. The more primitive Cyclopean masonry in Greece, roughly built of stones entirely unworked, the spaces between the larger stones being filled with smaller ones, is often termed *Alieus*.

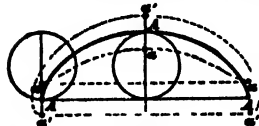
**cyclopæd** (si-kliō-pēd), *n.* [*Cyclopædia*.] A cyclopædia.

Peter Lombard's scholastic cyclopædia of divinity.

*T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II. 460.

**cyclopædia, cyclopædic** (si-kliō-pē-di-ā), *n.* [Short form of *encyclopædia*, *encyclopædic*, q. v.] 1. A book containing accounts of the principal subjects in one branch of science, art, or learning in general: as, a cyclopædia of botany; a cyclopædia of mechanics.—2. In a broader sense, a book comprising accounts of all branches of learning; an encyclopædia. See *encyclopædia*.

**cyclopædic, cyclopædis** (si-kliō-pē-di-s or -ped-ik), *a.* [*Cyclopædia*, *cyclopædic*, + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cyclopædia.—2. Resembling



Cycloids.

The rolling wheel carries three pencils: that at *A* generates the cycloid proper, that at *a* the prolate, and that at *a'* the curtate cycloid.

is on a radius produced beyond the circle the curve is a curtate cycloid. The cycloid is of great importance in relation to the theory of wave-motion.

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**cyclonema** (si-kliom-ē-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. κύκλος*, circle, + *νῆμα*, a measure.] I. An instru-

Cyclopean Masonry.—Walls of Amn, in the Troad (From papers of the Archaeol. Inst. of America.)

consist of three courses, of which the stones, measuring from 6 to 9 feet long, from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, are rudely shaped, irregular masses piled on one another. Examples of Cyclopean work occur in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. The more primitive Cyclopean masonry in Greece, roughly built of stones entirely unworked, the spaces between the larger stones being filled with smaller ones, is often termed *Alieus*.

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**cyclopædic, cyclopædis** (si-kliō-pē-di-s or -ped-ik), *a.* [*Cyclopædia*, *cyclopædic*, + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cyclopædia.—2. Resembling

a cyclopedia in character or contents; exhaustive: as, *cyclopedic* treatment of a subject.

**cyclopedical, cyclopædical** (sī-klop'pē'di-kal or -ped'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cyclopedic*.

**Cyclopes**, *n.* Plural of *Cyclops*, 1.

**Cyclophis** (sī'klop'fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλιος, *a* circle, + φής, *a* serpent.] A genus of serpents,



Green snake (*Cyclophis vermiculatus*).

of the family Colubridæ, containing the familiar and beautiful green-snake of the United States, *C. vermiculatus*. See *green-snake*.

**Cyclophoridae** (sī-klop'for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclophorus* + -idae.] A family of operculate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyclophorus*, related to and often merged in *Cyclostomidae*. They have a depressed shell with circular aperture and a plurilocular operculum. Leading genera are *Cyclophorus*, *Cyclotus*, *Pomatius*, *Diplomatina*, and *Pupina*. Also called *Cyclotidae*.

**Cyclophorus** (sī'klop'f-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλιος, *a* circle, + φός, *a* bearing = *F. bear*.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family Cyclophoridae, or referred to the family Cyclotomidae.



*Cyclophorus involutus*.

**cyclopia** (sī'klop'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cyclops*, < Gr. κύκλιος, *a* circle, + πῆν, *a* foot.] In teratol., a malformation in which the orbits form a single continuous cavity. Also called *synophthalmia*.

**cyclopic** (sī'klop'ik), *a.* [*Cyclops* + -ic.] [*Cap.* or *i. e.*, according to use.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Cyclopes; cyclopean. Specifically—(a) One-eyed; cyclopean (with see). Hence—(b) Seeing only one part of a subject, one-sided. (c) Gigantic.

Sending a bill of defiance to all physicians, chiropractors, and apothecaries, as so many bold giants, or cyclopic monsters, who daily seek to fight against Heaven by their rebellious drugs and doses! Art of Handmen.

**cyclopid** (sī'klop'id), *n.* A member of the *Cyclopidae*.

**Cyclopidae** (sī'klop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclops*, 2, + -idae.] A family of minute entomostreous crustaceans, of the gnathostomatous section of *Copepoda*; so called from their simple single eye. They are mostly fresh-water forms, without any heart, the second pair of antennae jointed and not biramous, the anterior antennae of the male prehensile, and the fifth pair of feet rudimentary. They are extremely prolific, and it is estimated that in one summer a female may become the progenitrix of more than four million descendants. They undergo many transformations before attaining maturity. See *under Cyclops*.

**cyclopine** (sī'klop'pin), *n.* [*NL.* *Cyclopina*, a genus of plants (< Gr. κύκλιος, *a* circle, + πῆν, *a* foot) = *E. foot*), + -ine.] An alkaloid obtained from plants of the genus *Cyclopia*.

**cyclopite** (sī'klop'pit), *n.* [*Cyclopean* + -ite.] A crystallized variety of anorthite, occurring in geodes in the dolerite of the Cyclopean Isles or rocks on the coast of Sicily, opposite Acireale.

**cycloplegia** (sī'klop'pē-ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλιος, *a* circle, + πῆν, *a* stroke.] Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

**Cyclops** (sī'klops), *n.* [= *F. Cyclope* = *Sp. Cyclope* = *It. Cyclope* = *Fr. Cyclope* = *D. G. Cyclope* = *Dan. Sv. Cyclop*, < L. *Cyclops*, *pl.* *Cyclopes*, < Gr. κύκλιος, *pl.* *κύκλινες*, (*Cyclops*, lit. round-eyed, < κύκλιος, *a* circle, + ὤψ, *eye*.) 1. Pl. (*Cyclopes* (sī'klop'pēs) or *Cyclops*). In *Gr. myth.* and *legend*: (a) A giant with but one eye, which was circular and in the middle of the forehead. According to the Hesiodic legend, there were three *Cyclopes* of the race of Titans, sons of Ixion and Gaia, who forged the thunderbolts of Zeus, Pluto's helmet and Poseidon's trident, and were considered the primal patrons of all smiths. Their workshops were afterward said to be under Mount Etna.

The Cyclops here, which labour at the Trade, Arr. Jealousie, Fear, Madnes, and Despair Convey, The Mistress, Monopoly.

(b) In the *Odyssey*, one of a race of gigantic, lawless cannibal shepherds in Sicily, under the

one-eyed chief Polyphemus. (c) One of a Thracian tribe of giants, named from a king Cyclope, who, expelled from their country, were fabled to have built in their wanderings the great prehistoric walls and fortresses of Greece. See *cyclopean*.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of minute fresh-water copepods, typical of the family Cyclopidae, having a greatly enlarged pair of antennules (the appendages of the second somite of the head), by the vigorous strokes of which they dart through the water as if propelled by oars. In the front of the head there is a heavy black median eye, usually double, but appearing single, whence the name of the genus. *Cyclops quadracus* is a common water flea of fresh water ponds and ditches. See *Copepoda*.

3. [*i. e.*] A copepod of the genus *Cyclops*.

**cyclopterid** (sī'klop'tē-rid), *n.* A fish of the family Cyclopteridae.

**Cyclopteridae** (sī'klop'ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + -idae.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Cyclopterus*, and adopted by various authors with different limits. See *under Cyclopterus*. (a) In the old systems it embraced the true *Cyclopteridae* as well as *Liparididae* and *Gobiocentridae*. (b) In another system it includes the true *Cyclopteridae* and also *Liparididae*. (c) By Gill and American writers generally it is restricted to *Cyclopteridae* of a short ventricose form, with short posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins and a distinct spinous dorsal. The species inhabit the cold seas of the northern hemisphere.

**Cyclopterina** (sī'klop'ter-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + -inae.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of his family *Tha coboli*, having two separate dorsal fins, and 12 abdominal and 16 caudal vertebrae.

**cyclopterine** (sī'klop'ter-in), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopterina* or restricted *Cyclopteridae*.

2. *n.* One of the *Cyclopterina*.

**cyclopteroid** (sī'klop'tē-roid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopteridae*.

2. *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridae* or superfamily *Cyclopteroidae*.

**Cyclopteroidae** (sī'klop'tē-roi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclopterus* + -oidae.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, distinguished by the development of a suctorial disk resulting from the union of the ventral fins and the fixture of their rays to the pelvic bones. It includes the families *Cyclopteridae* and *Liparididae*.

**Cyclopterus** (sī'klop'tē-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλιος, *a* circle, + πτερόν, *wing*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family Cyclopteridae. By the



Lump fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*).

older authors it was made to include all forms with an imperfectly ossified skeleton and the ventral fins united in a broad suctorial disk; by later authors it is restricted to the lump fish (*C. lumpus*) and closely related species.

**cyclorama** (sī'klop'rā'mē), *n.* [*C. κύκλιος, a circle, + ὥρα, a view, < ὥρα, see.*] A representation of a landscape, battle, or other scene, arranged on the walls of a room of cylindrical shape, and so executed as to appear in natural perspective, the spectators occupying a position in the center; a circular panorama.

It is only within a generation that cycloramas have been painted and constructed with a satisfactory degree of mechanical perfection. Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 278.

**cycloramic** (sī'klop'rā'mik), *a.* [*Cyclorama* + -ic.] Relating to or of the nature of a cyclorama.

The laws of cycloramic perspective have been understood for two or three centuries. Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 278.

**Cyclorhapha** (sī'klop'rā-fā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclorhaphus*; see *cyclorhaphous*.] A prime division of dipterous insects, containing those in which the pupa-case opens curvilinearly: opposed to *Orthorhapha*, in which the case splits straight. Brauer.

**cyclorhaphous** (sī'klop'rā-fus), *a.* [*NL.* *cyclorhaphus*, < Gr. κύκλιος, *a* circle, + ράφ, *a* seam, a suture, < ῥάπτω, *sew*.] Having the pupa-case opening curvilinearly; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclorhapha*.

**Cyclosauria** (sī'klop-sā'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλιος, *a* circle, + σαύρος, *lizard*.] A division of lacertilians or lizards. They have a short thick tongue, scarcely extensible; a round pupil; a long tail with the anus not terminal; 2 or 4 short feet, or none; the body either lacertiform or serpentine; the back with large scales; and the belly with scales not overlapping and arranged in cross-bands. The division contains the *Chalcidæ*, *Zonuridæ*, and *Reptosidæ* (to which some add the *Monitors*, etc.). The group is by some made a family, *Phrynosauria*, of a suborder *Bremidina*.

**cyclosaurian** (sī'klop-sā'-ri-an), *a. and n.* [*Cyclosauria* + -ian]. 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclosauria*.

2. *n.* One of the *Cyclosauria*.

**cycloscope** (sī'klop-skōp), *n.* [*C. κύκλιος, a circle, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An apparatus invented by McLeod and Clarke for measuring velocities of revolution at a given instant. It consists essentially of a revolving ruled cylinder that may be examined through an opening partially closed by a tuning-fork vibrating at a known rate. The observation depends on the persistence of vision, and when the intermittent appearance of the ruled lines, seen past the vibrating fork, becomes continuous, an index shows upon a scale the rate of the revolution of the cylinder.

**cyclosis** (sī'klop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλιος, *a* surrounding, < ἀκυκλῶν, *surround, move around, < κύκλιος, a circle; see cycle, n.*] In *zool.*, *physiol.*, and *bot.*, circulation, as of blood or other fluid: in *zool.*, especially applied to the currents in which circulate the finely granular protoplasmic substances in *Protozoa*, *Infusoria*, etc., as within the body of members of the genus *Paramecium*, and the pseudopodia of foraminifera; in *botany*, originally, to the movement occasionally observable in the latex of plants, now to the streaming movement of protoplasm within the cell.

It is by the contractility of the protoplasmic layer that the various cytolyses . . . is carried on within the plant-cell. W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 224.

**cyclospermous** (sī'klop-spēr'mus), *a.* [*C. κύκλιος, a circle, + σπέρμα, seed, < σπένω, I sow.*] In *bot.*, having the embryo coiled about the central albumen, as the seeds of *Argemone*.

**Cyclostoma** (sī'klop'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (in sense 2 neut. pl.) of *cyclostomus*; see *cyclostomus*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Cyclostomidae*: so called from the circular aperture of the shell. Very different limits have been given to it, the old writers including not only the true *Cyclostoma*, but also the *Phrynosoma* and *Pomatius*, while by most modern writers it is limited to those with a calcareous paracardial opening flattened and having an eccentric nucleus. The species are numerous, they live in damp places. *C. elegans* is an example. See *under Cyclostomidae*. Also *Cyclostomus*.

2. [Used as a plural.] The cyclostomatous vertebrates, or myxozoa.

**Cyclostomata** (sī'klop-tō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclostomatus*; see *cyclostomatous*.]

1. A division of gymnomatous polyzoans having tubular cells, partially free or entirely connate, a terminal opening with a movable lip, and no avicularia nor vibracula: opposed to *Chilostomata* and *Stenostomata*. It is subdivided into *Articulata* or *Radiata* (family *Crasidia*), and *Inarticulata* or *Incrustata*, containing the rest of the families. 2. In Günther's system of classification, a sub-class of fishes having the following technical characters: the skeleton cartilaginous and notochordal, without ribs and without real jaws; skull not separate from the vertebral column; no limbs; gills in the form of fixed sacs without branchial arches, 6 or 7 in number on each side; one nasal aperture only; mouth circular or sucker-like; and heart without bulbus arteriosus. Also called *Cyclostomi*, *Cyclostomia*, *Marsipobranchii*, and *Monorhina*.

**cyclostomate** (sī'klop'tō-māt), *a.* [*NL.* *cyclostomatus*; see *cyclostomatous*.] Same as *cyclostomatous*.

Of the thirty three *cyclostomate* forms, thirteen had previously been known in a fossil state. Schenck, IX 380.

**cyclostomatous** (sī'klop-tō'mā-tus), *a.* [*NL.* *cyclostomatus*, < Gr. κύκλιος, *a* circle, + στόμα, *mouth*.] Having a circular oral aperture, or round mouth. Specifically—(a) Pertaining to the polyan *Cyclostoma*. (b) Pertaining to the round-mouthed fishes, the lampreys and hags. The usual form in ichthyology is *cyclostomus*.

**cyclostome** (sī'klop-tōm), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *cyclostomus*; see *cyclostomatous*.] 1. *a.* Same as *cyclostomatous*.

The *cyclostome* fishes, possessed of cerebral ganglia that are tolerably manifest, lead us to the ordinary fishes, in which these ganglia, individually much larger, form a cluster of masses, or rudimentary brain.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 8.



**II. n. 1.** A fish of the order *Cyclostomi*; a maripobranch; a monorhine; a lamprey or hag.—**2.** A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidae*.

**Cyclostomi** (si-klos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *cyclostomus*; see *cyclostomus*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his second order, *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis*, with the mouth formed into a sucker, containing the lampreys and hags, or the cyclostomous, monorhine, or maripobranchiate fishes; a synonym of *Maripobranchii*.

**cyclostomid** (si-klos'tō-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidae*.

**Cyclostomidae** (si-klos'tō-mī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclostoma* + *-idae*.] A family of tsniglossate gastropods to which different limits have been assigned. (a) By the old writers it was extended to all the operculate land-shells. (b) Later it was limited to those with a circular aperture to the shell. (c) By most modern conchologists it is restricted to forms with comparatively narrow lateral teeth bearing several cusps.



*Cyclostoma elegans*

are numerous in tropical and subtropical countries, and a few, as *Cyclostoma elegans*, extend into temperate regions. They are chiefly found in forests and damp places. The under surface of the foot is impressed by a longitudinal groove, and the sides are alternately moved in progression, while the long rostrum is used for pulling forward.

**Cyclostominae** (si-klos'tō-mī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclostoma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidae*, containing the typical species, and contrasting with the subfamilies *Cistulinae*, *Lacineinae*, and *Realinae*.

**cyclostomous** (si-klos'tō-mus), *a.* [NL., *cyclostomus*, < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + στόμα, mouth.] Having a round mouth, as a lamprey, or a round aperture of the shell, as a cyclostomid; specifically, in *ichth.*, pertaining to the *Cyclostomus*. Also *cyclostomatic*, *cyclostome*.

**Cyclostomus** (si-klos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL.; see *cyclostomus*.] Name as (*cyclostoma*, 1).

**Cyclostrema** (i-klos'trē-mā), *n.* [NL., *improp.* for *Cyclostoma*, < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + τρήμα, hole.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Cyclostremidae*.

**Cyclostremidae** (si-klos'trēm-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclostrema* + *-idae*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cyclostrema*. They have oiliated filiform tentacles, lateral chitinous appendages, a wide median tooth and four narrow teeth on each side, and marginal teeth with denticulated borders; the shell is depressed, umbilicated, un-nacreous, and white. The species are of small size and found in almost all seas.

**cyclostylar** (si-klos'tī-lār), *a.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + στυλος, a pillar, style, + *-ar*.] In *arch.*, consisting of a circular range of columns; monopteral.

**cyclostyle** (si-klos'tī-l), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + στυλος, a pen.] An apparatus for making duplicate copies of letters, circulars, etc., written on sensitized paper with a pen of peculiar make, or with a typewriter. The first copy is used as an impression-plate, and inked with an inking-roller to produce subsequent copies.

**cyclostystem** (si-klos'tī-sēm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + σῑστημα, system.] The circular arrangement of the pores of certain hydrocoral-line acleophs (the stylasterids), simulating the calicular systems of anthozoan corals in appearance. *Moseley*, 1881.

**cyclothure** (si-klos'thūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Cyclothurus*; a two-toed ant-eater.



Two-toed Ant-eater (*Cyclothurus didactylus*).

**Cyclothurus** (si-klos'thūr-si-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclothurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of South American arboricole ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidae*; the two-toed ant-eaters of the single genus *Cyclothurus*. The first, fourth, and fifth digits of the fore paws are so reduced that only two are visible externally, and the inner digit of the hind foot is likewise rudimentary. These ant-eaters live in trees and resemble sloths.

**cyclothurine** (si-klos'thūr-in), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the subfamily *Cyclothurinae*. 2. *n.* One of the *Cyclothurinae*; a cyclothure.

Also written *cyclothurine*.

**Cyclothurus** (si-klos'thūr-rus), *n.* [NL., for *Cyclothurus*, < Gr. κύκλος, round (see *Cyclo-*), + οὐρά, a tail.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cyclothurinae*, containing the little two-toed ant-eater of Brazil, *C. didactylus*, and a species of Costa Rica, *C. dorsalis*. See *Cyclothurinae*.

**cycloid** (si-klot'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cycloidea*.

**Cycloidea** (si-klot'id-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclo-* + *-idae*.] A family of phaneropneumous tsniglossate gastropods. The eyes are situated at the outer bases of the tentacles; the outer lateral teeth of the radula are little differentiated from the others, there are 10 jaws; and the shell is spiral with a circular aperture, closable by a multijudral operculum. Name as *Cyclophoridae*.

**cyclotomic** (si-klos'tō-mīk), *a.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + τομή, a cutting, + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, pertaining to the theory of the division of the circumference of a circle into aliquot parts.—*Cyclotomic divisor*. See *divisor*.

**cyclothurine**, *Cyclothurus*. See *cyclothurine*, (*Cyclothurus*).

**Cyclopus** (si-klos'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, rounded, + πους, make round, + *-us*, a circle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclophoridae*, or giving the name *Cyclo-* to the same group.

**Cyclura** (si-klos'thūr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + οὐρα, tail.] A genus of lizards, of the



Spine-tailed Lizard (*Cyclura scouthura*).

family *Iguanidae*. *C. lophoma* is the great iguana of Jamaica, with a long serrate dorsal crest. *C. acanthura* is the spine-tailed lizard of Lower California. *C. teres*, of the same region, is the smooth-backed lizard.

**cyclus** (si-klos'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle; see *cycle*.] 1. *Pl.* *cycli* (si-kli). Same as *cycle*, 5.

Gonzalo de Córdoba, "the Great Captain," . . . produced an impression on the Spanish nation hardly equalled since the earlier days of that great Moorish con-  
queror, whose heroes Gonzalo seems appropri-  
ately to close up  
Tucknor, Span. Lit., 1 181

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fossil crustaceans of uncertain character.

**cydariform** (si-dar'i-fōrm), *a.* [NL., < *Cydarum* (< Gr. κύδαρος), a kind of ship, + *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, approaching the form of a globe, but truncated on two opposite ends: applied to joints of the palpi, etc.

**cyderi**, *n.* See *cider*.

**Cydippe** (si-dip'i), *n.* [NL., < *L. Cydippe*, < Gr. Κυδῖπη, in myth, a fem. name, a Nereid, etc.; appar. < κύδος, glory, renown, + ἵππος, fem. ἵππη, horse.] 1. In *zool.*, the typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Cydidipidae*, having retractile filiform fringed tentacles, and a transparent colorless gelatinous body, divided radially into eight parts by the ctenophores. (The member of the genus, *C. pallas*, is a very beautiful object, and is common in the seas around Great Britain.) The body is globular in shape, and adorned with eight bands of cilia, serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendent two long filaments, to which are attached numerous shorter threads, and which can be protruded and retracted at will. Also called *Neurobrachia*, and formerly referred to a family *Callianthidae*. See out under *Ctenophora*.

2. A genus of spiders. *Enc. O. P. Cambridge*, 1840.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles.

**cydippid** (si-dip'id), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Cydidipidae*.

**Cydidipidae** (si-dip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cydippe*, 1, + *-idae*.] A family of sacrate ctenophorans, typified by the genus *Cydippe*.

**Cydonia** (si-dō-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < *L. cydonia*, a quince (> ult. E. *quince*, quince, q. v.), prop. pl. (sc. mala, apples) of *Cydonium*, adj.; Gr. κύδων (sc. μήλον, apple), a quince, κύδωνια, a quince-tree, neut. and fem. of κύδωνος, adj., pertaining to κύδωνια, *L. Cydonia*, a town of Crete, now Canea.] 1. A rosaceous genus of plants, including the quince, etc., now referred to *Pyrus*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of ladybirds, family *Coccinellidae*. *Mulsant*.

**cydonian** (si-dō-nīn), *n.* [NL., < *Cydonia*, 1, + *-ian*.] The mullage of quince-seeds.

**cydonium** (si-dō-nī-um), *n.* [See *Cydonia*.] Quince-seed.

**cydiagnosis** (si-dī-si-og-nō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύδιος, pregnancy, + γνῶσις, knowledge.] Diagnosis of pregnancy. *Dunghison*.

**cydiology** (si-dī-si-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύδιος, pregnancy (see *cygnus*), + *-λογία*, < *λόγος*, say; *-ology*.] In *physiol.*, the science which treats of gestation or pregnancy.

**cyesis** (si-dē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύειν, pregnancy, < κύειν, be pregnant.] Pregnancy; conception. *Dunghison*.

**cygneous** (sig'nē-us), *a.* [NL., < *L. cygnus*, *cygnus*, a swan; see *cygnus*.] In *biology*, curved like a swan's neck. *Brathwaite*.

**cygnet** (sig'net), *n.* [Formerly *cygnet*, < OF. *cygnet*, equiv. to *cygne*, *cygneau*, dim. of *cygne*, *F. cygne* = *Fr. cygne* = *It. cigno*, a swan (cf. OF. *cygne* = *Sp. cigno*, OPg. *cirne* = *Olt. cecino*, *It. cecero*, a swan, < ML. *cecinnus*, *cicinnus*, a corruption of *L. cygnus*), < *L. cygnus*, often written *cygnus*, < Gr. κύων, a swan, prob. redupl. from √ κύω, *\*kav*, sound, = *L. canere*, sing. From the same root come *L. cicoma*, a stork, and *E. hen*. See *chant*, *chant*, *hen*.] A young swan; specifically, in *her.*, a small swan. *Swans*, when more than one are borne, are commonly called *cygnets*, though the representation is exactly the same as that of the swan so called.

So doth the swan her downy cygnets save,  
Keeping them phibonci underneath her wings.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 2.

**Cygnus royal**, in *her.*, a term for a bearing more properly blazoned *swan argent ducally gorged and chained or*—that is, having a duke's coronet around its neck and a chain attached thereto. *Hugh Clark*.

**Cygninae** (sig-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cygnus*, 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of lamellirostral natatorial birds, of the duck family, *Anatidae*; the swans. They have the longest neck of any birds of this family, the vertebrae being very numerous (up to 26), the tail is short and many feathered, the tarsus is reticulate; the lores are naked, the bill is high at the base, and sometimes tuberculate, with median nostrils; the feet are large; the middle toe and claw are longer than the tarsus; and the hallux is simple. The legs are set far back, so that the gait is constrained, but in the water the swans are proverbially elegant and graceful. There are 8 or 10 species, of various countries, chiefly of the genus *Cygnus*. See *swan*.

**cygning** (sig'nin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cygninae*.

**Cygnopsis** (sig-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), < *L. cygnus*, a swan, + Gr. όψις, view, appearance.] A genus of geese, of the subfamily *Anserinae* and family *Anatidae*; so called from their



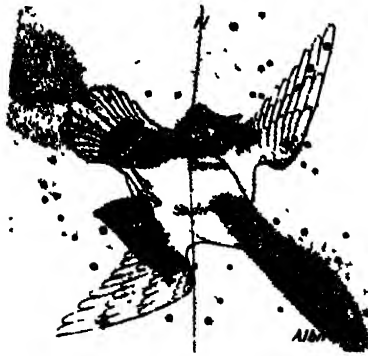
Chinese Goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*).

swan-like appearance. The type and only species is the Chinese goose, *C. cygnoides*, common in domestication.

**Cygnus** (sig'nus), *n.* [NL., < *L. cygnus*, prop. *cygnus*, a swan; see *cygnus*.] 1. The typical genus of the subfamily *Cygninae*, formerly conterminous with it, but now including all the white swans, or even restricted to those which

have a tubercle on the bill, as the mute swan of Europe, (*Cygnus olor*). *C. muscus* is the European whooping swan, or hooper. It belongs to the subgenus (*Nor*), as do the two American swans, the whistler, (*Cygnus (Nor) columbianus*), and the trumpeter, (*Cygnus (Nor) buinator*). See swan.

2. An ancient northern constellation repre-



The Constellation Cygnus—1 from Ptolemy's description

senting a bird called a swan by Ovid and others, and now always so considered.

**Cylindrina** (sil'lik-nā), n. [NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, a small cup, < κύλις (κύλικ-), a cup.] A genus of tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, of the family Turbellidae or Bullidae, or made type of a family Cylindrinidae, having a strong cylindrical shell, with narrow aperture. There are numerous species.

**Cylindroid** (sil'lik-nid), n. A gastropod of the family Cylindrinidae.

**Cylindroides** (sil'lik-ni-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Cylindrina + -ides.] A family of gastropods, of which the genus Cylindrina is typical. The radula has multisetorial teeth, of which the central are small, the lateral large and unciform, and the marginal small and unciform.

**Cylindrostegites** (sil'lik-kō-mas'ti-jēs), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, a cup, + στέγη, a whorl, scourge.] A group of choanoflagellate infusorians or collar-bearing monads, with a well-marked collar around the base of the flagellum, including such genera as *Salpingoeca* and *Codonononga*. Butschli.

**Cylindrotomy** (sil'lik-kōt'ō-mi), n. [< Gr. κύλινδρος, a cup, + τμήσις, cutting, < τέμνω, cut.] In surgery, division of the ciliary muscle, as in glaucoma. Dungsloot.

**Cylindrosoma** (sil'lik-kō-zō'h), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, a cup, + σῶμα, animal.] Same as Cylindrosoma.

**Cylinder** (sil'in-dēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *cylindur*, *cylindre*; in ME. in form *chylindre*, a cylindrical sun-dial; < OF. *cylindre*, F. *cylindre* = Sp. It. *cilindro* = Pg. *cylindro*, < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, a roller, a leveler, < Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, a roller, roll, < κύλινδρος, roll, κύλινδρος, roll, see *cyclic*. Doubtful of *cylindroid*, q. v.] 1. In geom.: (a) A solid which may be conceived as generated by the revolution of a rectangle about one of its sides: specifically called a *right cylinder*. The side of the generating rectangle forms the axis of the cylinder, and the adjacent sides generate circles which form the bases of the cylinder. (b) By extension, any surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.



Right Cylinder

A cylindrical surface is a curved surface generated by a moving straight line which continually touches a given curve, and in all of its positions is parallel to a given fixed straight line not in the plane of the curve. A solid bounded by a cylindrical surface and two parallel planes is called a *cylinder*. Chauvout

2. In mech.: (a) That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston. See *steam-engine*. (b) The barrel of an air-pump. (c) A hollow metallic roller forming part of certain printing-machines. In cylinder presses the cylinder is used only for giving the impression. See *cylinder-press*. In type revolving presses there are type-cylinders and impression-cylinders; the former on which the forms of type or stereotype plates are secured, revolve against the latter in the opposite direction. (d) The bore of a gun. (e) That part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges. (f) The central well around which a winding staircase is carried. (g) The body of a pump. (h) In a loom, a revolving part which receives the cards. In the Jacquard loom it is a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis. (i) In a carding-machine, a clothed barrel larger than an urchin or a doffer. See

cut under *carding-machine*. (j) In an electrical machine, a barrel of glass. (k) In ordnance, a wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun. E. H. Knight. (l) A garden- or field-roller. E. H. Knight. (m) In aug., a cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone, bearing a cuneiform inscription or a carved design, worn by the Babylonians, Assyrians, and kindred peoples as a seal and amulet. Great numbers of such cylinders have been found, and also of Phœnician imitations of them.—4. An old portable timepiece of the class of sun-dials.

By my *chilindre* it is prime of daye.  
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 206.

5. [cap.] In conch., a genus of gastropods: same as *Oliva*. Fabricius, 1823. *Charge-cylinder*, the part of the bore of a cannon occupied by the charge.—*Double-acting cylinder*, an engine-cylinder in which the stroke of the piston is effective in each direction, instead of only in one direction, as in the *single-acting cylinder*.—*Forming-cylinder*, in a paper-making machine, the cylinder on which the pulp is collected and formed into a soft web preparatory to drying and hardening.—*Oblique cylinder*. See *oblique*.—*Oscillating cylinder*, an engine-cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston rod of which connects directly to the crank.—*Vacant cylinder*, the portion of the bore of a cannon left free in front of the charge.

**Cylinder-bit** (sil'in-dēr-bit), n. See *half-round bit*, under *bit*.

**Cylinder-bore** (sil'in-dēr-bōr), n. A gun the bore of which is of a uniform diameter throughout.

**Cylinder-bore** (sil'in-dēr-bōr), r. t. and i.; pret. and pp. *cylindered*, *cylindered*. To bore, as a gun-barrel, in such a manner that the diameter of the bore is uniform throughout.

**Cylinder-car** (sil'in-dēr-kār), n. A hollow cylinder for carrying freight, with wheel-ends adapted to run on a railroad-track. The cylinder rolls with its load, thus doing away with the use of axles. E. H. Knight.

**Cylinder-cock** (sil'in-dēr-kok), n. A cock at the end of a steam-cylinder, through which water of condensation may be blown out, or through which steam may be blown in for warming up the cylinder. For the first purpose it is sometimes made automatic, and often called a *safety cylinder-cock*.

**Cylinder-cover** (sil'in-dēr-kuv'er), n. 1. A jacket or lagging placed about a steam-cylinder, to prevent radiation of heat.—2. In steam-engines, the cover secured by bolts to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to make it steam-tight.

**Cylinder-desk** (sil'in-dēr-desk), n. A writing-desk with a top somewhat cylindrical in shape, which can be pushed back to allow the desk to be used, or brought forward and locked. Also called a *roll-top desk*.

**Cylinder-engine** (sil'in-dēr-en'jin), n. In paper-making, a machine in which the pulp is formed in a sheet upon a cylinder and delivered as a web to the dryers.

**Cylinder-escapement** (sil'in-dēr-es-kāp'ment), n. An escapement for watches invented by Graham, corresponding to the dead-beat escapement in clocks.

**Cylinder-face** (sil'in-dēr-fās), n. In engines, the flat part of a steam-cylinder on which a slide-valve moves.

**Cylinder-gage** (sil'in-dēr-gā), n. A cast-iron hollow cylinder, from 3 to 5 calibers in length, accurately turned on the exterior, and used to verify the accuracy of the finished bore of a gun.

**Cylinder-glass** (sil'in-dēr-glās), n. Glass blown into the form of a cylinder, then split, and flattened into a sheet. The quality is superior to that of crown-glass. See *broad glass*, under *broad*.

**Cylinder-grinder** (sil'in-dēr-grin'dēr), n. A machine-tool with automatic traverse-feed for finishing cylindrical gages, such as those of gun-bore. E. H. Knight.

**Cylinder-mill** (sil'in-dēr-mil), n. A grinding-mill in which the action of rollers is substituted for that of face-stones. E. H. Knight.

**Cylinder-milling** (sil'in-dēr-mil'ing), n. See *milling*.

**Cylinder-port** (sil'in-dēr-pōrt), n. One of the openings through which steam passes into the cylinder of a steam-engine.

**Cylinder-powder** (sil'in-dēr-pou'dēr), n. Gunpowder the charcoal for which is prepared by distillation in cylindrical iron retorts.

**Cylinder-press** (sil'in-dēr-pres), n. A printing-machine in which impression is made by a

cylinder rotating over a sliding flat bed-plate which contains the form of types or plates. In the *drum-cylinder press* there is one cylinder of large size, making but one revolution to the forward and backward movement of the bed-plate; in other forms the cylinder makes two or more revolutions for each impression. In the *step-cylinder press* the cylinder stops its rotation soon after the impression is taken. The *double-cylinder press* has two cylinders, and prints an impression on the backward as well as the forward movement of the bed-plate. The name *cylinder-press* is technically applied only to presses or machines in which the impression-cylinder prints upon a flat surface. Printing-machines that are constructed to print from plates or types fastened on a cylinder are known distinctively as *type-revolving presses*, and specifically as *rotary*, *web*, or *sun-and-planet presses*.

**Cylinder-small** (sil'in-dēr-smal), n. A small of the genus *Cylindrella*; a cylindrellid.

**Cylinder-snake** (sil'in-dēr-snāk), n. An ophiidian of the family *Cylindrophidii* or *Uropelidae*.

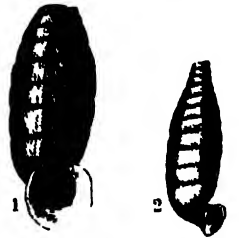
**Cylinder-staff** (sil'in-dēr-stāf), n. An instrument used in the inspection of ordnance to measure the length of the bore. Farrow, Mil. Encey.

**Cylinder-tape** (sil'in-dēr-tāp), n. In a cylinder printing-press, a tape running on the impression-cylinder, beneath the edge of the paper, to remove the sheet from the cylinder after impression. E. H. Knight.

**Cylinder-wrench** (sil'in-dēr-rench), n. A form of wrench adapted to grasp cylindrical rods or tubes; a pipe-wrench. E. H. Knight.

**Cylindraceous** (sil'in-dēr-āshius), a. [= F. *cylindraceus*; as *cylinder* + *-aceous*.] Somewhat or nearly cylindrical.

**Cylindrella** (sil'in-dēr-ēl'), n. [NL., < L. *cylindrus*, cylinder, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gophillous gastropods, of the family *Cylindrellidae*, called *cylindrella* from the cylindrical shape of the shell. There are many species, of the warmer parts of America. Pfeiffer, 1840.



1. *Cylindrella brevis*. 2. *Cylindrella elegans*. (About twice natural size.)

**Cylindrellid** (sil'in-dēr-ēl'id), n. A gastropod of the family *Cylindrellidae*.

**Cylindrellidae** (sil'in-dēr-ēl'id-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cylindrella* + *-idae*.] An American family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cylindrella*, the *cylindrella*-snails. The shell is cylindrical and many whorled, the last whorl usually detached from the rest and having a chelular mouth. The animal has a thin jaw with oblique folds, and the teeth of the radula are peculiar, the central being very narrow, the lateral having the internal and median cusps confluent, and the marginal resembling the lateral in miniature, or rudimentary. Over 200 species are known, most of which are inhabitants of the West Indian islands.

**Cylindrenchyma** (sil'in-dēr-ēng'ki-mā), n. [NL., < Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, + χυμα, an infusion, < ἵκνω, infuse, < ἐν, in, + χύω, pour.] In bot., tissue composed of cylindrical cells, such as that of plants of the genus *Conifera*, and of many hairs, etc.

**Cylindric, cylindrical** (sil'in-dēr-ik, -dri-kal), a. [= F. *cylindrique* = Sp. *cilindrico* = Pg. *cilindrico* = It. *cilindrico*, < NL. *\*cylindrus*, < Gr. κύλινδρος, cylindrical, < κύλινδρος, cylinder.] Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties. — *Cylindrical boiler*, a steam-boiler made in the shape of a cylinder, simple in construction, and admitting of greater resistance to the lateral action of the causes of displacement than most others, although more expensive in the matter of fuel. — *Cylindrical bone*, in anat., a long bone, as a thigh-bone or humerus, with a more or less cylindrical hollow shaft of compact tissue, enclosing a medullary cavity, and having cancellous tissue at each end. — *Cylindrical lens or mirror*, a lens or mirror having one or two cylindrical surfaces. Cylindrical lenses are used in spectacles for the correction of astigmatism. — *Cylindrical saw*, a saw in the form of a cylinder, with the edge of the open end cut in saw teeth; a crown-saw, used for cutting staves, felloes, etc., and in surgery. Also called *barrel-saw*, *drum-saw*, *tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*. — *Cylindrical surface*, a surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself. — *Cylindrical valve*, a valve of cylindrical form on an oscillating axis, serving to open and close ports in the cylindrical case which forms its seat. E. H. Knight. — *Cylindrical vaulting* (properly *semi-cylindrical vaulting*), in arch., the most ancient mode of true vaulting. Also called a *segmental*, *barrel*, *tunnel*, or *ovoid-vault*. It is a plain half-cylinder, without either groins or ribs, or divided into bays by arcs doubleaux, which are usually of square or semicircular section.

**Cylindrically** (sil'in-dēr-ik-kal-ē), adv. In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

**Cylindricity** (sil'in-dēr-ik-tē), n. [= F. *cylindricité*; as *cylindric* + *-ité*.] The character or state of being cylindrical; cylindrical form; as, imperfect *cylindricity*.

**cylindricule** (si-lin'dri-kül), n. [**NL.** as if *cylindriculus*, dim. of *L. cylindrus*, a cylinder: see *cylinder*.] A small cylinder. *Owen*.

**cylindriciform** (si-lin'dri-för-m), a. [= *F. cylindriciforme*; < *L. cylindrus*, a cylinder, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cylinder; shaped like a cylinder.

**Cylindrostes** (si-lin-dro-s'trës), n. pl. [**NL.**, < *L. cylindrus*, a cylinder, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a superfamily of his *Halcyonidae*, constituted by the kingfishers, rollers, and bee-eaters, or the families *Alecyonidae* (or *Aleodidae*), *Coraciidae*, and *Meropidae*.

**cylindrocephalic** (si-lin'drö-se-fal'ik or si-lin'drö-sef'-i-lik), a. [*cylindrocephaly* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to cylindrocephaly.

**cylindrocephaly** (si-lin'drö-sef'-i-lik), n. [*Gr. κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A long cylindrical configuration of the skull.

**cylindroconic**, **cylindroconical** (si-lin-drö-kon'ik, -i-kal), a. [*cylindric* + *conic*, *-al*.] Shaped like a cylinder terminated by a cone.

**cylindroconoidal** (si-lin'drö-kö-noi'dal), a. [*cylindric* + *conoidal*.] Shaped like a cylinder having a conoidal termination.

**cylindrocylindrical** (si-lin'drö-sil'in'dri-kal), a. [*cylindric* + *cylindrical*.] In arch., formed by the intersection of one cylindrical vault with another of greater span and height, springing from the same level: said of an arch. See *cross-vaulting*.

**cylindroid** (sil'in-droid), n. and a. [= *F. cylindroide* = *Pg. cylindroide*, < *Gr. κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *ειδος*, form.] 1. n. A solid body bounded by a cylindrical surface cut orthogonally by elliptical bases.—2. a. A conoidal cubic surface whose equation is  $z(x^2 + y^2) = 0$ . [No named by 'Ayley and Ball, 1871.]

II. a. Having the form of a cylinder with equal and parallel elliptical bases.

**cylindroidal** (sil'in-droi'dal), a. [*cylindroid* + *-al*.] Resembling a cylinder; cylindroid.

During the embryonic condition of all vertebrates, the centre of the partition [between the cerebral and visceral tubes] is occupied by an elongated, cellular, *cylindroidal mass*—the notochord, or chorda dorsalis. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 8

**cylindroma** (sil'in-drö'mä), n.; pl. *cylindromata* (-mä-tä). [**NL.**, < *Gr. κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *ματῆς*.] In *pathol.*, a name given to several kinds of tumors. (a) *Sarcoma myxomatodes*, a sarcoma in which the sarcoma cells have undergone in greater or less part mucous degeneration. (b) *Angiosarcoma myxomatodes*, a sarcoma in which the mucous degeneration affects the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately about them. (c) *Myxosarcoma*, a simple combination of myxomatous and sarcomatous tissue. (d) *Cylindroma carcinomatodes*, a very rare carcinoma, characterized by the presence of homogeneous hyaline spherules in the cell nests. See *carcinoma myxoma*, *sarcoma*.

**cylindromatous** (sil'in-drom'a-tus), a. [*cylindroma* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cylindroma.

**cylindrometric** (si-lin'drö-met'rik), a. [*Gr. κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *μετρον*, a measure.] Pertaining to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

**cylindro-ogival** (si-lin'drö-ö-jiv'al), a. [= *F. cylindro-ogival*; as *cylindric* + *ogival*.] Having the form of a cylindrical body with an ogival head.

**Oylindrophids** (sil'in-drof'i-dë), n. pl. [**NL.**, short for *Oylindrophididae*, < *Oylindrophus* (*drophid-*) + *-idae*.] A family of harmless ophiurians or reptiles, typified by the genus *Oylindrophis*, without poison-fangs, with a very small head, the mouth not distensible, and the tail short and conical. They have a rudimentary pelvis, and a pair of anal spurs furnished by the condensed epimeria of the rudimentary hind limbs; the teeth are small, and there are palatine teeth; the quadrate bone is fixed, and there is no distinct mastoid. Besides *Oylindrophis*, the family contains the genus *Ophis* or *Tortrix*, whence it is some times named *Tortricidae*. With the family *Tropetidae* it constitutes a suborder *Anguillomata*, or is brought under *Ophiderontia* with *Tropetidae*.

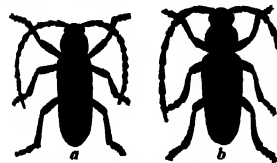
**Oylindrophis** (si-lin'drö-fis), n. [**NL.**, < *Gr. κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *φίς*, serpent.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Oylindrophidae*. *C. rufa* is a Japanese species.

**cyliz**, n. See *lylix*.

**Oyllecoraria** (sil'e-kö-rä-rä-ä), n. pl. [**NL.**] One of the many divisions of the heteropterous family *Phyllorhizidae*, containing such genera as *Hyalocoris*.

**Oyllene** (si-lë'në), n. [**NL.**, < *L. Oyllene*, < *Gr. ούλλην*, the name of a mountain in Arcadia, Greece.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of

the family *Cerambycidae*, which in the form of the body and the style of the markings have



a *Cyllene punctus*. b *Cyllene robustus* (Natural size)

(Drury) and *C. robustus* (Forst.), have a black body, banded with narrow transverse or oblique yellow lines, and red legs. The former lives in the hickory and appears in spring, while the latter infests the locust tree and appears in autumn. Both species are, in the larval state, very destructive to the trees they inhabit. *Harris, Ins. Inj.* to Soc., p. 103

**cyma** (si'mä), n.; pl. *cymæ* (-më). [**NL.** (cf. *L. cyma*, *cuma*, a sprout, a hollow sphere), < *Gr. κύμα*, a wave, a swell, billow, a waved ogee or molding, < *κύω*, to be pregnant, lit. contain. See *cyme*] 1. In arch., a member or molding of the cornice, of which the profile is an ogee, or curve of contrary flexure. Of this molding there are two kinds: *cyma recta*, or *Doric cyma* (sometimes called *half molding*), which is concave at the top and convex at the bottom, and *cyma reversa*, or *Ionian cyma*, which is convex at the top and concave at the bottom. Both kinds of the *cyma* are also called *ogee*. Also written *cumi*, *cuma*. 2. In bot., same as *cyme*.—3. [*cap.*] [**NL.**] Same as *cuma*, 2.

**cynagraph** (si'ma-gräf), n. [*Gr. κύμα*, a waved molding, + *γράφω*, write.] A form of sculpture-copier or pantograph for tracing the outlines of objects in relief, particularly adapted for taking profiles of architectural moldings.

**cynaphen** (si'ma-fen), n. [*Irreg.* < *Gr. κύμα*, a wave, + *φαίνω*, show.] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

**cymar**, n. See *amar*.

**cymatium** (si-mä'shi-um), n.; pl. *cymatia* (-ä). [*L.*, < *Gr. κύματιον*, a waved molding, < *κύμα* (-), a wave, etc.: see *cyma*.] In arch., a *cyma*; a molding composed of the *cyma*.

Most of the capitals here are of the Corinthian order, and I took notice of the capitals of some pilasters, consisting of a *cymatium* two feet, and fluted about a foot long, and under them a quarter round, adorned with eggs and dashes. *Pausan.*, Description of the East, II. 11. 38

**Cymatogaster** (si-mä-tö-gas'tër), n. [**NL.**, < *Gr. κύμα* (-), ictus, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Embiotridæ*. *C. cuneatus* is an abundant fish of the Pacific coast of the United States, known as the *skinner*, *menhaden*, and *sparada*.

**cymatolite** (si-mat'ö-lit), n. [*Gr. κύμα* (-), wave, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral substance produced by the alteration of spodumene, appearing in white masses with a delicate wavy, fibrous structure. It is an intimate mixture of muscovite and albite.

**cymba** (sim'ba), n. [**NL.**, < *L. cymba*, < *Gr. κύμβα*, a boat: see *cymbal*, *cymbalum*.] 1. Pl. *cymba* (-bë). In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a boat-shaped microsclero or flesh-spicule. The *cymba* resembles in profile the letter C. The back or curve is called the *keel* or *trough*, the points are the *prongs* or *spines*. The prong when lobed or alate are termed *plata*. Two varieties of the *cymba* are known as the *pleurocymba* and *oocymba*. See these words.

2. [*cap.*] In conch., same as *cymbium*, 1.

**cymbasform** (sim'bë-för-m), a. Same as *cymbiform*.

**cymbal** (sim'bal), n. [*ME. cimbale*, *cymbale*, < *OF. cimbale*, *F. cymbale* = *Sp. cimbato* = *Pg. cymbalo* = *It. cimbalo*, *cembalo* = *D. cymbaal* = *G. Dan. cymbel* = *Sw. cymbal*, < *L. cymbalum*, < *Gr. κύμβαλον*, a cymbal, < *κύμβος*, *κύμβα*, the hollow of a vessel, bowl, basin, cup, boat, knapsack, etc., = *Skt. kumbhî*, *kumbhî*, a pot, jar: see *cumb*.] 1. One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze which, when struck together, produce a sharp, ringing sound: usually in the plural. Their use varies from little metallic antanets on finger-cymbals to large orchestral cymbals made to be used with the large or long drum. Instruments of the cymbal family are known from the earliest historic times. They are especially useful for rhythmic effect, though some experiments have been made with plates so shaped and used as to give tones of definite pitch.

I am become an sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal 1 Cor. xiii. 1

In vain with cymbals' ring They call the grisly king, In diurnal dance about the furnace blue. Milton, Nativity, l. 208

2. In organ-building, a mixture-stop of very high pitch.—3. A musical instrument made of a piece of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed several rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the right hand, while the cymbal is supported in the left by a cord. Also spelled *symbal*. *Imp. Diet.*

**cymbal-doctor** (sim'bal-dok'tör), n. A teacher whose instruction is like the tinkling of a cymbal. Compare 1 Cor. xiii. 1. [Rare.]

These petty glosses, no like the quibbles of a court sermon that we may safely reckon . . . that the hand of some household priest foliated them in, lest the world should forget how much he was a disciple of those cymbal-doctors. Milton, Elkonoikastes, vii

**cymbaled**, **cymballed** (sim'bald), a. [*cymbal* + *-ed*.] Furnished with cymbals. [Rare.]

And highest among the statues, statue-like, Between a cymbal d Miriam and a Jael, With Psyche's babe, was Ida watching us. Tennyson, Princess, v.

**cymbaler**, **cymballer** (sim'bal-ër), n. [*cymbal* + *-er*.] One who performs on a cymbal; a cymbalist. *Fallows*.

**cymbalist** (sim'bal-ist), n. [*cymbal* + *-ist*.] One who plays the cymbals.

**cymballed**, **cymballer**. See *cymbaled*, *cymbaler*.

**cymbate** (sim'bät), a. [*L. cymba*, a boat (see *cymba*), + *-ate*.] Boat-shaped, as that form of sponge-spicule called a *cymba*. *Sollas*.

**cymbecephalic** (sim'bë-se-fal'ik or sim'bë-sef'-i-lik), a. [*Gr. κύμβη*, a hollow, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] Same as *cymbecephalic*. *Dunghison*.

**Oymbidium** (sim-bid'i-um), n. [**NL.**, < *Gr. κύμβα*, *κύμβη*, a hollow, a cup, boat (see *cymbal*), + *ιδιον*.] A genus of tropical terrestrial orchids, often having spikes of beautiful flowers, on which account several of them are favorites in the greenhouse. There are about 30 species, natives of eastern Asia, Australia, and Africa.

**cymbiform** (sim'bi-för-m), a. [*L. cymba*, a boat, + *forma*, shape.] Boat-shaped; longer than broad, convex, and keeled like the bottom of a boat: applied to the elytra and other parts of insects, to seeds and leaves of plants, diatoms, and spores of fungi, and also to a bone of the foot usually called the scaphoid bone. See *scaphoid*. Also *cymbasform*.

**Cymbirhynchus** (sim-bi-ring'kus), n. [**NL.** (N. A. Vigors, 1831), also written *cymbirhynchus*, and more correctly *cymborhynchus*; < *Gr. κύμβα*, *κύμβος*, a cup, + *ῥις*, snout, beak.] A notable genus of coccymorph birds, of the family *Luridae*, so called from the size and shape of the bill. The type is *C. macrorhynchus*, the blue-billed gaper, of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc.

**Cymbium** (sim'bi-um), n. [**NL.**, < *L. cymba*, also *cymba*, a boat or skiff, < *Gr. κύμβα*, the hollow of a vessel, a boat, a knapsack: see *cymbal* and *cumb*.] 1. A genus of gastropods, of the family *Volutidae*.

The shell is ob-ovate, tumid, ventral side covered with a strong, cypidina, and the pillar four plaited. They are found on the At in an coast, and known as boat-shells. *C. atropica* and *C. trochodonta* are examples. Also *Cymba*.

2. In entom., a genus of beetles, of the family *Tropetidae*. *Schultz*, 1873.—3. [*l. c.*] In *Gr. antiqu.*, a form of vase of deep and upright shape, without foot or handles; a bowl.

**cymblin**, **cymbiling** (sim'blin, -bling), n. Same as *cymbin*.

**cymbocephalic** (sim'bë-se-fal'ik or sim'bë-sef'-i-lik), a. [*As cymbocephaly* + *-ic*.] Shaped like a bowl or cup; round; specifically, pertaining to or exhibiting cymbocephaly.

**cymboccephalic** (sim-bü-sef'-e-lik), n. [*Gr. κύμβα*, bowl, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *cranol.*, a bilobed form of the skull.

**Cymbula** (sim-bü'h-ä), n. [**NL.**, < *L. cymbula*, a small boat, dim. of *cymba*, boat: see *cymbal*, and cf. *cymba*.] The typical genus of the family *Cymbulidae*, having a slipper-shaped shell pointed



Boat-shell (*Cymbula proboscidea*, etc.)



*Cymbula proboscidea*, slightly enlarged.



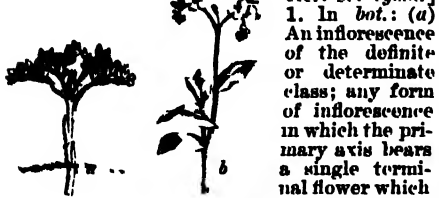
in front and square behind. *C. proboscidea* is an example.

**Cymbulidae** (sim-bū-lī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cymbula* + *-idae*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods. The animal is oval and has very large rounded fins, and there are three radular teeth in each transverse row, the median very wide and the lateral moderately wide and unicuspid; the shell has the form of a sandal, and is cartilaginous and mostly internal. Genera of this family are *Cymbulia*, *Tiedemannia*, and *Halopachis*.

The *Cymbulidae* are noticeable for their comparatively large size and the very peculiar shell which they secrete. In early life . . . they have a small, spiral, horny shell, but this becomes lost, and in its place the animal secretes a cartilaginous slipper-shaped shell, apparently possessing no more consistency than ordinary gelatine jelly. In this thick, transparent, flexible shell sits the mollusk, like the old woman in her shoe, paddling about by the large oval wings.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 3:8.

**cyme** (sim), *n.* [Also, as NL., *cyma*, < Gr. *κύμα* (> *L. cyma*), a young sprout, etc., same as *cyma* a wave, swell, etc.; see *cyma*.] 1. In bot.: (a)



a. Cyme of house leek. A of forget-me-not. b. Cyme of forget-me-not. A of forget-me-not. A of forget-me-not. A of forget-me-not.

An inflorescence of the definite or determinate class; any form of inflorescence in which the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the inflorescence being continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. The secondary and other axes may be given off on both sides of the primary axis (a dichotomous or bipartite cyme or dichotomous) or in such a way as to cause the inflorescence to assume a helical or acropetal form (as in the forget-me-not). The term is applied especially to a broad and flattened compound form. (b) A panicle, the elongation of all the ramifications of which is arrested so that it has the appearance of an umbel.—2. In arch., same as *cyma*.

Also *cima*.  
**cymelet** (sim'let), *n.* [ < *cyme* + *-let*.] Same as *cymule*.

**cymene** (sī'mēn), *n.* [ < *cym(inum)* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon ( $C_{10}H_{14}$ ) occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, in camphor, in the oil of thyme, etc., and prepared by treating oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol. It is a colorless, strongly refracting liquid, and has a pleasant odor of lemon. Also *cymol* and *camphogen*.

**cymic** (sī'mik), *a.* [ < *cym(inum)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cymium or cumin.—**Cymic acid**,  $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$ , a monocyclic acid forming prismatic crystals insoluble in water.

**cymiferous** (sī-mīf'ē-rus), *a.* [ < NL. *cyma*, a cyme, + *L. ferre* = *E. bear*.] In bot., producing cymes.

**Cymindis** (sī-min'dis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίμινδης*, an unidentified bird, described by Aristotle as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form.] 1. In entom., a genus of adelphagous beetles, of the family Carabidae. Latreille, 1806.—2. In ornith., a genus of American hawks of small size, related to the kites. The tarsus is bare below, the nostrils are linear and oblique; the tarsi are bare, the bill



Cayenne Hawk 'Cymindis cymensis'

is slender and much hooked at the end, the tail is rounded; and the wings are short. The genus was named by Vieillot, 1817, on the Cayenne hawk, *C. cymensis*.

**cymium** (sī-mī'num), *n.* [L., also *cuminum*, > *cumin*, *q. v.*] Same as *cumin*.

**cymula**, *n.* See *cymula*.

**cymobotryose** (sī-mō-bot'ri-ōs), *a.* [As *cymobotrya* + *-ose*.] In bot., same as *thyroid*.

**cymobotrya** (sī-mō-bot'ri-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύμα*, a young sprout (see *cyma*), + *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] In bot., same as *thyra*.

**cymogene** (sī-mō-jēn), *n.* [ < Gr. *κύμα* (nov), cumin, + *-γενε*, producing; see *cumin* and *-gen*.] A mixture of very volatile hydrocarbons found in crude petroleum. When the crude petroleum is distilled, cymogene passes off as a gas at the usual temperature of the condenser, but by low temperature and compression it is reduced to a very volatile liquid having a specific gravity of .603–.578. It is used as a freeing mixture.

**cymoid** (sī'moid), *a.* [ < *cyme* + *-oid*.] Having the form of a cyme.

**cymol** (sī'mol), *n.* [ < L. *cym(inum)* + *-ol*.] Same as *cymene*.

**cymophane** (sī-mō-fān), *n.* [ < F. *cymophane*, < Gr. *κύμα*, a wave, + *φανής*, < *φαίνω*, show.] Chrysoberyll.

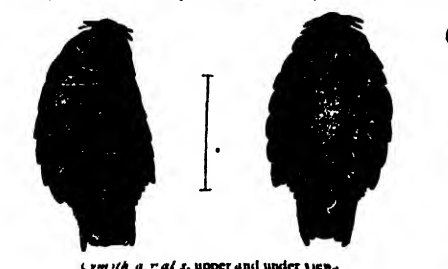
Hot white arm, that wore a twisted chain (inspired with an opal sheen cymophane).  
O. W. Holmes, The Mysterious Illness.

**cymophaneus** (sī-mōf'ā-nus), *a.* [As *cymophane* + *-ous*.] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

**cymose**, **cymous** (sī'mōs, sī'mus), *a.* [ < L. *cymosus*, full of shoots. < *cyma*, a shoot, sprout; see *cyma*.] Bearing a cyme; composed of cymes; pertaining to or resembling a cyme.

**cymosely** (sī'mō-sē-lē), *adv.* In a cymose manner: as, "branching cymosely," Farlow, Marine Alga, p. 103.

**Cymothoa** (sī-mōth'ō-ā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1794), < Gr. *κύμα*, anything swollen, a wave, etc.,



Cymothoa a. a. d. x. upper and under view. 1 in. shows natural size.

+ *θούα*, quick, also pointed.] The typical genus of the family *Cymothoidae*. *C. castrum* is a common kind of fish-louse, parasitic upon many fishes, to which it clings tightly by means of its hooked legs.

**Cymothoidae** (sī-mō-thō'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cymothoa* + *-idae*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, of the group *Eusopoda*, typified by the genus *Cymothoa*, mostly parasitic on fish. The technical characters are a broad abdomen, with short segments and a scutate caudal plate, the posterior maxillipeds operulate, and the mouth-parts formed for biting or sucking. There are several genera besides *Cymothoa* as *Serolis*, *Ron Leriche*, *Cerolana*, and *Ceranthothoa*. Also written *Cymothoda*.

**cymous**, *a.* See *cymose*.

**Cymry**, *n. pl.* See *Cymry*.

**Cymric**, **Kymric** (kim'rik), *a. and n.* [With accom. term. -ic, < W. *Cymraeg*, Welsh, *Cymry*, the Welsh language; < *Cymro*, pl. *Cymry*, a Welshman, (*Cymru*, Wales; see *Cymry*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry and their kindred, the Cornishmen and Bretons.

He (Monsieur Edwards) . . . finds abundant traces of the physical type which he has established as the *Cymric* still subsisting in our population, and having descended from the old British possessors of our soil before the Saxon conquest. M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, III.

II. *n.* The language of the Cymry, or of the Cymric division of the Celtic race of Britain.

**Cymry**, **Kymry** (kim'ri), *n. pl.* [W. *Cymry*, pl. of *Cymro*, a Welshman; cf. *Cymru*, ML. *Cambria*, Wales. The origin of the name is unknown; some connect it with W. *Cymmer*, a confluence of waters; cf. *aber*, river.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that division of the Celtic race which is more nearly akin with the Welsh, including also the Cornishmen and the Bretons or Armorians, as distinguished from the Gaelic division. Also written *Cymry*, *Cymry*.

Physical marks, such as the square head of the Gorman, the round head of the Gael, the oval head of the *Cymry*, which determine the type of a people.

M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, III.

**cymule** (sī'mūl), *n.* [ < NL. *cymula* (cf. *L. cymula*, a tender sprout), dim. of *cyma*; see *cyma*, *cyme*.] In bot., a simple or diminutive cyme, by itself or forming part of a compound cyme. Also *cymelot*.

**cymulose** (sī'mū-lōs), *a.* [ < *cymule* + *-ose*.] Bearing or composed of cymules; pertaining to or resembling a cymule.

**Cynalutrus** (sī-nā-lū'trus), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynalutrus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Felidae*, represented by the genus *Cynalutrus*: a synonym of *Guopardina* (which see). Also written *Cynailutrus*.

**Cynalutrus** (sī-nā-lū'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (kun), a dog, + *αλώπου*, a cat.] A genus of dog-like cats, containing the cheetah or hunting leopard of India, *C. jubata*: a synonym of *Guoparda* (which see). Also written *Cynailutrus*. Wagler, 1830.

**cynanche** (sī-nang'hē), *n.* [LL. (> ult. E. *equus*, nancy, quincy, *q. v.*), < Gr. *κυνάγχη*, dog-quincy, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, < *κύων* (kun), a dog (= E. *hound* = *L. canis*, a dog), + *ἀγχή*, choke, suffocate.] A name of various diseases of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing, as *cynanche parotidæ*, *tonsillar*, *trachealis*, etc.—*Cynanche maligna*. Same as *angina maligna* (which see, under *angina*).

**Cynanchum** (sī-nang'kum), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cynanche*, in reference to its poisonous qualities; see *cynanche*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of climbing plants, of the Mediterranean region and Australia, of about 20 species. The root of the European *C. Vincetoxicum* is emetic and purgative, and *C. acutum* is said to afford French or Montpellier scammony. See *swallowwort*, I. and *scammony*.

**cynanthropy** (sī-nan'thrō-pi), *n.* [= F. *cynanthropie*, < Gr. *κυνάνθρωπος*, < *κύων* (kun), a dog-man, < *άνθρωπος* (anthropos), man. Cf. *lycanthropy*.] A kind of madness in which the afflicted person imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

**Cynara** (sī-nā-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύναρα*, a plant not determined, supposed to be either the dog-thorn (< *κύων* (kun), a dog) or *κύναρα*, the artichoke.] A small genus of composites, of the Mediterranean region, in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick, fleshy, spiny scales, and a remarkably thick, fleshy receptacle covered with numerous bristles. The two best-known species are the artichoke (*C. scolymus*) and the cardoon (*C. cardunculus*), cultivated as vegetables. The other species are troublesome weeds now widely naturalized upon the plains of extratropical South America. See cut under *artichoke*.

**Cynaraceæ** (sī-nā-rā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < (*Cynara* + *-aceæ*).] Same as *Cynaroidæ*.

**cynaraceous** (sī-nā-rā'shē-us), *a.* [ < *Cynara* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Cynaraceæ* or *Cynaroidæ*.

**cynarctomachy** (sī-nārk-tom'a-ki), *n.* [ < Gr. *κύων* (kun), a dog, < *άρκτος*, a bear, + *μαχη*, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog: a humorous word invented by Butler.

Some occult design doth lie  
In bloody cynarctomachy  
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 752

**cynareous** (sī-nā-rē-us), *a.* [ < (*Cynara* + *-eous*).] Same as *cynaraceous*.

**cynaroid** (sī-nā-rōid), *a.* [ < (*Cynara* + *-oid*).] Same as *cynaraceous*.

**Cynaroides** (sī-nā-rōi'dē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < (*Cynara* + *-oides*).] A tribe of the natural order *Compositæ*, of which the genus *Cynara* is the type, distinguished by having the anthers conspicuously caudate, the flowers all hermaphrodite with tubular corollas and setose pappus, and the leaves usually prickly. The largest genera are *Cynara* and *Centaurea*. Also *Cynaraceæ*. See *Cynara*.

**cynobot** (A.-S. pron. kū'ne-bōt), *n.* [AS., < *cyn* (in comp.), king, + *bōt*, fine, boot; see *king* and *boot*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, that part of the fine imposed on the murderer of a king which was paid to the community, as distinguished from the wergild paid to the king's kin.

By the Mercian law it (wergild payable to the king's kin on his violent death) was 7200 shillings. . . . A fine of equal amount, the *cynobot*, was at the same time due to his people.  
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 50.

**cynogetic** (sī-nō-jet'ik), *a.* [= F. *cynogétique* = Sp. *cinegético*, < Gr. *κυνήτιος*, pertaining to hunting, < *κύνητις*, a hunter, < *κύων* (kun), a dog, + *γενήτις*, lead.] Concerning or having to do with hunting or cynogetics. [Rare.]

Jacques du Fouilloux, the celebrated veneer and cynogetic writer of the sixteenth century.  
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 66.

**cynogetics** (sī-nō-jet'iks), *n.* [ < L. *cynogeticus*, < Gr. *κυνήτιος*, neut. pl. of *κυνήτιος*, pertaining to hunting; see *cynogetic* and *-ics*.] The art of hunting with dogs. [Rare.]

There are extant . . . in Greek four books on *cynogetics*, or venation.  
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 2.



responding divisions being *Aluroidea* and *Aro-  
toidea*. The *Cynoides* agree most nearly with the *Alu-  
roidea*, but have a well-developed carpal canal opening  
into the foramen lacrum posterius, a distinct condyloid  
foramen, an open glenoid foramen, undeveloped Cowper's  
glands, and a large os penis. There is but one family  
the *Canidae*, including the dogs, wolves, foxes, etc. See  
*Canidae*.

The Dogs (including the Wolves, Jackals, and Foxes un-  
der this head) form the most central group of the *Canini-  
vora*, which may be termed the *Cynoides*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert. p. 348

**cynolysa** (si-nō-lis'g), n. [NL., < Gr. *κύνω*,  
*κύνω*, canine madness (cf. Gr. *κύνω*, mad, from  
the bite of a dog), < Gr. *λύω* (λύω), a dog, +  
*λύω*, madness.] Canine madness. See *rabies*.

**Cynomorium** (si-nō-mō'r-i-um), n. [NL. (L.  
*cynomorium*, Pliny), < Gr. *κύνω*, a name of the  
*opopanax* (prob. broom-rape, orobanche), <  
*κύνω* (κύνω), a dog, + *μορφή*, a part, prop. dim.  
of *μορφή* (a part), lot, destiny; cf. *μορφή*, a part.] A  
genus of plants belonging to the natural order  
*Balanophoraceae*.



*Cynomorium coccineum*  
a, cluster of male and female flowers, b  
section of fruit

The only species *C. coccineum*, is a red,  
fleshy, herbaceous plant, covered with  
leaves, and is a native of northern  
Africa, Malta, and the Levant. It was  
known to the old  
herbalists as *fungus*  
*Melitenae*, and was  
valued as an astring-  
ent and styptic in  
cases of dysentery  
and hemorrhage. It  
was held in such esteem by the Knights of Malta that it  
was carefully deposited in stores, from which the grand  
master sent it in presents to sovereigns, hospitals, etc.

**Cynomorpha**, **Cynomorpha** (si-nō-mō'r-fā,  
-fē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κύνω* (κύνω), a dog, + *μορφή*,  
form.] A division of catarrhine monkeys, in-  
cluding the baboons and other lower monkeys,  
as distinguished from the anthropoid apes, or  
*Anthropomorpha*.

**cynomorphic** (si-nō-mō'r-fik), a. [*Cynomorpha*  
+ -ic.] Pertaining to the *Cynomorpha*; cyno-  
pithecoid.

**Cynomyonax** (si-nō-mī'ō-naks), n. [NL.  
(Coen, 1877), < *Cynomys* + Gr. *ἀναξ*, king.]  
A genus of ferrets, of the family *Mustelidae* and  
subfamily *Mustelinae*, related to *Putorius*. The



Black footed Ferret (*Cynomyonax nigripes*)

type is the black footed ferret of North America *C. ni-  
gripes*, found in the towns of the prairie dog (*Cynomys*),  
whence the name.

**Cynomys** (si-nō-mis), n. [NL. (Rafinesque,  
1817), < Gr. *κύνω* (κύνω), a dog, + *μῦς*, *mouse*.]  
A genus of rodent quadrupeds, of the spermo-  
phil division of the family *Sciuridae*, approach-  
ing the marmots proper (*Arctomys*) in the stout,  
thick-set body and short, bushy tail. The pelage  
is close and harsh, the nail of the thumb is well marked,  
the outer ears are rudimentary, the cheek pouches are  
small, the skull is massive, short, and broad, with  
zygomatic arches and large postorbital processes, and the  
dentition is very strong and heavy. The genus contains the  
well known prairie dogs or barking squirrels of western  
North America, which live in extensive underground bur-  
rows, in colonies, often of immense extent, in the sterile  
regions of the West. There are two species, *C. ludovici*  
the common prairie dog, whose range in general is  
from the plains to the Rocky Mountains, and *C. columbi-  
anus*, extending thence westward. See cut under *prairie*-  
dog.

**Cynonycteris** (si-nō-nik'te-ris), n. [NL., < Gr.  
*κύνω* (κύνω), a dog, + *νύκτερις*, a bat; see *Nycteris*.]  
A genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidae*,  
differing from *Pteropus* in having a tail,  
though a short one, and the fur of the neck not  
woolly. There are about 8 species, extending from the  
Malay peninsula into Africa. *C. cynoptera* haunts the  
chamirs of the peninsula, and is probably the species  
often represented in Egyptian paintings and sculptures.  
*C. collaris* is the collared fruit bat of Africa.

**cynophrenology** (si-nō-frē-nōl'ō-jī), n. [*Cyn-*  
*phrenology*, a dog, + *phrenology*.] The phrenol-  
ogy of the dog's brain. *Hilder*.

**Cynopithecidae** (si-nō-pi-thē-si-dō), n. pl.  
[NL., < *Cynopithecus* + -idae.] The lower one  
of the two great families into which the catar-

rhine quadrumanous quadrupeds are divided,  
containing all excepting the anthropoid apes  
of the family *Simiidae*. It is divided into two sub-  
families: (1) *Semnopitheciinae*, with complex stomach and  
no cheek-pouches, containing the genera *Nasalis*, *Semno-  
pithecus*, *Colobus*, etc.; and (2) *Cynopitheciinae*, with simple  
stomach and cheek-pouches. The characters of the family  
are chiefly comparative or negative, being those in which  
the general structure resembles from the man-like type pre-  
sented by the higher simians. The gradation from the  
highest semnopithecoïd to the lowest cynopithecoïd is a  
gentle one, though the difference between these extremes  
is great.

**Cynopithecinae** (si-nō-pi-thē-si-nē), n. pl. [NL.,  
< *Cynopithecus* + -inae.] The lower one of the  
two subfamilies into which the *Cynopitheciidae*  
are divisible, including all kinds of cynopithe-  
coïd apes, monkeys, and baboons which have  
a simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The lead-  
ing forms are *Cercopithecus*, or ordinary long-tailed mon-  
keys; *Macacus*, the macaques, and some short-tailed  
forms closely related to the latter, as *Tricus* and *Cynopo-  
ithecus*, commonly called apes, with *Papio* or *Cynocephalus*  
and *Mandrillus* or *Morinus*, the dog-faced and pig-faced  
baboons. See *Cynopithecus*.

**cynopithecoïd** (si-nō-pi-thē-kō'id), a. and n. [*Cynopithecus*  
+ -oid.] I. a. Pertaining to the  
lower series of catarrhine monkeys; not simian  
or anthropoid; cynomorphic: specifically ap-  
plied to the *Cynopitheciidae*.

II. n. One of the *Cynopitheciidae*; a cynopithe-  
coïd ape, monkey, or baboon.

**Cynopithecus** (si-nō-pi-thē-sus), n. [NL., <  
Gr. *κύνω* (κύνω), a dog, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A  
genus of catarrhine monkeys, of the family (*Cy-*



Black Ape of Celebes (*Cynopithecus niger*)

*nopitheciidae*, and giving name to the subfamily  
*Cynopitheciinae*. The type and only species is *C. niger*,  
of Borneo. It is a large, black, tailless monkey commonly  
called an apu as a count of its general aspect. It is an  
isolated and peculiar form, not well representing the sub-  
family to which it gives name except in standing midway  
in the general series and connecting the cercopithecoïds  
and macaques with the baboons.

**Cynopoda** (si-nō-pō-dā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl.  
of *cynopodus*; see *cynopodus*.] In *zool.*, a name  
given by J. E. Gray to the herpetine or ich-  
neumon division of the family *Pyrrhidae*, the  
species of this division being cynopodous. The  
term is contrasted with *Aluropoda*.

**cynopodous** (si-nō-pō-dus), a. [*Cynopoda*,  
< Gr. *κύνω* (κύνω), a dog, + *πῶς* (πῶς) = E.  
*foot*.] Dog-footed; having feet like a dog's,  
or with blunt, non-retractile claws: opposed to  
*Aluropodous*, or ent-footed: specifically, pertain-  
ing to or having the characters of the *Cynopoda*.

**Cynopterus** (si-nō-p'te-rus), n. [NL. (Cuvier),  
< Gr. *κύνω* (κύνω), a dog, + *πτερόν* = E. *wing*.]  
A genus of oriental fruit-bats, of the family  
*Pteropodidae*, externally resembling *Cynomyce-  
teris*. *C. marginatus*, a common Indian species, is very  
destructive to fruit; an individual of the species has been  
known to devour two ounces of bananas in three hours, yet  
to weigh but one ounce when killed next morning. Its  
dental formula is 1, 1 or 2, 1, 1, pm., 3, m., 3.

**cynorexia** (si-nō-rek'si-gē), n. [NL., < Gr. *κύνω*  
(κύνω), a dog, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite, desire, < *ὄρεξις*,  
reach after, grasp at, desire.] In *pathol.*, an  
insatiable, voracious appetite, like that of a  
dog; bulimia.

**cynorrhodon**, **cynorrhodium** (si-nō-rō-don, si-  
nō-rō'di-um), n. [NL., < L. *cynorrhodon*, the  
dogrose, < Gr. *κύνω* (κύνω), a dog, + *ῥόδον*, a rose.] In bot., a fruit  
like that of the rose, fleshy and hollow, inclos-  
ing the achenes.



Common Weakfish or Squeteague (*Cynoscion regalis*)

**Cynoscion** (si-nō-si'on), n. [NL. (Gill, 1861), <  
Gr. *κύνω* (κύνω), a dog, + (?) *σκία*, a sea-fish; see  
*Soiana*.] A genus of selenoid fishes, of which  
there are several well-known and important  
species. *C. regalis* is the common weakfish or squeteague;  
*C. maculatus* is the spotted weakfish; two Cal-  
ifornian species are *C. pinnatifidus* and *C. nobilis*. See  
*weakfish*.

**cynosural**, n. See *cynosure*.

**cynosural** (si-nō or si-nō-sū-rāl), a. [*Cyno-  
sure* + -al.] Relating to or of the nature of a  
cynosure; attracting attention, as a cynosure.

Had either, Madam, of that cynosural triad (Raleigh,  
Sidney, and Spenser) been within call of my most humble  
importunities, your ears had been delectate with far no-  
bler melody. Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 38.

**cynosure** (si-nō or si-nō-sū-r), n. [At first in  
L. form *cynosura*; = F. *cynosure* = Pg. *cyno-  
sura* = Sp. It. *cinosura*, < L. *Cynosura*, < Gr.  
*Κύνωσσυρα*, the constellation of the Little Bear,  
containing the star which is now but was not  
then the pole-star (which forms the tip of the  
tail), and thus often the object to which the  
eyes of mariners were directed, lit. the dog's  
tail, < *κύνω*, dog's (gen. of *κύνω*, dog), + *οὐρά*,  
tail.] Something that strongly attracts atten-  
tion; a center of attraction.

Where perhaps some beauty lies,

The Cynosure of neighbouring eyes.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 80.

Let the fundamentals of faith be your cynosure, your  
great light to walk by. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), II, 124.

The Chevalier Bayard, the cynosure of Chivalry.  
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations

**Cynosurus** (si-nō-sū-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. *κύνω*,  
*κύνω*, dog's tail; see *cynosure*.] A genus of  
grasses with the flower-spikelets forming a uni-  
lateral spike. There are but three or four species,  
of the Mediterranean region, of which *C. cristatus* is consid-  
ered a good pasture-grass.

**Cynthia** (sin'thi-g), n. [L. (sc. *dea*), Diana  
(Artemis), the Cynthia (goddess), fem. of *Cyn-  
thus*, adj. of *Cynthus*, < Gr. *Κύνθος*, a mountain in  
Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Di-  
ana).] 1. In myth., one of the names given to  
Artemis (Diana), from her reputed birthplace,  
Mount Cynthus in the island of Delos. Hence  
— 2. In poetry, a name of the moon, the emblem  
of Diana.

You gray is not the morning's eye,

Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow.

Shak., R. and J., III, 5

3. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of nymphalid butter-  
flies, containing such as the painted-lady, *C.  
cardui*. Fabricius, 1808. (b) A genus of sim-  
ple sessile tunicaries, of the family *Ancudidae*,  
with coriaceous body-wall and four-lobed oral  
and atrial orifices. Sars, 1827. (c) A genus  
of crustaceans. Thompson, 1829. (d) A genus  
of Coleoptera. Latreille, 1829. (e) A genus of  
*Diptera*. DeMeijere, 1863.

**cyon**, n. An obsolete form of *cyon*.

**Cyon** (si'on), n. [NL., < Gr. *κύνω* (κύνω) = L.  
*canis* = E. *hound*, a dog; see *Cynus* and *hound*.]  
A genus of wild dogs of southeastern Asia, dif-  
fering from *Canis* in lacking the small last lower  
molar. It contains such forms as *C. primivus*, the Indian  
sauh, regarded by some as a primitive type of the domestic  
dog *C. domestica*, the Indian, the Chinese, or wild dog of  
the Indian, India, & *C. sinensis*, of Sumatra. The  
genus was established by Hodgkin. Also written *Cyon*  
and *Kyon*. See cut under *hound*.

**cyphoria** (si-ō-rī-gē), n. [NL., < Gr. *κυφός*,  
pregnancy, < *κυφός*, pregnant, < *κύος*, fetus, +  
*φορέω*, bearing, < *φορέω* = E. *bear*.] In med.,  
the time of gestation, or of carrying the fetus;  
the period of pregnancy.

**Cyperaceae** (si-pē-rā-sē-sē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cy-  
perus* + -aceae.] The sedge family, a natural  
order of monocotyledonous plants nearly al-  
lied to the grasses, including 60 genera and  
between 2,000 and 3,000 species. The plants of  
this order are grassy or rush like and generally perennial  
herbs with solid and often triangular stems, and leaves  
with closed sheaths. The small flowers are borne in  
spikelets and are solitary in the axils of the glumaceous  
bracts. The fruit is a small coriaceous achene. The  
plants are found in all climates, and are often abundant,  
but are little eaten by cattle. Some club-rushes are used  
for making mats, chair-bottoms, etc. The papyrus of  
Egypt was made from the stems of *Cyperus Papyrus*.  
The principal genera are *Cyperus*, *Cyperus*, *Panicum*,  
*Scirpus*, *Rhynchospora*, and *Scleria*.

**cyperaceous** (si-pē-rā-sē-sē), a. Belonging to  
or resembling plants of the family *Cyperaceae*—  
that is, sedges and their congeners.

**cyperographer** (si-pē-rō-g'ra-fēr), n. [*Cy-  
perus*, q. v., + Gr. *γράφω*, write, + -er.]  
A writer on the *Cyperaceae*. Bentham, Notes  
on *Cyperaceae*, p. 361.

**cyperologist** (si-pē-rōl'ō-jist), n. [*Cy-  
perus*, q. v., + Gr. *λογία* (see -ology) + -ist.]



In bot., a writer or an authority upon the genus *Cyperus*.

**Cyperus** (si-pr'us), n. [NL. (*L. cyperus*, *cyperus*), < Gr. *κύπερος* (Herodotus), an aromatic plant used in embalming, prob. same word as *κύπερος*, name of a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, also sedge, gladiolus. The L. name appears in F. as *cyperus*, and in E. as *cyperus* (Gerard), *cyperus* (Cotgrave): see *cyperus*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceae*, of about 700 species, very widely distributed, but especially abundant in tropical and subtropical regions. There are about 50 species in the United States. They are annuals or perennials, with triangular naked culms usually bearing an irregular umbel of flattened spikelets. A few of the species, as *C. aculeatus* and *C. bulbosus*, have tuberous roots which are used for food. *C. rotundus*, known as nutgrass, and *C. phymatodes* multiply rapidly by slender tuberiferous rootstocks, and become pests in cultivated fields. The tubers of the former yield an oil, which is much used in upper India as a perfume.

**cyphel** (si-fel'), n. Same as *cyphella*.

**cyphella** (si-fel'-g), n. [NL., < Gr. *κύπελλα*, the hollow of the ear, akin to *κύπελλον*, a drinking-vessel, < *κύπτω*, the hollow of a vessel: see *cyphal*.] 1. Pl. *cyphella* (-s). A cup-like pit or depression on the under surface of the thallus in certain lichens. The color is usually white or yellow. Also *cyphel*.—2. [cap.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Auriculariinae*. The hymenium is inferior and confluent with the pileus, and the latter is somewhat cup shaped and frequently pendulous.

**cyphellaform** (si-fel'-fōrm), a. [*Cyphella*, q. v., + *L. forma*, shape.] Cup-shaped.

**cyphellate** (si-fel'-at), a. [*Cyphella* + *-ate*.] In bot., provided with cyphellae.

**cypher**, n. and v. See *cypher*.

**cyphi**, n. Plural of *cyphus*.

**Cyphomandra** (si-fō-man'drā), n. [NL. (so called from the thickened and curved connective), < Gr. *κύψω*, hump, + *ανδρα*, man (mod. bot. stamen).] A solanaceous genus, of South America, closely allied to *Nitellum*, comprising about 20 species of small trees or shrubs.

(*C. betacea*, the tree tomato of Peru, is cultivated in subtropical countries for its large pear-shaped, orange-colored fruit, which is used in the same way as the tomato.)

**Cyphon** (si-fōn), n. [NL., < Gr. *κύψω*, a crooked piece of wood, < *κύφω*, bent, stooping: see *cyphus*.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Dacnidae*, or giving name to a family *Cyphonidae*. Paykull, 1798.

**cyphonantes** (si-fō-nā'tēs), n.; pl. *cyphonantes*. [NL., < Gr. *κύφω*, bent, stooping, + *ναυτης*, sailor.] The larva of a gymnomelous polyzoan of the genus *Membranipora*: formerly mistaken for a distinct organism, and referred to a special genus of rotifers by Ehrenberg.

Other larval forms [of *Polyzoa*], which are apparently of a very different structure, . . . e. g. *Cyphonantes*, a larva which is found in all seas, and is, according to Schneider, the larva of *Membranipora pilosa*.

(*Cyphus*, Zoology (trans), II 76)

**Cyphonidae** (si-fōn'-idē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyphon* + *-idae*.] A family of serricorn malsacodermatous *Coleoptera* or beetles, related to the *Cedriidae*. They are of small size, with rather soft, depressed, hemispherical or ovate bodies, and furcate labial palps. They are beetles of dull colors, found on plants in damp situations, flying and running with agility. The family is also called *Basidiidae*.

**cyphonism** (si-fō-nizm), n. [*Cyphus*, q. v., + *ισμ*, a pillory in which slaves and criminals were fastened by the neck.] A form of punishment practised in antiquity, supposed by some to have consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects, and by others to have been identical with the Chinese castrus. See *castrus*.

**Cyphophthalmidae** (si-fōf-thal'mi-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Cyphophthalmus* + *-idae*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans, named from the genus *Cyphophthalmus*, having stalked eyes: synonymous with *Sironidae* (which see).

**Cyphophthalmus** (si-fōf-thal'mus), n. [NL., < Gr. *κύφω*, bent, + *ὄφθαλμος*, eye.] A genus of harvest-spiders? a synonym of *Siro*.

**cyphosis** (si-fō'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *κύφω*, a being humpbacked, < *κύφωσις*, be humpbacked,

< *κύφω*, humpbacked, bent forward, < *κύρνω*, bend.] In *pathol.*, a curvature of the spine, convex backward. Usually written *kyphosis*. **Cyphus** (si-pr'us), n. [NL., appar. < Gr. *κύφω*, bent, curved, < *κύρνω*, bend.] 1. A genus of weevils, of the family *Cyrtolichidae*. Schönherr, 1838.—2. A genus of South American barbets. The type is *C. macrodactylus*. Also *Cyphus*. Spix, 1824.

**cyphus**, n. See *cyphus*.

**Cypraea** (si-pr'ē-g), n. [NL., with allusion to *Cypris*, Venus: see *Cyprina*.] A genus of gas-

tropoda, type of the

family *Cypridae*; the

cowries. *Cypraea* *moneta*

is the money-cowry, used

in many parts of the world

as a circulating medium. *C.*

*annulus* is used by the Pa-

cific islanders for barter,

ornament, and other pur-

poses. *C. tigris* is a hand-

some species, a frequent

mantel-ornament. See *cow-*

*ry*. Also *Cypra*.

**cypræid** (si-pr'ē-id), n.

A gastropod of the

family *Cypridae*.

**Cypræidae** (si-pr'ē-i-

dē), n. pl. [NL., <

*Cypræa* + *-idae*.] A

family of gastropo-

dous mollusks, the cowries.

They have a scutellum,

convoluted, enameled shell,

with concealed suture and

a long and narrow aperture

with crenulated lips, an sili-

late at each end, no operculum;

a broad foot, and a lob-

ate mantle. The leading genus

is *Cypræa* (to which the

family is now often restricted),

*Oculina* (or *Oculina*), and

*Pedicularia*. Also *Cypræidae*, *Cypræa*, *Cypræid*.

**cypræiform** (si-pr'ē-i-fōrm), a.

[< NL. *Cypræa*,

q. v., + *L. forma*, form.]

Having the form or

characters of *Cypræa*.

**cypræoid** (si-pr'ē-oid), a. and n.

[< *Cypræa* +

*-oid*.] 1. a. Of or relating to

the *Cypræidae*.

II. n. A cypræid.

**cy-præ** (si-pr'ē). [OF., so near,

as near: *cy*, *ci* (see *ci-derivat*);

*præ*, mod. F. *præ* = *it.*

*pressus*, near, < *L. pressus*,

pressed (close): see *press*.]

In *law*, as near as practicable.

Doctrine of *cy-præ*, an equitable

doctrine (applicable only to

cases of trusts or charities)

which, in place of an illegal

or impossible condition, limita-

tion, or object, allows the

nearest practicable one to be

substituted. Thus, in some

of the United States when a

charity necessarily ceases

through the lapse of its object—

as, for instance, one for the

emancipation of slaves—the

courts turn the property over

to a similar charity rather than

that it should revert to the

heirs.

**cypræus** (si-pr'ē-us), n. and a.

[Early mod. E. also *cypræus*,

*cypræus*; < ME. *cypræus*, *cypræus*,

*cypræus*, < OF. *cypræus*, *F. cypræus* = *Pr.*

*cypræus* = Sp. *cypræus* = Pg. *cypræus* = *It.*

*cypræus* = *L. cypræus* = *G. cypræus* = *Dan.*

*cypræus* = *Nw. cypræus*, < *L. L. cypræus*, classical *L.*

*cypræus*, rarely *cypræus*, < Gr. *κύπριος*,

*Ἀττικὸν*, the cypræus-tree, common in

Greece. A different word and tree from *cy-*

*prus*, a tree of Cyprus, though formerly con-

fused with it; ME. *cypræus*, later *cypræus* (Cot-

grave), *cypræus*, in form < *L. cypræus*: see *cy-*

*prus*.] 1. n. 1. In bot.: (a) The popular name

of coniferous trees of the genus *Cupressus*.

The common cypræus of south

ern Europe is *C. sempervirens*, of which there are two forms,

one with upright appressed

branches like a Lombardy pop-

lar, the other a flat topped tree

with horizontal branches. The

wood is much used in carpentry.

*C. macrocarpa*, the Monterey

cypræus of California, is a fine

ornamental tree, and is frequent

ly cultivated.

He beweth him down cedars,

and taketh the cypræus and the

oak. Isa. xlv 14

(b) A name given to other

coniferous trees nearly al-

lied to the true cypræus.

Such are Lawson's cypræus,

*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*

and the yellow or Atika cypræus

*C. Nuttalliana*, of the Pacific

coast of North America, both

valuable timber-trees and large

ly cultivated for ornament. The

bold, deciduous, black swamp

red, or white cypræus of the At-

lantic States, *Taxodium distich-*

*um*, a large timber tree of

which the wood varies much in

color; the desert-cypræus of Ariz-

ona, *Pinus rigida*, and the

golden cypræus, *Pinus ponderosa*,

of Japan, with yellow

foliage. (c) One of various plants

so named from a fancied resemblance

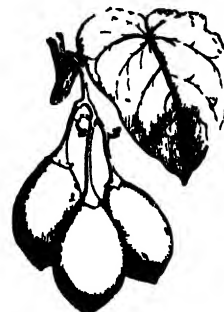
to the true cypræus,

as the standing cypræus, *Gilia*

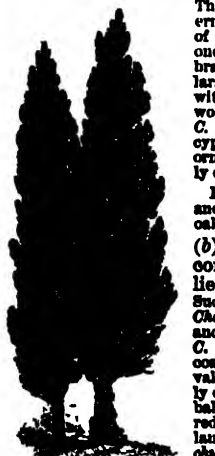
*coronopifolia*, a



*Cypraea tigris*



Fruiting Branch of *Cyphomandra betacea*



*Cupressus (Cupressus) sempervirens*, var. *fastigiata*.

tall, slender, polemoniaceous herb, with divid-  
ed leaves and scarlet flowers, and the Belve-  
dere, broom-, or summer cypræus, a tall cheno-  
podaceous plant, *Kochia scoparia*, sometimes  
cultivated.—2. An emblem of mourning for  
the dead, cypræus-branches having been an-  
ciently used at funerals.

Bind you my brows with mourning cypræus  
By Hall, Elegy on Dr. Whitaker.

Instead of Bays, Crown with sad Cypræus me;  
Cypræus which Tombs does Beautifie,  
Cowley, Death of Mr Wm. Harvey.

Had success attended the American, the death of War-  
ren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory,  
and the cypræus would have been united with the laurel.

Riot's Biography.

II. a. Belonging to or made of cypræus.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns  
In cypræus chests my arias Shak. T. of the 8, II. 1.

Within the navel of this hideous wood,  
Immur'd in cypræus shades, a miser dwells.

Milton, Comus, l. 521.

**cypræus** (si-pr'ē), n. and a. [First in Shak-  
spere's time, spelled *cypræus*, *cypræus*, *cypræus*,  
*cypræus*; origin unknown; possibly (since  
it is a book-word) from some misreading of  
OF. *crepe*, cypræus, crape: see *crape* and *crape*.]  
1. a. A thin transparent black or white stuff;  
a kind of crape.

Shadow their glory, as a milliner's wife does her wrought  
stomacher, with a smoky lawn, or a black cypræus!

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 2.

A beauty artificially covered with a thin cloud of Cy-  
prus, transmits its artificiality to the eye, made more greedy  
and apprehensive by that imperfect and weak restraint.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 21.

II. a. Made of or resembling cypræus.—Cy-

prus cat, a tabby cat

While discussing the merits of a new kitten recently  
with a lady from Norwich, she described its colour as Cy-  
prus—dark grey, with black stripes and markings. I  
took an opportunity of asking a gentleman who had lived  
in Norfolk as to the colour of the kitten, and his reply was,  
"In Norfolk we should call it Cyprus"

N and Q, 7th ser, IV. 220.

**Cypræus damask**, a rich silk cloth made in the fifteenth  
and sixteenth centuries with cypræus gold.—*Cypræus*  
gold, gold thread so made that the surface of the metal is  
brilliant like metal wire. See *cypræus damask*, and *gold*  
thread, under thread. Rock, Textile Fabrics.—*Cypræus*  
lawn. Same as I

Sabbat stole of *Cypræus laici*  
Over thy decent shoulders drawn  
Milton, II. Pueroco, l. 25.

**cypræus** (si-pr'ē), n. [Also spelled *cypræus*,  
*cypræus*, altered, by confusion with *cypræus*, from  
*L. cypræus*, galingale: see *cypræus*.] The Eng-  
lish galingale, (*Cypræus longus*: called *succot* cy-  
prus from its aromatic roots. Also *cypræus-root*.

**cypræus-knee** (si-pr'ē-nē), n. One of the large,  
hollow, conical excrescences which rise from  
the roots of the swamp-cypræus, *Taxodium distich-*

*um*. The cause or reason of their growth is  
unknown. They are frequently used as bee-  
hives by the negroes.

**cypræus-moss** (si-pr'ē-mōs), n. The club-moss,  
*Lycopodium alpinum*.

**cypræus-root** (si-pr'ē-rōt), n. Same as *cypræus*.

**cypræus-vine** (si-pr'ē-vin), n. A Mexican con-  
volvulaceous climber, *Ipomoea Quamoclit*, with  
finely parted leaves and bright-scarlet or white  
flowers. It is frequently cultivated.

**Cypræan** (si-pr'ē-an), a. and n. [*L. Cypræus*, <  
Gr. *Κύπριος*, pertaining to *Κύπρος*, *L. Cypræus*,  
famous for its worship of Venus (Aphrodite);  
hence fem., *L. Cypræa* (also *Cypris*, < Gr. *Κυ-*

*πρις*), Venus (Aphrodite): see *cypræus*.] 1. a.

1. Same as *cypræus*.—2. Pertaining to Aphro-

dite or Venus; hence, lewd; wanton.

Is thus that jolly god whose Cypræan bow  
Has shot so many flaming darts?

Quarles, Emblem, II. 2.

II. n. 1. Same as *Cypræus*.—2. A lewd wo-

man; a courtesan; a strumpet.

**Cypræicardia** (si-pr'ē-kār'di-g), n. [NL., as (*Cy-*

*præus*, q. v., + *Gr. kardia* = *E. heart*.]

A genus of conchif-

erous or lamelli-

branch mollusks,

of the family *Cypræ-*

*idae*, having an ob-

long shell, with two

cardinal teeth and a

lateral tooth on each

side of the hinge.

**Cyprid<sup>1</sup>** (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cypridula*.

**Cyprid<sup>2</sup>** (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cypridula*.

**Cypridula** (si-prid'ul-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < ('*Cyprid* + *-ula*).] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a double median eye, no heart, a pair of light, strong valves or shells, not indented for the passage of the antennae; the anterior antennae usually 7 jointed and beset with long setae, the posterior antennae usually 8 jointed, simple, and pediform; two pairs of legs, and the abdomen furcate, with hooked setae. The second pair of antennae serve as locomotor and prehensile organs. There are several genera, chiefly fresh water forms, as *Cypridula*, *Notodromus*, *Baridula*, etc.

**Cypridina** (sip-ri-dī'nā), *n.* [NL., < ('*Cyprid* + *-ina*).] The typical genus of ostracoid crustaceans of the family *Cypridulidae*. *C. mediterranea* is an example.

**Cypridinidae** (sip-ri-din'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < ('*Cypridina* + *-idae*).] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a heart with dorsal aspect; large paired lateral, compound stalked eyes, the shells of valves beaked, and deeply indented for the passage of the antennae; the anterior antennae 7 jointed and setose; the posterior antennae 8 jointed, serving as swimming-organs; the manducatory apparatus abortive, the palp long, pediform, and 5 jointed, and the abdomen ending in a lamella armed with spines and hooks. They are exclusively marine organisms. *Cypridina* and *Antropus* are the principal genera.

**Cyprina** (si-prī'nā), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Cyprinus*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Isocardidae*, or typical of a family (*Cyprina*), having two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each valve. *C. islandica* is a large species of the North Atlantic. Also *Cyprine*.

**Cyprinacea** (sip-ri-nā-se-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < ('*Cyprina* + *-acea*).] A superfamily of mollusks, represented by the *Cyprina* and related families. See *Cyprinidae*.

**cyprinacean** (sip-ri-nā-se-ān), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Cyprinacea* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cyprinacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyprinacea*.

**cyprine** (sip'rin), *a.* [Cf. *Cyprina*.] In ichth., cyprinoid; carp-like; pertaining to fishes of the genus *Cyprinus* or family *Cyprinidae*.

**cyprinus** (sip'rin), *a.* [Short for *Cyprinus*, < LL. *cyprinus*, L. *cyprinus*, < Gr. *κυπρινος*, of the cypraea, < *κυπρια*, cypraea; see *cypraea*.] Of or belonging to the cypraea.

**cyprinoid** (sip'rin), *a.* [LL. *cyprinus*, *cyprinus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper; see *copper*.] A variety of vesuvianite or idocrase, of a blue tint, which is supposed to be due to the presence of copper.

**cyprinid<sup>1</sup>** (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [Cf. *Cyprinidae*.] A fish of the family *Cyprinidae*.

**cyprinid<sup>2</sup>** (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [Cf. *Cyprinidae*.] A mollusk of the family *Cyprinidae*.

**Cyprinidae** (si-prin'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < ('*Cyprina* + *-idae*).] A family of fresh-water fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinus* (the carp), of varying limits with different authors. (a) In Cuvier's system, the first family of *Melastomatoidei* suborder, having a slightly cleft mouth with weak and generally toothless jaws, the border of the mouth being formed by the intermaxillaries and the trifid structure of the jaws consisting of the deeply indented pharyngeals; a small number of branchial rays; the body scaly; and no adipose dorsal fin. (b) In Günther's system, a family of phosatomous fishes, with body generally covered with scales; head naked, margin of upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries; mouth toothless; lower pharyngeal bones well developed, falciform and parallel with the branchial arches, and provided with teeth in two or three series; air-bladder large, divided into an anterior and a posterior portion by a constriction, or into a right and a left portion inclosed in an osseous capsule (absent in *Hemlophidae*); and ovarian sacs closed. (c) In Gill's system, a family of eventronathous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth few, and three basal branchialia. Even with its narrowest limits, it is the largest family of fishes, containing nearly 1,000 species, which by some are referred to more than 300 genera, but by others to much fewer. Very numerous representatives occur in the fresh waters of North America, Europe, and Asia, and fewer in those of Africa, where they have apparently found their way in later Tertiary times. They are absent from the streams of South America, Australia, and all the islands of the Pacific ocean except those of the East Indian archipelago. About 250 species have been found in the United States, most of which are very small. In Europe and Asia species contribute largely to the food-supply of the people, but in America very few are of any economical importance. The most

valuable is the true carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, which has been introduced and is now largely cultivated in the United States. Another species widely dispersed is the ornamental goldfish, *Carassius* (or *Cyprinus*) *auratus*. *Dace*, *roach*, *chub*, *shiner*, and *minnow* are names applied to various species. See cuts under *carp* and *goldfish*.

**Cyprinidae** (si-prin'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < ('*Cyprina* + *-idae*).] In *conch.*, a family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyprina*. The technical characters are: a regular, equi-valve, oval shell, with thick, strong epidermis; 1-3 principal cardinal teeth; a simple pallial line; and the edges of the mantle fused to form two siphonal openings. Also called *Isocardidae*. See cut under *Cyprina*.

**cypriniform** (si-prin'ī-fōrm), *a.* [Cf. NL. *Cyprinus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, shape.] In form resembling a cyprinoid fish; carp-like.

**Cyprinina** (sip-ri-nī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < ('*Cyprinus* + *-ina*).] In Günther's system, the second group of *Cyprinidae*. The technical characters are: an air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion (not inclosed in an osseous capsule); pharyngeal teeth in single, double, or triple series, and few in number, the outer series not containing more than 7; the anal fin very short, with 6 or 8, exceptionally 7, branched rays; a lateral line running along the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin opposite to the ventrals.

**Cyprinodon** (si-prin'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυπρινος*, a carp, + *ὄν*, Ionic form of *ὄν* (ὄν = *E. tooth*).] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinodontidae*. *La-espède*, 1803.

**Cyprinodont** (si-prin'ō-don), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinodontidae*. II. *n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

**cyprinodontid** (si-prin'ō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidae*.

**Cyprinodontidae** (si-prin'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < ('*Cyprinodon* + *-idae*).] A family of haplousomous fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinodon*. The head and body are covered with scales, the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries only, there are teeth in both jaws; the upper and lower pharyngeals have cardiform teeth; the dorsal fin is situated on the hinder half of the body; the stomach is without a blind sac, and the pyloric appendages are absent. Many of them are known as *killifishes*, *mosquitofishes*, etc. — **Cyprinodontidae carnivorae**, in Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinodontidae*, characterized by the bones of each mandibular being firmly united, and the intestinal tract short or but little convoluted. **Cyprinodontidae limnophages**, in Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Cyprinodontidae*, characterized by the bones of each mandibular not being united (the dentary being movable), and the intestinal canal with numerous convolutions. The sexes are differentiated.

**Cyprinodontina** (si-prin'ō-don-ti-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < ('*Cyprinodon* + *-ina*).] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidae carnivorae*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and the teeth are incisor-like and notched.

**cyprinodontoid** (si-prin'ō-don'toid), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Cyprinodon* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Same as *cyprinodont*.

II. *n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

**cyprinoid** (sip'ri-noid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Carp-like; cyprine; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinidae*.

II. *n.* A carp or carp-like fish; a fish of cyprinoid character; one of the *Cyprinoidae*.

**Cyprinoidae** (sip-ri-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < ('*Cyprinus* + *-oidae*).] A superfamily of plectro-spondylous fishes, embracing the families *Cyprinidae* (carps, etc.), *Homalopteridae* (East Indian fishes), *Catostomidae* (suckers), and *Cobitidae* (loaches).

**cyprinoidae** (sip-ri-noi'dē-ān), *a. and n.* [Cf. *Cyprinoidae* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of cyprinoid character; cyprinoid.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyprinoidae*.

**Cyprinus** (si-prī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cyprinus*, < Gr. *κυπρινος*, a carp.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinidae*; the carps proper. The genus has varied within wide limits. By Linnaeus and the old authors all the eventronathous fishes, as cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids, with some others, were included. It gradually underwent delimitation by many zoologists, and is now generally restricted to the carp. The common cultivated carp is *C. carpio*, of which there are many varieties. *C. auratus* is the common goldfish, but it belongs properly to a very distinct genus, *Carassius*. See *carp*.

**Cypriot** (sip'ri-ot), *n.* See *Cypriot*. **Cypriot** (sip'ri-ot), *n. and a.* [F. *Cypriot*, *Cypriot* = It. *Cipriotto*, < L. *Cyprus*, *Cyprus*, < *Cyprus*, *Cyprus*.] I. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of

Cyprus, a large island lying in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and forming part of the Turkish empire, though occupied and administered by Great Britain since 1878; specifically, one of the primitive race of inhabitants, Greek in language and affinity. — 2. The Greek dialect of Cyprus.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the island of Cyprus. — **Cypriot alphabet**, a syllabic character, of disputed origin, used anciently for writing the *Cypriot* Greek dialect. — **Cypriot pottery**, a class of pottery found in the island of Cyprus; specifically, the ancient vessels, of a somewhat coarse baked clay, found generally in tombs,



Cypriot Pottery.

and showing in their form and in their decoration, whether geometric or derived from animal or vegetable types, etc., a close affiliation to important series of pottery made on the mainland of Greece and Asia, and in other islands, as Rhodes and Thera. This pottery is important for the tracing of connecting links between the art of Greece and that of other lands, as, for instance, in its exhibition of the gradual modification and Hellenization of the Egyptian lotus as a decorative motive.

Also *Cyprian*.

**cypridin** (sip-ri-pē'din), *n.* [Cf. ('*Cypridium* + *-in*).] The precipitate formed when water is added to a strong tincture prepared from the roots of plants of the genus *Cypridium*.

**Cypridium** (sip-ri-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύπρις*, Aphrodite (see '*Cyprina*), + *ιδιον*, a plain, < *ιδίον*, the ground, akin to *τοίς* (*τοδ*) = *E. foot*.] A genus of orchids, remarkable for having the two lateral anthers perfect, while the third forms a dilated fleshy appendage above the stigma. The lip is large and sacrate or somewhat slipper-shaped, whence the common names *lady's slipper* and (in the United States) *morcan-flower*. There are



Cypridium Velutina.

about 40 species, ranging from the tropics to the colder temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. A single species, *C. Calceola*, is rarely found in Great Britain; 10 species occur in the United States; but the larger number belong to the tropics of America. The tropical species generally have thick, veinless leaves; and several of them are in frequent cultivation in greenhouses, where their forms have been largely increased in number by hybridization.

**Cypris** (si'pris), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cypris*, < Gr. *κύπρις*, Venus (Aphrodite); see *Cyprina*.] The typical genus of ostracodes, of the family *Cyprididae*.

The species are among the numerous and varied forms of minute fresh-water crustaceans known as water-bees, swarming in ditches, pools, and other stagnant waters. Their shells abound in a fossil state, in fresh-water strata, from the Carboniferous formation upward.

**cyprus<sup>1</sup>** (si'prus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κύπρος*, a tree growing in Cyprus, supposed to be the same as the Heb. *gopher*, < *קופר*, *Cyprus*. A different word and tree from *cyprus<sup>2</sup>* (L. *cupressus*), with which in E. it has been confused; see *cyprus<sup>2</sup>*.] The Latin name of a tree, *Lawsonia alba*, the common henna, growing in Cyprus and Egypt, yielding a fragrant oil.

**cyprus<sup>2</sup>** (si'prus), *n.* Same as *cyprus<sup>1</sup>*.



A Species of Cypris, highly magnified.  
A, I, II, antennules and antennae; M, I, II, III, mandibles and maxillae; A, mandibular appendage; P, I, II, thoracic pedicels; A, mandibular palpi; C, caudal end; S, eye.

**cyrenoid** (si'pree-oid), *n.* The blackcap, or European black-capped warbler, *Sylvia or Curruca atricapilla*.

**cyrrite** (si'pree-it), *n.* [Irreg. < *Cyrrus* + *-ite*.] An iron sulphate occurring in yellow incrustations in western Cyprus.

**Cyrrus turpentine**. See *Urtica turpentine*, under *Urtica*.

**cyrrula** (sip'se-lū), *n.*; pl. *cyrrulae* (-lū). [NL., < Gr. *κυρρῆ*, any hollow vessel, the hollow of the ear (cf. *cyrrhella*), prob. akin to *κυρρῆ*, a cup: see *cup*.] In bot., an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositae*.

**Cypseli** (sip'se-li), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of *L. cypselus*, a swift: see *Cypselus*.] A superfamily group of picarian birds, approximately equal to the *Macrochiroes* of Nitzsch, and now usually consisting of the three families *Cypselidae*, *Trochilidae*, and *Caprimulgidae*: same as *Cypseloides*, *Cypseliformes*, or *Cypselomorpha*.

**Cypselidae** (sip'se-li-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < (*Cypselus* + *-idae*).] A family of fuscirostral macrochiran non-passerine birds; the swifts. The technical characters are: a very small, deeply cleft, unbristled bill, with exposed nostrils; extremely long pointed wings, with graduated primaries and short secondaries; small weak feet, unfitted for progression, frequently with an abnormal ratio of the phalanges; enormously developed salivary glands; the sternum entire behind; the furculum U-shaped; no caeca; the leg-muscles anomalous; and several narrowly oval, white eggs. The swifts are a well-marked family of from 8 to 8 genera and about 50 species, resembling swallows, and often so-called. They are divided into two subfamilies, *Cypselinae* and *Chaeturae*. See cuts under *Chaetura* and *Cypselus*.

**Cypseliform** (sip'se-li-form), *a.* [NL., *Cypseliformis*, < *L. cypselus*, a swift, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form or structure of a swift; resembling the *Cypselidae*. Also *Cypselomorph*.

**Cypseliformes** (sip'se-li-fōr-mēz), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of *Cypseliformis*: see *Cypseliform*.] A superfamily of macrochiran non-passerine birds, containing the swifts, gnatcatchers, and humming-birds; the long-handed series of picarian birds: nearly the same as the *Macrochiroes*, and the same as the *Cypseloides* of Blyth and *Cypselomorpha* of Huxley. The syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles, the palate is agilligathous, the oil gland is nude; the legs are anomalously gonatous; the sternum is broad, deeply keeled, entire or notched behind; the tail has 10 rectrices, the distal segments of the wing are greatly elongated in comparison with the proximal one, and the pinnion bears 10 rapidly graduated flight feathers, producing a long, pointed wing; the feet are small, scarcely serviceable for progression, with variously modified digits, sometimes of abnormal ratio of phalanges, but neither syndactyl nor zygodactyl; and the hind toe is elevated or reversed in some forms, in which also the front toes may be semi-palmate. The bill shows two diverse types, being telmistratal in the humming-birds and fuscirostral in the swifts and gnatcatchers. The group is contrasted among picarian birds with the *Cuculiformes* and the *Proceriformes*.

**Cypselinus** (sip'se-li-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < (*Cypselus* + *-inus*).] A subfamily of *Cypselidae*; the typical swifts. The ratio of the phalanges is abnormal, all the front toes being 3 jointed with very short basal phalanges; the hallux is reversed or lateral; and the feet are more or less completely feathered. It contains about 25 species, chiefly of the genus *Cypselus*, and mostly of the old world. *Panyptila* is the leading American form. See cut under *Cypselus*.

**Cypseline** (sip'se-lin), *a.* [(< (*Cypselus* + *-ine*).] Swift-like; having the characters of a swift; pertaining to the family *Cypselidae* or genus *Cypselus*.

**Cypseloid** (sip'se-loid), *a.* [NL., *Cypseloides*, < Gr. *κυρρῆ*, a swift, + *ειδός*, form.] Resembling a swift; cypseliform; specifically, pertaining to the superfamily *Cypseloides*.

**Cypseloides** (sip'se-loi-dēs), *n.* [NL.: see *Cypseloid*.] 1. A genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidae* and subfamily *Chaeturae*, having the phalanges of the toes normal, the tarsi naked, and the tail forked, its feathers not mucronate. — 2. [Used as a plural.] In Blyth's classification of birds (1846), a series or superfamily of his *Streptopores heterodactyl*, consisting of the podargues and moth-hunters, or *Podargidae* and *Caprimulgidae*, grouped together under the name *Parvirostres*, and of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypselidae* and *Trochilidae*, grouped together under the name *Telmistrates*.

**Cypselomorph** (sip'se-lō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Cypselomorphae*.

**Cypselomorpha** (sip'se-lō-mōrf), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *κυρρῆ*, a swift, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a group of megithognathous birds, the same as *Cypseli*, *Cypseloides*, or *Cypseliformes*, considered as connecting the *Cuculomorphae* and the *Coccyomorphae*. The technical characters are: a broad, deeply carinate sternum, entire or singly or doubly notched behind, without a furcate manubrium; a rudimentary hypo-

didium or none; no expanded scapular and of the clavicle; and not more than one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles. **Cypselomorphia** (sip'se-lō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [As *Cypselomorpha* + *-ia*.] Same as *Cypseliform*. **Cypselus** (sip'se-lus), *n.* [NL., < *L. cypselus*, < Gr. *κυρρῆ*, the swift.] The typical genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidae* and subfamily



Common European Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

*Cypselinae*, having the hind toe versatile and the tarsi feathered. There are numerous species, chiefly of the old world. *C. apus* is the common swift of Europe.

**Cyrena** (si-rē-nā), *n.* [NL., < *L. Cyrene*, Gr. *Κυρήνη*, a name of several nymphs.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cyrenidae*. Lamarck, 1800.

**Cyrenale** (si-rē-nā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *L. Cyrenalis*, < Gr. *Κυρήνη*, < *Κυρήνη*, *L. Cyrene*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Cyrene, an ancient Greek city, capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa. — 2. Pertaining to or belonging to the (Greek school of hedonistic philosophy established by Aristippus of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates. According to Aristippus, pleasure is the only rational aim, and the relative values of different pleasures are to be determined by their relative intensities and durations. He maintained also that cognition is limited to sensation.

There is not that sect of Philosophers among the heathen so dissolute, no, not Epicurus, nor Aristippus with all his Cyrenaeic rant, but would shut his school doors against such greasy sophisms.

Milton, Church-Government, II, Concl

Also *Cyrenium*. **II.** *n.* One of the Cyrenaic school of philosophers. See I., 2.

**Cyrenalism** (si-rē-nā-i-sim), *n.* [(< *Cyrenais* + *-ism*).] The doctrines of the Cyrenaic philosophers. See *Cyrenais*, *a.*, 2.

**Cyrenian** (si-rē-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [(< *Cyrena* + *-ian*; *L. Cyrenensis*, *Cyrenais*, etc.: see *Cyrenais*.] 1. *a.* Same as *Cyrenais*.

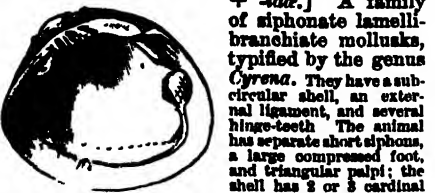
**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene. See *Cyrenais*.

They laid hold upon one Simon, a Cyrenian, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross.

Luke xlii. 26.

**cyrenid** (si-ren'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cyrenidae*.

**Cyrenidae** (si-ren'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cyrena* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyrena*. They have a sub-circular shell, an external ligament, and several hinge-teeth. The animal has separate short siphons, a large compressed foot, and triangular palpi; the shell has 2 or 3 cardinal teeth and anterior as well as posterior ones, and an external npraised ligament. The species are inhabitants of fresh or brackish waters. By many conchologists the species are associated in one family with the *Cycladidae* or *Sphaeriidae*. Also *Corbiculidae*.



Right Valve of *Cyrena cyrenoides*.

In fresh waters the world over occurs a group of usually small bivalve shells, covered with an amber or brown epidermis, while in the brackish waters of warmer countries occur some larger forms. The family under which these are assembled is variously known as *Cycladidae* or *Cyrenidae*, the latter name being preferable.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I, 275.

**Cyrtolaceae** (sir-i-lā'sē-sē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cyrtilla*, the typical genus (prob. < *Cyrtillus*, *Cyrtill*), + *-aceae*.] A natural order of small evergreen

dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, of uncertain relationship, but now placed among the polypetalous orders, near the *Thymales*. There are about 6 known species, constituting 4 genera, all natives of North or tropical America. *Cyrtilla*, *Chitonella*, and *Altiotia*, each of a single species, are found in the southern United States, with fragrant white flowers in racemes, and heavy and compact wood, whence the common name of *ironwood*.

**Cyrtillie** (si-ril'ik), *a.* [(< *L.L. Cyrtillus*, < Gr. *Κυρτῖλος*, a proper name, *Cyrtill*.] Of or pertaining to St. Cyril; specifically, noting an alphabet adopted by the Slavic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church, invented by Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of the Slavs, in the ninth century. It is believed to have superseded the Glagolitic as being easier both for the copyist to write and for the foreigner to acquire. Some of its signs are modified from the Glagolitic, but those which Greek and Slavic have in common are taken from the Greek. It was brought into general use by St. Cyril's pupil, Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria. The Russian alphabet is a slight modification of it.

**cyrtologist** (sir'i-ō-lōj'ik), *a.* [Also formerly *curtologia*; < Gr. *κυρτολογία*, speaking literally (applied to hieroglyphics which consist of simple pictures, not symbols, of the things meant), < *κυρτός*, authorized, legitimate, proper, vernacular, lit. having power (see *church*), + *-λογία*, < *λογος*, speak.] 1. Relating to hieroglyphics of a certain sort (see etymology). — 2. Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

**Cyrtellaria** (sēr-tē-lā'ri-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *dim. -ella* + *-aria*.] A family or an order of nasellarian radiolarians, having a complete lattice-shell enveloping the central capsule. It is divided into the sub-orders *Spyroidea*, *Botryodea*, and *Cyrtodea*.

**Cyrtida** (sēr'ti-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *-ida*.] A family of monopyllean radiolarians, having a siliceous skeleton in the form of a monaxon or triradial test. See *Eucyrtididae*. Haeckel.

**Cyrtoceran** (sēr-tōs'ē-ran), *a.* [Irreg. < *Cyrtoceras* + *-an*.] Same as *Cyrtoceratite*.

**Cyrtoceras** (sēr-tōs'ē-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *κερας*, horn.] A genus of fossil cephalopods having the shell bent or bowed. Also *Cyrtocera*, *Cyrtocera*, *Cyrtoceras*, *Cyrtoceras*, and *Cyrtoceratites*.

**Cyrtoceratid** (sēr-tōs'ē-rā-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cyrtoceratidae*.

**Cyrtoceratidae** (sēr'tō-sē-rā-ti-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < (*Cyrtoceras* + *-idae*) + *-ida*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus *Cyrtoceras*. The shell is arched, the siphon small and subcentral or submarginal, and the aperture simple. Numerous species inhabited the Paleozoic seas. Generally associated with the *Nautilidae*.

**Cyrtoceratite** (sēr-tō-sē-rā-ti-tē), *n.* [(< *Cyrtoceras* + *-cerat*) + *-ite*.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoceras*.

**Cyrtoceratite** (sēr-tō-sē-rā-ti-tē), *a.* [(< *Cyrtoceratite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a cyrtoceratite; bent or bowed, as certain fossil cephalopods: opposed to *orthoceratite*. Also *Cyrtoceran*.

**cyrtolite** (sēr'tō-lit), *n.* [(< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *λίθος*, stone.) A mineral related to silex in form and composition, but hydrous, and perhaps resulting from its alteration. The faces of the crystals are commonly convex, whence the name.

**cyrtometer** (sēr-tōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [(< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, bent, + *μετρον*, a measure.) An instrument for ascertaining the size and shape of the chest.

The *cyrtometer* is used for delineating the external contour of the chest and for exact comparison of one side with the other. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV, 128.

**Cyrtomys** (sēr'tō-niks), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1845), < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *μῦς*, nail.]



Mammal Quail or Partridge (*Cyrtomys mazama*).



A genus of American partridges or quails, the harlequin quails, of the family *Tetraonidae* and subfamily *Montophrinae* or *Ortyinae*: so-called from the large curved claws. The bill is very stout, the head crested, the tail so short that the rectrices are almost hidden by the coverts, and the wing-coverts and inner secondaries elongated, covering the primaries when the wing is closed. The type is the Massena quail or partridge of the southwestern United States and Mexico (*C. massena*), a handsome species, the male of which has the face curiously striped with black and white, the under parts being velvety black and mahogany brown crowded with circular white spots.

**Oyrtophyllum** (sēr-tō-fl'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρτυγος*, curved, arched, + *φυλλον*, leaf.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Leucostictidae*, of large size, green color, broad foliaceous wings, and arboreal habits; the katydids. There are a dozen species in the United States (*C. concavus* is the common katydid). Also *Oyrtophyllum* *Burmeister*, 1888. See cat under katydid.

**cyst** (sist), *n.* [< NL. *cystis*, < Gr. *κυστις*, the bladder, a bag, pouch, < *κυσσιν*, conceive, be pregnant, orig. hold, contain. (f. *cyma*).] 1. In anat., a bladder; a large vesicle.—2. In pathol., a bladder-like bag or vesicle in animal bodies which includes morbid matter.

The larval form of tape worm which is commonly developed in cysts of the liver of the mouse and the rat (*Owen*, Anat., v).

3. In zool., a hydatid; a cystic worm, or encysted state of a tapeworm.—4. In *cryptogamiae* bot., a cell or cavity, usually including other cells or reproductive bodies, as an envelop enclosing a group of diatoms or desmids, or a cell containing an anthozoid; in certain algae, a spore-case. See *conocyst*.

Sometimes, improperly, *cist*.  
Dermoid cyst. See *dermoid*. Ovarian cyst. See *ovarian*.

**cystadenoma** (sis'ta-dō-nō'mā), *n.*; pl. *cystadenomata* (-mā-tā) [NL., < *cystis*, cyst, + *adenoma*.] An adenoma in which cysts are formed.

**cystalgia** (sis-tal'jā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, + *αλγία*, pain.] In pathol., pain in the urinary bladder: especially applied to pain coming in paroxysms.

**cystatrophia** (sis-ta-trō'fī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, + *τροφία*, atrophy.] In pathol., atrophy of the bladder. *Dunlop*.

**cystectomy** (sis-tek'ta-si), *n.* [(< Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, + *εκτομή*, extension, < *εκτείνω*, extend: see *extend*).] 1. Dilatation of the bladder.—2. In surg., a form of lithotomy in which a dilator is introduced through an incision in the membranous portion of the urethra, and forcibly dilates the prostatic portion to an extent sufficient to allow of the extraction of the stone. Also called *lithotomy*.

**cysted** (sis'ted), *a.* [*cyst* + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Inclosed in a cyst; encysted.

**cystelminth** (sis-tel-minth), *n.* [(< Gr. *κυστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *ελμινθ* (see *elmint*), a worm.)] A cystic worm.

**cystenchyma, cystenchyme** (sis-teng'ki-mā, -kim), *n.* [NL. *cystenchyma*, < Gr. *κυστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *χυμα*, an infusion.] A kind of connective tissue occurring in some sponges, in some respects resembling certain kinds of vegetable parenchyma, consisting of closely adjacent oval cells of large size with thin walls and fluid contents.

*Cystenchyma* very commonly forms a layer just below the skin of some (lepidodermis), and as on tracing the cortex . . . a large number of refracting fluid globules immiscible with water are set free, it is just possible that it is sometimes a fatty tissue. *Sollas*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII 419.

**cystenchymatous** (sis-teng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [*cystenchyma* (-t) + -ous.] Having the character or quality of cystenchyma; containing or consisting of cystenchyma.

**cystenchyma, n.** See *cystenchyma*.  
**Cysteoides** (sis-tō'idēs), *n.* pl. [NL.] Same as *Cystoidea*.

**cystic** (sis'tik), *a.* [= F. *cystique* = Sp. *cístico* = Pg. *cístico* = It. *cistico*, < NL. *cysticus*, < *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] 1. In anat., pertaining to a cyst, in any sense. Specifically (a) Pertaining to the hepatic cyst or gall bladder, as the *cystic duct* (conveying gall into the gall bladder), the *cystic artery* (a branch of the hepatic artery going to the gall bladder), the *cystic plexus* of nerves, a *cystic concretion*, a *cystic remora*. (b) Pertaining to the urinary bladder.

2. Resembling a cyst; cystoid; vesicular; bladderly.—3. Having a cyst or cysts: full of cysts; cystose: as, a *cystic tumor*.—4. In zool., encysted; cysticeroid; hydatid: specifically applied to the encysted or hydatid state of any tapeworm (*Tenia*): opposed to *cercoid* (which see).

Also, improperly, *cushe*.

**Cystic worm, or bladder-worm**, a hydatid or scolex of a tapeworm, which may be a cysticerous with one tentacle, or a scolex or scolocoelous with several such heads. See these words, and cut under *tenia*.

**cystic** (sis'tik), *a.* [*cyst* (syn.) + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from cystin. **Cystic acid**, *C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>8</sub>*, a substance occurring in rare cases in urinary calculi which have a crystalline structure and are insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether: same as *cystin*.

**Cystica** (sis'ti-kā), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *cysticus*: see *cystic*.] An old name of cystic worms, hydatids, or cysticeri, collectively, given when these were supposed to be a natural group of mature organisms. *Rudolphi*.

**cysticeroid** (sis-ti-sōr'kōid), *a.* and *n.* [*cysticerus* + -oid.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a cysticerous or other larva of a tapeworm; hydatid.

II. *n.* The hydatid or encysted state of the larva of any tapeworm.

The dog devours the louse and the cysticeroid becomes a *Tenia cucumina* in his intestine. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 187.

**cysticerous** (sis-ti-sēr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *κέρως*, tail.] A cystic worm or bladder-worm; a hydatid; an encysted scolex or tenia-head; the encysted state of the larva of a tapeworm. The name was originally given as a generic term under the impression that the so-called *Cysticerus cellulosus* was a distinct genus and species of a parasite. It is the larva of the *Tenia solium*, found in man, pork, and developing in man into the tapeworm. It has but one tentacle head in the cyst, and the term *cysticerus* is retained as a convenient designation of such larvae. Thus, the cysticerous of the ox becomes in man *Tenia mediocanellata*, the *Cysticerus parviformis* of the rabbit becomes *Tenia seriala* of the dog, wolf, or fox; the *Cysticerus fascicularis* of the rat and mouse develops in the cat as *Tenia cranialis*. The cystic worm of *Tenia canis* of the dog has many heads, and is known as a *cercine*, and the *Cercaria o. rebus* is found in the brain of sleep. Another form of many headed cystic worm, complicated by proliferation, is the larva of *Tenia echinococcus* of the dog, known as an echinococcus. *Echinococcus* is a term now being found in the liver of man as well as of various domestic animals. See *tenia*, *cercaria*, *echinococcus*, and *nolet*.

**cysticle** (sis'ti-kl), *n.* [NL. *\*cysticula*, dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] A small cyst.

In some. At least the *cysticles* are not complicated with pigment cells. *Owen*, *Anat.*, v.

**cystid** (sis'tid), *n.* [(< Gr. *κυστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), < *κυστις*: see *cyst*.] In *Polysyll.*: (a) The sacular, planuliform, ciliated embryo, from one end of which one or more polypids are developed from thickenings of the wall of the sac.

The *cystid* is comparable to a vesicular morula. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 396.

(b) The cell in which the body of the mature individual is contained, as distinguished from the polypid itself.

The body and tentacles apparatus has been incorrectly regarded as a kind of individual, and opposed to the cell or *cystid* in which it is placed, as the polypid. *Class*, *Zoology* (1896), II 73.

**cystide** (sis'tid or -tid), *n.* [*cystidium*.] 1. Same as *cystidium*.—2. In fungi of the family *Trichia*, same as *paraphyma*.

**Cystidea, Cystideum** (sis-tid'ē-ā, -ō), *n.* pl. [NL.] An order of fossil crinoids: synonymous with *Cystodea* (which see).

**cystidean** (sis-tid'ē-an), *n.* [*Cystidea* + -an.] A cystic crinoid; an crinoid of the order *Cystidea*.

**cystides, n.** Plural of *cystis*.

**cystidia, n.** Plural of *cystidium*.  
**cystidicolous** (sis-ti-dik'ō-lus), *a.* [Irreg. (< Gr. *κυστις* (κυστις), a bladder (see *cyst*), + *λόγος*, inhabit.) Inhabiting a cyst, as a cystic worm.

**cystidium** (sis-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cystidia* (-jā) [NL. < Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, + dim. -idium.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a large spherical or ovoid cell which originates among the basidia and paraphyses, and projects beyond them. It is considered to be a sterile basidium. Also *cystide*.

**cystidoparalysis** (sis'ti-dō-pā-rāl'i-sis), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoparalysis*.

**cystidoplegia** (sis'ti-dō-plē'jā), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoplegia*.

**cystifelleotomy** (sis-ti-fel'ē-ōt'ō-mī), *n.* [(< Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, + *λίη* (felle) (= Gr. *χολή*), gall, + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] Same as *cholecystotomy*.

**cystiferous** (sis-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] Having or producing cysts; cystogenous.

**cystiform** (sis'ti-form), *a.* [NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form or character of a cyst; cystic in form.—2. Encysted; hydatid; cysticeroid: as, a *cystiform worm*.

**cystignathid** (sis-tig'nā-thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cystignathidae*.  
**Cystignathidae** (sis-tig-nā-thīdēs), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cystignathus* + -idae.] A family of anurous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cystignathus*, with toothed upper jaw and subocular or little dilated sacral diapophyses. It is



(*Cystignathus nectatus*.)

one of the largest families of the order, with 26 genera and 160 species, representing great diversity in mode of life, some being terrestrial or arboreal and others aquatic. It is represented only in the Australian and Neotropical regions.

**Cystignathus** (sis-tig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] The typical genus of toads of the family (*Cystignathidae*). *C. nectatus* is an example. Also *Cystognathus*, *Wagler*, 1830.

**cystin** (sis'tin), *n.* [(< Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A substance ( $C_{12}H_{10}NO_8$ ) crystallizing in colorless six-sided plates, and constituting a rare kind of urinary calculus.

**Cystiphyllidae** (sis-ti-flī'dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cystiphyllum* + -idae.] A family of Paleozoic rugose stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata* and group *Rugosus*. The corallum is simple, rarely compound, the septa are very rudimentary, and the visceral chamber is filled with little vesicles formed by combined tabulae and dissepiments. *Edwards and Hame*, 1880.

**Cystiphyllum** (sis-ti-flī'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, + *φυλλον*, leaf.] The typical genus of fossil stone-corals of the family (*Cystiphyllidae*). *Murchison*, 1830. Also *Cystophyllum*, *Dana*, 1846.

**cystirrhagia** (sis-ti-rē'jā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, + *ραγία*, (< *ρηγναι*, break.)] In pathol.: (a) Hemorrhage from the bladder. (b) *Cystirrhoea*.

**cystirrhoea, cystirrhoea** (sis-ti-rō'ē), *n.* [NL. *cystirrhoea*, < Gr. *κυστις*, the bladder, + *ρροια*, a flowing, (< *ρρῖν*, flow.)] In pathol., a discharge of mucus from the bladder; venical catarrh. Also *cystorrhoea*, *cystorrhoea*.

**cystis** (sis'tis), *n.*; pl. *cystides* (-ti-dēs). [NL.: see *cyst*.] Same as *cyst*.

**Cystiscidae** (sis-tis'ī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < (*Cystiscus* + -idae.)] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cystiscus*. The shell is undistinguishable from that of a marginellid, but the teeth of the radula are peculiar, being in one row, transverse, multispined, and with three or more longer than the others. The species are of small size and inhabitants of various seas.

**Cystiscus** (sis-tis'kus), *n.* [NL. (Stimpson, 1865), dim. of Gr. *κυστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The typical genus of *Cystiscidae*.

**cystitis** (sis'ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυστις*, the bladder, + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the bladder.

**cystitome** (sis'ti-tōm), *n.* [NL. *cystis*, Gr. *κυστις*, cyst (with reference to the *cystis* or capsule of the crystalline lens), + *τομή*, cutting. Cf. *cystotome*.] In surg., an instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

**cystobubonocoele** (sis'tō-bū-bō'nō-sēl), *n.* [(< Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, + *βουβων*, the groin, + *κύλη*, tumor.)] In surg., a rare kind of hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening.

**cystocarp** (sis'tō-kārp), *n.* [(< Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, + *καρπ*, fruit.)] The sexual fruit of algae of the order *Florideae*, consisting of spores either without a special membranous envelop or contained within a conceptacle or pericarp. Also *cystocarpus*, *apocarpus*.

**cystocarpic** (sis'tō-kār'pik), *a.* [*cystocarp* + -ic.] Consisting of cystocarps; having the character of a cystocarp.

In Nemalion the *cystocarpic* fruit is a globular mass of spores. *Partsch*, *Marine Algae*, p. 20.

**Cystocarpic spore, a cystocarpic spore.**  
**cystocoele** (sis'tō-sēl), *n.* [(< Gr. *κυστις*, bladder, + *κύλη*, tumor.)] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

**cystococcoid** (sis'tō-kōk'oid), *a.* [*Cystococcus* + -oid.] Resembling algae of the genus *Cystococcus*.

**Cystococcus** (sis-tō-kōk'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *coccus*, berry.] A genus of the lowest chlorophyll-green fresh-water algae, consisting of spherical cells, single or united in small families. They are common on damp earth, bark of trees, etc., and are thought to constitute the gonidia of some lichens.

**cystocyte** (sis-tō-sit), *n.* [*Gr. cystis*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *cyto*, a hollow, a cavity (cell).] In sponges, one of the large cyst-like cells of the cystenchyma, filled with fluid, and containing a nucleus with its included nucleolus supported in the fluid contents by fine protoplasmic threads which extend to the inner surface of the cell-wall and there spread out in a film.

**cystodynia** (sis-tō-din'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *dynē*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the bladder.

**cystofibroma** (sis-tō-fī-brō'mā), *n.*; pl. *cystofibromata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *cystis* + *fibroma*.] A fibroma containing cysts.

**cystogenesis** (sis-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*Gr. cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *genesis*, origin.] Same as *cytogenesis*.

**cystogenous** (sis-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*Gr. cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *genos*, producing; see *-genous*.] Producing or bearing cells; cystiferous.

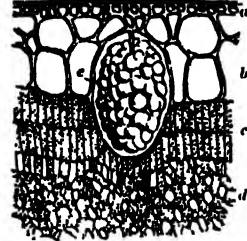
**cystoid** (sin'toid), *a.* [*cyst* + *-oid*.] 1. Presenting the appearance of a cyst; cystiform.—2. Pertaining to the *Cystoidea*; cystoidean.

**Cystoidea** (sis-toi-dē-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *eidōs*, form.] An order of fossil crinoids, encrinurids or stone-lilies, having a rounded body inclosed in many pentagonal sutured plates, a jointed stalk, and a lateral orifice closed by a pyramid of jointed plates. The order is correlated with *Blattoides* and *Crinoides*. See *Crinoides*, 2. Also *Cystoidea*, *Cystoidea*, *Cystoidea*.

**cystoidean** (sis-toi-dē-ān), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Having the character of a cystoid crinoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cystoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cystoidea*.

**cystolith** (sis-tō-lith), *n.* [*Gr. cystis*, bladder, + *lithos*, stone.] A



Section of Leaf of *Ficus elastica*, highly magnified.

*a*, epidermis; *b*, hypodermis; *c*, palisade cells; *d*, spongy parenchyma; *e*, cystolith. In the epidermal cells of species of *Ficus*, prolongations of the cell wall occur, at the extremity of which small crystals of carbonate of lime are deposited, to these the name *cystoliths* has been applied. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV, 40.

**cystolithiasis** (sis-tō-lith-i-ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *lithos*, stone, + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a stone in the urinary bladder.

**cystolithic** (sin-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [*Gr. cystis*, a bladder, + *lithos*, a stone (see *cystolith* and *cystolithiasis*), + *-ic*.] In *med.*, relating to stone in the bladder.

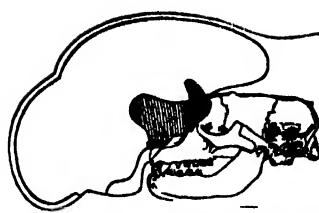
**cystoma** (sis-tō-mā), *n.*; pl. *cystomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *cystis*, a cyst, + *-oma*.] A tumor containing cysts.

**cystomorphous** (sis-tō-mōr'fus), *a.* [*Gr. cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *morphē*, form, + *-ous*.] Cyst-like; cystiform; cystoid.

**cystoparalysis** (sis-tō-pā-rā-lī-sis), *n.* [NL., also less prop. *cystoparalysis*; < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *paralysis*, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

**Cystophora** (sis-tōf'ō-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *phorā*, < *phero* = E. bear.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Cystophorinae*, containing only the hooded or bladder-nosed seal of the northern seas, *Cystophora cristata*.

**Cystophorinae** (sis-tōf'ō-rī-nē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cystophora* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Phocidae*, or ordinary earless seals, containing the bottle-nosed, bladder-nosed, and elephant seals. They have an inflatable proboscis-like cyst on the snout, accompanied by modifications of the nasal and intermaxillary bones, and 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 2 in each half of the lower jaw. The group consists of the genera *Cystophora* and *Monorhinus*, containing respectively the arctic bladder-nosed and the antarctic bottle-nosed seals. See also cut under *seal*.



Hood of Hooded Seal (*Cystophora cristata*), showing relation of the inflatable proboscis to the skull. (From "Science".)

**cystoplast** (sis-tō-plast), *n.* A nucleated cell having an envelop.

**cystoplastic** (sis-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [*cystoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cystoplasty.

**cystoplasty** (sis-tō-plas-tī), *n.* [*Gr. cystis*, bladder, + *plastis*, verbal adj. of *plassein*, form.] A surgical operation for repair of the bladder, as the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

**cystoplegia** (sis-tō-plē'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., also imp. prop. *cystoplegia*; < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *plegia*, a blow, stroke, < *plassein*, strike. Cf. *cystoparalysis*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

**cystoplegic** (sis-tō-plē'jī-ik), *a.* [*cystoplegia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cystoplegia.

**cystoplex** (sis-tō-plēk'sī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *plexis*, a blow, stroke, < *plassein*, strike.] Same as *cystoplegia*.

**Cystopteris** (sis-tōp'tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (so called from its bladder-like indusium), < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *ptēris*, a fern.] A genus of delicate frondose polypodiaceous ferns having the sori borne on the back of the leaf on the middle of a vein and covered with a membranaceous indusium attached only by the base; the bladder-ferns. They are found in cool, damp localities. There are 5 species, of which *C. fragilis* (the brittle fern) is found from within the arctic circle to Chili, South Africa, and Tasmania. See also cut under *bladder-fern*.

**cystoptosis** (sis-tōp'tō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *ptōsis*, a falling, < *πτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the mucous membrane of the bladder into the urethra.

**Cystopus** (sis-tō'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *opus* (work), face, appearance.] A genus of parasitic fungi, belonging to the family *Peronosporaceae*, and characterized by conidia produced in chains on very short conidiophores, forming compact sori upon the supporting leaf. *C. candidus* is injurious to the cabbage, radish, and other cruciferous plants.

**cystorrhoea, cystorrhoea** (sis-tō-rō-ē-ā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cystorrhoea*.

**cystose** (sis-tō-sē), *a.* [*cyst* + *-ose*.] Containing cysts; full of cysts; cystic; bladdery; vesicular.

**cystospastic** (sis-tō-spas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. cystis*, bladder, + *spasticos*, < *spasmos*, verbal adj. of *spāō*, draw back, < *spasmos*, spasm; see *spasm*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to spasm of the bladder.

**cystotania** (sis-tō-tā-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *tania*, a tapeworm; see *tania*.] 1. A tapeworm: so called from the formation of the cysts characteristic of its larval state.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Tania*.

**cystotome** (sis-tō-tō-mē), *n.* [= F. *cystotome* = *Fr. cystotome*, < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *tomē*, cutting, < *τέμνω*, cut. Cf. *cystotomus*.] A surgical instrument for cutting the bladder. Sometimes improperly called a *lithotome*.

**cystotomy** (sis-tō-tō-mī), *n.* [= F. *cystotomie* = *Sp. cystotomia*, < Gr. *cystis*, bladder, + *tomē*, cutting, < *τέμνω*, cut. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, the operation of opening encysted tumors for the discharge of morbid matter; specifically, the operation of cutting into the urinary bladder for the extraction of a stone or for any other purpose.

**cystous** (sis'tus), *a.* [*cyst* + *-ous*.] Cystic. *Dunlopian*.

**cystula** (sis'tū-lā), *n.*; pl. *cystulae* (-lā). [NL., dim. of *cystis*, a cyst; see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, a round closed apothecium in lichens. The term is also applied to the little open cups on the upper surface of the fronds in plants of the genus *Marchantia*.

**cyste** (sīt), *n.* [*Gr. cystis*, a hollow, a cavity, as the hold of a vessel, < *κύνω*, conceive, orig. contain, cf. *cyst*, *cyma*.] In *bot.*, a cell; a cy-

tode; especially, a nucleated cell, of whatever character, regarded as the fundamental form-element of all tissues. The word alone is rare, but common in composition, as *leucocyte*, and regularly in the histology of sponges, as *choanocyte*, *collenocyte*, *dermoocyte*, *myocyte*, etc.

**cytarist**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cithara*.

**Cythere** (si-thē-rē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cythere*, *Cytherea*, < Gr. *Kytherea*, Aphrodite (Venus); see *Cytherean*.] The typical genus of marine ostracodes of the family *Cythereidae*. Müller, 1785.

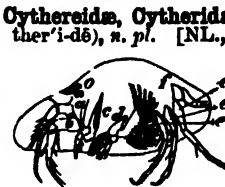
**Cytherea** (sith-ē-rē-ā), *n.* [NL., after L. *Cytherea*, a name of Venus; see *Cytherean*.] A genus of si-

phonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridae*, founded by Lamarck in 1806. It is distinguished from *Venus* by an anterior left lateral tooth. There are numerous species, mostly of the warmer seas.

**Cytherean** (sith-ē-rē-ān), *a.* [*L. Cythereus*, pertaining to *Cytherea*, Venus, < Gr. *Kytherea*, Aphrodite; so named from *Kythera*, L. *Cythera*, now *Cerigo*, an island south of Greece, near the coast of which Aphrodite was fabled to have risen from the sea, and where she was specially worshiped.] 1. In *myth.*, pertaining to the goddess Aphrodite (Venus).—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the planet Venus.

Not only is the apparent movement of Venus across the sun extremely slow, . . . but three distinct atmospheres—the solar, terrestrial, and *cytherean*—combine to deform outlines and mask the geometrical relations which it is desired to connect with a strict count of time. *A. M. Clarke*, *Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 264.

**Cythereidae, Cytheridae** (sith-ē-rē-ī-dē, sith-er-ī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cythere* + *-idae*.] A family of marine ostracod entomostracous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Cythere*. They are characterized by the absence of a heart, by having the anterior antennae setose and bent at the base, and the posterior antennae largely developed and hooked; by legs in three pairs; by a furcate abdomen; and by small and



A species of *Cythere*. *a*, antennae; *b*, antennae; *c*, mandible; *d*, first maxilla; *e*, *e*, second maxilla and two thoracic members; *f*, caudal end; *g*, eye.

lobate foetus. There are several genera besides *Cythere*.

**cytheromania** (sith-ē-rō-mā-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Kytherea*, Aphrodite (see *Cytherean*), + *mania*, madness.] Nymphomania. *Dunlopian*.

**Cytinaceae** (sit-i-nā-sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cytinus* + *-aceae*.] A small natural order of apetalous, parasitic, fleshy, leafless or scaly plants, allied to the *Aristolochiaceae* and to *Nepenthes*. It includes the East Indian genus *Rafflesia*, remarkable for its gigantic flowers.

**Cytinus** (sit-i-nus), *n.* [NL. (from the form and color of the plant), < Gr. *κύνω*, a hollow.] A small genus of parasitic plants, the type of the *Cytinaceae*. *C. hypocnema*, of the Mediterranean region, is of a rich yellow or orange red color, and has been used as an antidote. The other species belong to South Africa and Mexico.

**cytioblast** (sit-i-ō-blāst), *n.* [*Gr. κύνω*, assumed dim. of *κύνω*, a hollow (cell), + *blastos*, a germ.] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell: used with reference to certain fresh-water algae. Also *cytioblast*.

A central cytioblast wrapped up in generally radiating protoplasm. *H. C. Wood*, *Fresh Water Algae*, p. 152.

**cytioblast** (sit-i-ō-blāst), *n.* [*Gr. κύνω*, assumed dim. of *κύνω*, a hollow (cell), + *blastos*, a germ.] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell: used with reference to certain fresh-water algae. Also *cytioblast*.

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*Cytinus hypocnema*.

plants. It is of a nauseous taste, emetic, and poisonous.

**Cytisus** (sit'i-sus), n. [NL., < L. *cytiscus*, a shrubby kind of clover, prob. *Medicago arborea* (Linnaeus).] A genus of hardy leguminous papilionaceous shrubs, natives almost exclusively of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

The leaves are usually composed of three leaflets, but some species are leafless. The large flowers are yellow, purple, or white. (One species, *C. scoparius* (brown), is an extremely common shrub on uncultivated grounds, heaths, etc., of most parts of Great Britain. Some exotic species are common garden- and shrubbery-plants, as *C. purpureus*, an elegant procumbent shrub used in rock-work, *C. alpinus*, etc. See bloom.)



Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)  
a, flowering branch; b, flower, natural size.  
(From Le Moine and DeCandolle's "Traité général de Botanique.")

**cytisin** (si-ti'is), n. [NL., < Gr. *κίτρον*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-in*.] Same as *dermatitis*.

**cytoblast** (si'tō-blást), n. [*cyto*, a hollow (a cell), + *blastos*, a sprout, germ.] 1. Same as *cytoblast*.—2. One of the amebiform cells or cell-elements of the cytoblastema of sponges; a cytode of a sponge.

**cytoblastema** (si'tō-blás-tē-mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *κίτρον*, a hollow (a cell), + *βλαστήμα*, a sprout, germ.] 1. The protoplasm or viscid fluid in which animal and vegetable cells are produced. Hence—2. The blastema or germinal or formative material of a cytode; protoplasmic cell-substance; specifically used of the common gelatinous matrix of protozoans, as sponges.

**cytoblastematous, cytoblastemic** (si'tō-blástē-mā-tūs, -ik), a. Same as *cytoblastematous*.

**cytoblastomous** (si'tō-blás-tō-mūs), a. [*cytoblastema* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to cytoblastema.

**cytocoocus** (si'tō-kōk'us), n. [NL., < Gr. *κίτρον*, a hollow (a cell), + *κόκος*, a berry.] The kernel of a parent cell; the nucleus of a cytula. A cytocoocus differs from the nucleus of an ordinary cell in that it is supposed to include in itself some of the substance of the spermatocyst by which the female ovum is fecundated and made to become a cytula. Also *cytulo-coccus*. Haeckel.

**cytode** (si'tōd), n. [*cyto*, as if *\*κυτός*, contr. of *\*κυτός*, like a hollow, < *κίτρον*, a hollow (a cell), + *-idos*, form, shape.] In *biol.*: (a) A term applied by Haeckel to a unicellular organism or element which has the value of a simple cell, but possesses no distinct nucleus.

It is, nevertheless, a deeply significant fact, that the building stones of the bodies of higher animals are never represented by cytodes, but always by cells.

Frey, Histol. and Histochem (trans.), p. 64.

(b) A cell in general.  
I shall, therefore, assume provisionally that the primary form of every animal is a nucleated protoplasmic body, *cytode*, or cell, in the most general acceptance of the latter term.

**cytogenesis** (si'tō-jen'ē-sis), n. [*cyto*, a hollow (a cell), + *γενεσις*, generation.] Cell-formation; the genesis or development of cells in animal and vegetable organisms; originally used in vegetable physiology. Also *cytogenesis*, *cytogeny*.

**cytogenetic** (si'tō-jē-net'ik), a. [*cytogenesis*, after *γενεσις*.] Generating or developing cells; cytogenous; relating to cytogenesis.

**cytogenous** (si'tō-jē-nūs), a. [*cyto*, a hollow (a cell), + *-γενος*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing cells; cytogenetic; specifically applied by Kölliker to retiform, reticular, areolar, or ordinary cellular tissue, but properly predicable only of cells themselves, as all other organic structures arise from cells.

**cytoid** (si'tōid), a. [*cyto* + *-oid*.] Cell-like: a term applied by Henle to corpuscles, as of lymph, chyle, etc., which seem to resemble

each other essentially in their chemical and microscopical characters. Dungsloer.

**Cytophora** (si'tō-phō-rā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κίτρον*, a hollow (a cell), + *φόρος*, < *φέρω* = E. bear<sup>1</sup>.] A class of protozoans: same as *Radiolaria*.

**cytoplasm** (si'tō-plāzm), n. [*cyto*, a hollow (a cell), + *πλάσμα*, anything formed. Cf. *cytoplasm*.] Same as *protoplasm*.

It [protoplasm] has also received from Beale, Kölliker, and Dujardin respectively, the names *bioplasm*, *cytoplasm*, and *sarcoid*. Frey, Histol. and Histochem (trans.), p. 66.

**cytoplasmic** (si'tō-plāz'mik), a. [*cytoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cytoplasm.

Mitaburger refers these phenomena to the necessity of securing for the differentiating reproductive nucleus a definite cytoplasmic medium. Micros. Science, XXVI. 601.

**cytopye** (si'tō-pi'ē), n.; pl. *cytopyga*. [NL., < Gr. *κίτρον*, a hollow (a cell), + *πύη*, the ramp.] The so-called excretory or anal aperture of unicellular animals. Haeckel.

**cytosome** (si'tō-stōm), n. [*cyto*, a hollow (a cell), + *σώμα*, mouth.] The mouth of a single-celled animal; the oral aperture or orifice of ingestion of unicellular organisms.

**cytostomous** (si'tō-stō-mūs), a. [*cytosome* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a cytosome.

**cytheca** (si'tō-thē-kā), n.; pl. *cythecae* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κύθος*, a hollow (thorax), + *θησαυρος*, case.] Same as *thoracotheca*.

**Cytosoa** (si'tō-sō-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *κίτρον*, a hollow (a cell), + *ζώον*, animal.] Same as *Sporozoa* or *Gregarina*. See the extract.

With few (if any) exceptions, the falciform young [ar-garines or sporozoa] . . . penetrates a cell of some tissue of its host and there undergoes the first stages of its growth (hence called *Cytosoa*). Enrye, Brit., XVI. 532.

**cyttid** (si'tid), n. A fish of the family *Cyttidae*.

**Cyttidae** (si'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *cyttus* + *-idae*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of *Acanthopterygii cyttoscombriformis*, with no bony stay for the prooperculum, an elevated body, two indistinct divisions of the dorsal fin, and an increased number of vertebrae: synonymous with *Zenidae*.

**Cyttina** (si'ti-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *cyttus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third group of *Scombridae*. It is characterized by a distinct division of the dorsal fin into two, the spinous being less developed than the soft part, an elevated body, and very small or rudimentary scales. The group was later raised to the rank of a family, *Cyttidae*.

**cyttoid** (si'toid), n. [*cyttus* + *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Cyttidae*.

**Cyttus** (si'tūs), n. [NL. (Günther, 1860), < Gr. *κύττος*, an unknown fish referred to by Athenaeus in the *Deipnosophistae*.] A genus of scombroid fishes, giving name to the family *Cyttidae*.

**cytula** (si'tū-lā), n.; pl. *cytulae* (-lā). [NL., dim. of Gr. *κίτρον*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell).] In *biol.*, a fertilized egg-cell; an impregnated ovum; the parent cell of any organism. It is the ovum of the female, which is fecundated by becoming united with the substance of one spermatozoon, or more, of the male.

The parent-cell (*cytula*), which was formerly regarded as merely the fertilized egg cell, differs very essentially, therefore, both in point of form (morphologically), and in point of composition (chemically), and lastly also in point of vital qualities (physiologically). Its origin is partly paternal, partly maternal, and we need not, therefore, be surprised when we see that the child which develops from this parent-cell inherits individual qualities from both parents. Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 182.

**cytulococcus** (si'tū-lō-kōk'us), n. [NL., < *cytula*, q. v., + Gr. *κόκος*, berry. Cf. *cytocoocus*.] Same as *cytocoocus*. Haeckel.

**cytuloplasm** (si'tū-plāzm), n. [*cyto*, a hollow (a cell), + Gr. *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσω*, form, mold.] The protoplasmic substance of a cytula or fecundated ovule, resulting from the mingling of spermatoplasm with ovoplasm.

**cyvar** (kē'vār), n. [W. *cyfar*, lit. joint plowing, < *cyf*, cy, together = L. *com-*, *co-*, + *arv*, plow; cf. *cy*, plowed land.] A Welsh measure of land, from one half to two thirds of an acre.

**cyvelin** (kē've-lin), n. [W. *cyvelin*, a cubit, half a yard, < *cyf*, cy, together, + *elin*, elbow: see *ell*, elbow.] A Welsh measure of cloth, equal to 9 feet.

**Cyzicene** (si'zī-sēn), a. [*L. Cyzicenus*, < *Cyzicus*, *Cyzicum*, < Gr. *Κύζικος*.] Pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor.

**czar, tsar** (sār, tsār), n. [Also written sometimes *tsar*; prop., according to the Russ. form, *tsar*, but in E. first and still more usually *czar*; = D. *czar* = Dan. Sw. *czar* = Sp. *czar*, *zar* = Pg. *czar*, *tsar* = It. *czar*, after F. *czar*, also *tsar*, *tsar*, through G. *tsar*, also *zar*, through OPol. *czar*, < Russ. *tsar*, more exactly *tsar* or *tsare* (the first letter being *ts*, the 23d letter of the Russ. alphabet, pron. *ts*, and the last being *ri* (mute final *i* or *e*), the 29th), = Pol. *car* (pron. *tsar*), formerly spelled *czar*, = Bohem. *Serv.* Bulg. *car* (*tsar*), the name and title of the Emperor of Russia, also applied to the Sultan of Turkey; in fuller form Russ. *tsarski*, *tsarski* = Pol. *czars* = Bohem. *czarski* = Serv. *czar* = Croatian *czar* = Slov. *czar* = OPol. *tsarski*, emperor, *czar*; derived, prob. through the OHG. *keisar* (MHG. *keiser*, G. *kaiser*: see *kaiser*, *czar*), from L. *czasar*, emperor, orig. the cognomen of Julius Czasar: see *czasar*, and cf. *kaiser*, with which *czar*, *tsar* is ult. identical.] 1. An emperor; a king; specifically, the common title of the Emperor of Russia. In old Russian annals the Mongol prince of Russia from the twelfth century are called *czars*; the first independent Russian prince to assume the title was Ivan IV., the Terrible, who in 1547 was crowned *czar* of Moscow. The title *czar*, though historically equivalent, like its original *czar*, to emperor, was not recognized as involving imperial rank at the time of its assumption by Ivan; and Peter the Great's assumption of such rank under the title of *emperor*, in addition to that of *czar*, was long contested by other powers.

2. An article of dress, apparently a cravat, in use in the early part of the eighteenth century; probably named in compliment to Peter the Great, who visited England in 1698.

**czardas** (zār'das; Hung. pron. chār'dosh), n. [Hung.] A Hungarian national dance.

**czarevitch, tsarevitch** (zār'-, tsār'e-vich), n. [= F. *czarévitch*, *tsarévitch* = G. *tsarévitch*, < Russ. *tsarévich* (the last two letters being *ch* (*ch*), the 24th, and *er* (silent *e*) the 27th, of the Russ. alphabet), prince, < *tsar*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsarévich*, > G. *tsarévitch*, F. *tsarévitch*, E. *tsarévitch* or *czarevitch*.] A Russian prince (imperial); formerly applied to any son of the Emperor of Russia, now specifically to the eldest son. Also *czarévitch*, *tsarévitch*, *czarévitch*, *czarévitch*, and (in another form) *czarevitch*, *czarevitch*.

**czarevna, tsarevna** (zār-, tsār'ev'nā), n. [Russ. *tsarevna*, princess (imperial), < *tsar*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsarévna*, > G. *tsarévna*, F. *tsarévna*, E. *tsarévna*.] A Russian princess (imperial); formerly applied to any daughter of the czar, now only to the wife of the czarévitch.

**czarina, tsarina** (zār-, tsār'ev'nā), n. [= F. *czarine*, *tsarine* = Sp. *czarina*, *tsarina* = Pg. *czarina*, *tsarina* = It. *czarina* = G. *czarina*, *tsarina*; < *czar*, *tsar*, + fem. term, F. *-ine*, etc., < G. *-in*. The Russ. term is *tsarina*: see *czar*.] An empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar of Russia, or a Russian empress regnant. Also *czarina*, *tsarina*, *tsarina*.

**czarist** (zār'ish), a. [*czar* + *-ist*.] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

His czarist majesty despatched an express to General Golts with an account of these particulars.

Tatler, No. 55

**czaritch, tsaritch** (zār-, tsār'it'ch), n. [Also *tsaritch*, < Russ. *tsaritch*, empress, < *tsar*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*.] Same as *czarina*.

**czarowitch, tsarowitch**, n. See *czarevitch*.

**Czech** (chek; more accurately, *chech*), n. [Also written *Czech*, *Teck*, *Techeck* (prop., according to the orig., *\*Check*), < Bohem. (*Czech*) *Chech* (the first letter being *ch* (also written *h*), pron. *ch*, and the last *h*, pron. *h*) = Russ. *Chech* = Slov. *Chek* = Upper Sorbian *Chech*, Lower Sorbian *Teck* (> Hung. *Csek*), a Czech.] 1. A member of the most westerly branch of the great Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. They number nearly 7,000,000, and live chiefly in Bohemia, Moravia, and northern Hungary.—2. The language of the Czechs, usually called *Bohemian*. It is closely allied to the Polish. See *Bohemian*, n., 5.

**Czechish** (chek'ik), a. and n. [*\*Chech* + *-ic*.] 1. a. Of or belonging to the Czechs.

To reunite . . . Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia into one Czechish realm. The Nation, XXXVI. 544.

II. n. Same as *Czech*, 2.





scheme of corresponding characters (compare the preceding letters) is as follows:



The sound which the character has from the beginning being used to represent of the sound of a tooth and mule (or cheek, stop, contact sound) corresponding to *t* as surd or breathed, and to *n* as nasal (See the terms used and the letters referred to.) It is generally called a "dental," but with only a conventional propriety, since the teeth bear no part in its production. It involves a closure of the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth at a point near to, or even touching, the upper front teeth (while an intoned or voiced current of air is driven during the closure into the cavity of the mouth, as in the case of the other sonant mutes). It is, then, rather a tongue-tip sound, or a front lingual. Sounds closely akin to it are made with different parts of the front tongue against different parts of the forward palate, hence the *d* is somewhat variously colored in various languages, and in some there are two diverse *d*'s, or even more than two. The *d*, as belonging to the fundamental or Germanic part of our language, has taken the place of a more original aspirate, namely, *San* skrit *dh*, Greek *θ*, Latin *ostent* *f*, thus, English *door* = Sanskrit *dāura* = Greek *thura* = Latin *foras*. Its regular correspondent in German is *t*, thus, *for* (usually written *thor*) = English *door*, but, under special conditions, also a *d*, thus, German *cude* = English *end*; German *gold* = English *gold*. The German *d* regularly corresponds to English *th*. (See *th*.) Our *d* has no variety of values; it is, however, not seldom made surd, or pronounced as *t*, as in *packed*, *tipped*, *knewed*, and the like, being in older words of this kind a substitute, for mechanical uniformity of spelling, for earlier *t*, *misal* being formerly *misal*, *misal*, Anglo-Saxon *misal*, *misal*, formerly *misal*, *misal*, Anglo-Saxon *cude*, etc. See *ad* = *ad*, *ad* = *ad*.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, *D* stands for 500; when a dash or stroke is placed over it, as *D*, it stands for 5,000.—3. As a symbol: (a) In music: (1) The second tone, or *re*, of the scale of *C*. The ratio between the vibration-numbers of these two tones, when in the relation of *do* and *re*, is  $\frac{9}{8}$ . The tone above *re* is represented by *D*, the octave above by *d*, etc. See *C*, 3. (2) A note which represents this tone. On the treble staff *D* stands on the first added space below, or on the fourth line (*a*); and on the bass staff it stands on the third line, or on the second added space above (*b*). When other clefs are used, the position of *D* is different. See *clef*. (3) The key-note of the key of two sharps (*c*). (4) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte, the white key or digital included in each group of two black keys. (5) The string in a stringed instrument that is tuned to the tone *D*, as the third string of the violin, etc. (b) In chem., *D* is the symbol of *didymium*. (c) In math., *d* is the sign of differentiation,  $\partial$  of partial differentiation,  $\delta$  of variation, *D* of derivation (commonly in the sense of taking the differential coefficient),  $\Delta$  of differencing, and  $\nabla$  of the Hamiltonian operator. Many analysts avoid the use of the letter in other senses than these. A letter subjoined to any of these signs of operation shows what is taken as the independent variable, and exponents show the number of times the operations are to be performed. Differentiation (especially when relative to the time) was formerly indicated in England by a dot over the sign of the quantity to be differentiated, this being the notation of Newton's fluxional calculus. (d) In the mnemonic words of logic, the sign of reduction to *darii*.—4. As an abbreviation: (a) In Eng. reckoning (*d*, or *d.*), an abbreviation of *denarius*, the original name for the English penny; as,  $\pounds\ s.\ d.$ , pounds, shillings, and pence;  $2s.\ 1d.$ , two shillings and one penny. (b) Before a date (*d.*), an abbreviation of *diem*. (c) In dental formulas, an abbreviation of *deciduous*, prefixed without

a period to the letters *i*, *c*, and *m*: thus, *di*, deciduous incisor; *dc*, deciduous canine; *dm*, deciduous molar: all being teeth of the milk-dentition of a diphyodont mammal. Thus, the milk- or deciduous dentition of a child is expressed by the formula

$$d\frac{2}{1} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{2}, \frac{1-1}{1-1}, dm, \frac{2-2}{2} - \frac{2}{2} = \frac{10}{10} = 20,$$

or, more simply, taking one half of each jaw only, *d*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , *dc*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , *dm*,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\times 2 = 20$ . In either case the numbers above the line are those of the upper teeth, and those below the line of the under teeth. See *dental*. (d) In anat. and *ichth.* (*d*, or *D*), an abbreviation of *dorsal* (vertebra or fin, respectively). (e) In a ship's log-book (*d.*), an abbreviation of *drizzling*.

*dab*<sup>1</sup> (*dab*), *v.* [(1) ME. *dabbe*, *strike*, = MD. *dabben*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = G. *tappen*, fumble, grope; connected with the noun, ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow, = MHG. *tappe*, *täpe*, a paw, an awkward man, G. dial. *tappe*, *tapp*, a paw, fist, a blow, kick. From G. *tappen* comes F. *taper*, whence E. *tap*<sup>2</sup>, strike lightly. Hence freq. *dabble*, *q. v.* The sense of striking with a soft or moist substance is prob. due to confusion with *daub*, *q. v.*] I. trans. 1. To strike.

The Flemish he *dabbeth* o the het bare  
Flemish inscription ('Child's Ballads, v. 272).

2. To strike gently with the hand; slap softly; pat.—3. To pat or tap gently with some soft or moist substance: specifically, in *etching*, *china-painting*, etc., to pat or rub gently with a *dabber*, so as to diffuse or spread evenly a groundwork of color, etc.; smear.

A note should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint  
Sharpe, Surgeon.

4. To strike with a pointed or sharp weapon; prick; stab.

There was given him the anngell of Sathan, the pricke  
of the flesh, to *dabbe* him in the necke.  
Sir T. More, Works, p. 651.

5. To dabble. [Prov. Eng.]—6. To deceive. Till like the parish bull he serves them still,  
And *dabbes* their husbands clean against their will.  
The Time's Whistle (E. T. S.), l. 2402.

7. In stone-working, to pick holes in with a pointed tool; fret.—To *dab* *about*, to *kiss*.  
*Dab* *new* with her nose and then.  
The Coalman's Courtship, p. 6.

II. intrans. 1. To prick. The thorn that *dabbe* I'll cut it down,  
Though fair the rose may be.  
R. Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, l. 87.

2. To peck, as birds. [Scotch.] Weel daubst, Robin! there's some mair,  
Heath groats an' barley, dinna spare.  
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, l. 48.

3. To use a *dabber*.—4. To fall down loosely. Encombr'd in my clothes that *dabbing* down from me did  
drope  
Pharr, *Essays*, vi

*dab*<sup>1</sup> (*dab*), *n.* [*ME. dabbe*, a stroke, blow: see the verb.] 1. A quick or sudden blow. As he was recovering, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth  
with my broken sword.  
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creighton, p. 82.

2. A gentle blow or pat with the hand or some soft substance.—3. A dig; a peck, as from the beak of a bird.—4. A first or imperfect impression on the metal in making a die.—5. A small lump or mass of something soft or moist; a small quantity; as, a *dab* of mortar; a *dab* of butter.—6. A trifle; a slight, insignificant thing or person; in contempt. Cutting the leaves of a new *dab* called *Anecdotes of  
Polite Literature*.  
Walpole, Letters, II. 337.

7. *pl.* Refuse foots of sugar. *Simmonds*.—8. A pinafore.

Beckon with my washerwoman, making her allow for  
old shirts, socks, *dabbe* and markes, which she bought of  
me.  
Hes and Cry after Dr. Swift (2d ed.), p. 9.

*dab*<sup>2</sup> (*dab*), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *dab*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 5.] The salt-water flounder or fluke, *Limanda limanda*. The teeth are compressed and truncated, and the lateral line is simple and arched above the pectoral; the dorsal has 70 to 76 rays and the anal 52 to 57;



*Dab* (*Limanda limanda*).

the color is brownish, sometimes relieved by yellowish spots. The *dab* is a common fish on the sandy parts of the British coast, living in deeper water than the true flounder, and not entering the mouths of rivers. It seldom exceeds 12 inches in length, and is preferred to the flounder for the table.

Almost immediately he had a basket of *dabs* and whit-  
ing  
Froude, Sketches, p. 75.

*dab*<sup>3</sup> (*dab*), *n.* and *a.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *dab*<sup>1</sup> and *dabble*. Usually supposed to be a 'corruption' of *adept*.] I. *n.* An expert; a knowing or skillful man; a dabbler. [Colloq.]

I am no *dab* at your fine sayings.  
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 15.

One writer . . . excels at . . . a title-page, another  
works away at the body of the book, and a third is a *dab*  
at an index  
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *a.* Clever; skilled; as, a *dab* hand at a thing. [Colloq.]

*da ballo* (*dä ballö*). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *ballo*, ball: see *ball*<sup>2</sup>.] In music, in the style of a dance; in a light and spirited manner.

*dabber*<sup>1</sup> (*dab'er*), *n.* One who or that which dabs. Specifically:—(a) In printing, same as *ball*<sup>1</sup>, *q.* (b) An instrument consisting of a mass of cotton wool sewed or tied in silk or leather and with or without a wooden handle, used by etchers to spread and unite grounds laid on metal plates; by copperplate- and wood-engravers to ink the surface of wood blocks and engraved plates, in order to take impressions from them, and by painters on china to produce smooth backgrounds in color.

An agate burnisher, and a *dabber*, which are used for taking  
print impressions of the wood-  
cut.  
Workshop Receipts, lat ser.,  
p. 149.



Etcher's *Dabber*.

(c) In stereotyping, a hard hair brush used in the papier-maché process for dabbing the back of the damp paper, and so driving it into the interstices of the type. (d) A camel hair brush used for cleaning picture-frames and for various purposes in photography.

*dabber*<sup>2</sup> (*dab'er*), *r.* [See, cf. *jabber*.] I. trans. To confound or stupefy by rapid talking.

II. intrans. To jar; wrangle.

*dabbing* (*dab'ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dab*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. In stone-working, the process of covering the surface of a stone, after it has been made uniform, with small indentations, by means of a pick-shaped tool, or a hammer indented so as to form a series of points. Also called *daubing* and *pickling*.—2. See the extract.

This way of fishing we call *dapping*, *dabbing*, or *dibbling*, wherein you are always to have your line flying before you up or down the river, as the wind serves, and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand.  
Cotton, in I. Walton's Complete Angler, v. 241.

*dabbing-machine* (*dab'ing-ma-shén*'), *n.* In type-founding, a machine for casting large metal types.

**dabble** (dab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. **dabbled**, pres. **dabbling**. [Early mod. E. also *dable*; = MD. *dabbelen*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = feel. *dafta*, dabble; freq. and dim. of *dab'l*, *r.*] **I. trans.** To dip a little and often; hence, to wet; moisten; spatter; sprinkle.

Then came wandering by  
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair  
*Dabbled in blood.* *Shak.*, Rich III, l. 4

The lively Liqueur God  
With dabbled heels hath swelling clusters trod  
*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Works, l. 4.

**II. intrans.** 1. To play in water, as with the hands; splash or play, as in water.

The good housewives of those days were a kind of amphibious animal, delighting exceedingly to be dabbled in water.

Where the duck dabbles mid the rustling sedge.  
*Wordsworth*, Evening Walk.

2. To do anything in a slight or superficial manner; touch or try here and there; dip into anything; with *in*: as, to dabble in railway shares; to dabble in literature.

On the old frame remain these lines, probably written by the painter [Lucas de Heere] himself, who, we have seen, dabbled in poetry? *W. A. Pope*, Anecdotes of Painting, l. vii.

I had dabbled a little in the Universal History  
*Lamb*, My First Play

3. To tamper; meddle.

You, I think have been dabbled with the text.  
*By Atterbury*, To Pope

**dabbler** (dab'ler), *n.* 1. One who dabbles or plays in water, or as in water.—2. One who dabbles in or dips slightly into some pursuit, business, or study; a superficial worker or thinker.

In matters of science he [Jefferson] was rather a dabbler than a philosopher.

*Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans, p. 283.

**dabblingly** (dab'ling-ly), *adv.* In a dabbling manner; as a dabbler.

**dabby** (dab'i), *a.* [*dab'l* + *-y*.] Moist; soft; adhesive. [Local.]

**dabchick** (dab'chik), *n.* [A var. of *dobchick*, *dopchick*.] 1. A newly hatched or unfledged chick.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the coysie  
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades and hops  
*Pope*, Dunciad, ll. 68

Hence—2. A delectable morsel; a childish, tender, delicate person.

She is a delicate dabchick? I must have her  
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1

3. A small grebe; a water-hird of the family *Podicepsidae*, especially applied in Europe to the *Podiceps minor*, the little grebe, and in the United States to the *Podilymbus podiceps*, the Carolina or pied-billed grebe. Also *dop-chicken*.

**lakerlack** (dab'er-lak), *n.* [Sc.] 1. The seaweed *Alaria esculenta* same as *badderlocks*.—2. Any wet, dirty strip of cloth or leather.—3. The hair of the head hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

**labbia** (dab'i-tia), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a, i, i*. The letter *s* at the end shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by simply converting the conclusion, while the letter *d* at the beginning shows that the mood to which this reduction leads is *darii*.

**laboya** (da-boi'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A venomous



*Daboia russelii*.

Indian serpent of the genus *Daboia*, especially *D. russelii*.

**dabster** (dab'ster), *n.* [*dab's* + *-ster*.] 1. One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business; a dab. [Colloq.]—2. A dabbler; a bungler. [Colloq. and rare.]

The work of some hired dabster in all the misfortune that can be extorted from the statistics of national wealth and progress.

**dabuh**, *n.* [Appar. repr. *Ar. dab'*, a hyena.] An old name of the mandrill, *Papio maimon*.

The second kind of hyena, called papio or dabuh  
*Topsell* (1658)

**dab-wash** (dab'wash), *n.* A small wash, done after the regular family wash. [Prov. Eng.]

That great room itself was sure to have clothes hanging to dry at the fire, whatever day of the week it was; some one of the large irregular family having had what was called in the district a dab-wash of a few articles forgotten on the regular day.

**da capella** (dä kä-pel'la), [It.: *da*, < *L. de*, of, from; *capella*, a chapel; see *chapel*, *n.*] In music, a direction to play a piece or passage in church style—that is, with solemnity; in a stately manner.

**da capo** (da kä'po), [It., from the beginning: *da*, < *L. de*, of, from; *capo*, < *L. caput* = *E. head*: see *capit*.] In music, a direction to repeat from the beginning; usually abbreviated to *D. C.* The end of the repeat is generally indicated by the word *fine*. *Da capo al fine*, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign *fine*.—*Da capo al segno*, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign *♯*.

**dace** (däc), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dacer*, *darec*; < ME. *dacer*, *darm*, < OF. *dars*, a dace, same as *dart*, *dars*, a dart (ML. nom. *dardus*); *E. dard*, a dace, ML. acc. *dardum*, whence also *E. dar*, *darec*, a dace; so called from its swiftness: see *dart*.] 1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus vulgaris* or *Squalius laietanus*, resembling and closely related to the roach and chub. It has a stout fusiform shape, pharyngeal teeth in two rows, and a complete lateral line. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams in Italy, France, Germany, etc., and some of the rivers of England. It is gregarious and swims in shoals. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from its activity affords the angler good sport. Also called *dar*, *dare*, and *dart*.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink  
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place.  
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,  
With ease a bite of perch, or bleak, or dace.

*J. Davors*, quoted in *L. Walton's Complete Angler*, v. 1.

2. A name of sundry similar or related fishes.

(a) In some parts of the United States, a cyprinoid fish of the genus *Rhinichthys*, distinguished by the projection and blackish color of the prenasal region. (b) The redfin, *Minimus carassius*.

**Dacelo** (dä-sel'o), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1816), a transposition of *L. alcedin*, a kingfisher: see *Alcedo*.] The typical genus of birds of the sub-

family *Iacoroninae*. *D. gigas* is the large Australian species known as the laughing-jackass.

**Dacelonina** (dä-sel'o-ni-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacelo* (n.) + *-ina*.] One of the two subfamilies of *Alcedinidae*, having the bill more or less depressed, with smooth, rounded, or sulcate culmen; in the insectivorous, as distinguished from the piscivorous, kingfishers. There are about 14 genera and upward of 80 species, which feed for the most part upon insects, reptiles, and land-mollusks, instead of fish. All are old-world birds; some are African and

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**dacey** (dä'si), *n.* The usual name in Bengal, and in sericultural works, of a race of silkworms of which there are eight annual generations.

The silkworm yielding eight crops is found in Bengal, and is there called dacey.

*L. P. Brockett*, Silk-weaving, p. 12.

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There were his young barbarians all at play,  
There was their Dacian mother, he, their sire,  
Butchered to make a Roman holiday!  
*Byron*, Child Harold, iv. 141.

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In the time of Trajan were executed the reliefs which represent his victory over the *Dacians*.

*C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 202.

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**dacker, daker** (dak'er, dä'ker), *v.* [F. dial. and Sc. (see usually spelled *dacker*), also *decker*, *dooker*; origin obscure; cf. *OFlem. dackerren*, move quickly, move to and fro, vibrate.] **I. intrans.** 1. To go about in a careless, aimless, or feeble manner; loiter; saunter.

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*Scott*, Rob Roy, vi

I'll pay your thousand pund Scots . . . gin ye'll . . . just dacker up the gate wi' this hame-nauch.  
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2. To labor after the regular hours.—3. To traffic; truck.—4. To engage; grapple.

I dacker'd wi' him by myself.  
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**Dacne** (dak'nä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Gr. δάκναι*, bite, sting.] 1. A genus of clavicorn beetles. In its original application it was nearly the same as the modern family *Cryptophagidae*; in a restricted sense it includes those *Cryptophagidae* which have the antennae ending in a large orbicular or ovoid and compressed mass.

2. A genus of tetramerous beetles, of the family *Erotylidae*: same as *Engis*.

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The Nevelians

**Dactis** (dák'tis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), in reg. < Gr. *dáctis*, bit, sting.] 1. A genus of birds conterminous in Cuvier's classification with the modern family *Dacnoidae* or *Corobidae*; the pipits or honey-creeper. It is now restricted to a section of that family having as typical species *Certhia caryoceros* and *C. apus* of Linnaeus, containing upward of 15 species, of which blue is the prevailing color, all inhabiting tropical continental America.

2. A genus of North American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidae*. Bonaparte, 1828.

**dacotit**, **dacottage**, etc. See **dakotit**, etc.

**dacrot**, *n.* See **dicker**.

**dacryd** (dák'rid), *n.* A tree of the genus *Dacrydium*.

**Dacrydium** (dák-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dákrion* (dim. of *dákrus* = *E. tear*), applied to a kind of seamy; in NL. use referring to the resinous drops exuded by the plants.] A genus of evergreen gymnospermous trees, belonging to the natural order *Taxaceae*. There are about 10 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, Tasmania, and New Zealand, some of which are valuable timber-trees, as *D. Frankii*, the Huon pine of Tasmania, and *D. cupressinum*, the rimu or red pine of New Zealand. *D. taetianum* of New Zealand is also a large tree.

**dacrylogos** (dák'ri-jé-ló'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dákrus* (> *dákrion*, weep), = *E. tear*, + *lógos*, laughter, < *yláō*, laugh.] In *pathol.*, alternate laughing and weeping.

**dacryo-adenitis** (dák'ri-ó-ad-e-ní'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dákrion*, = *E. tear*, + *ádēn*, gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a lacrymal gland.

**dacryocystitis** (dák'ri-ó-sis-tí'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dákrion*, = *E. tear*, + *akris*, vessel (cyst), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lacrymal sac.

**dacryolite**, **dacryolith** (dák'ri-ó-lít, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *dákrion*, = *E. tear*, + *lithos*, a stone.] A lacrymal calculus; a concretion in the lacrymal canal or tear-duct.

**dacryolithiasis** (dák'ri-ó-lí-thi'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *dacryolith* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition in which dacryoliths are produced.

**dacryoma** (dák-ri-ó-má), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dákrion*, = *E. tear*, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, the stoppage or obstruction in one or both of the puncta lacrymalia (tear-passages), by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence run down over the lower eyelid.

**dacryon** (dák'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dákrion*, ppr. of *dákrō* = *E. weep*, < *dákrion*, *dákrō*, a tear (cf. *dákrima* = *L. lacrima*, *lacryma*, a tear), = *E. tear*, q. v.] The point where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones of the human skull meet. See *craniometry*.

**dacryops** (dák'ri-ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dákrion*, = *E. tear*, + *ops*, eye, face.] In *pathol.*: (a) A cystiform dilatation of one of the ducts of the lacrymal gland. (b) A watery eye.

**dactyl**, **dactyle** (dák'til), *n.* [< *L. dactylus*, < Gr. *dáktulos*, a finger, a dactyl, a date (whence ult. *E. date*, q. v.), akin to *L. digitus*, a finger (see *digit*), and *E. toe*, q. v. The dactyl appears to have been so called because, like a finger, it consists of one long and two short members.]

1. A unit of linear measure; a finger-breadth; a digit: used in reference to Greek, Egyptian, and Babylonian measures. The Egyptian dactyl was precisely one fourth of a palm, and was equal to 0.74 inch, or 18.7 millimeters. The Babylonian and Assyrian dactyls are by some authors considered as the fifth part, by others as the sixth part, of the corresponding palm. The ordinary Greek dactyl was one fourth of a palm, and its value in Athens is variously calculated to be from 1.85 to 1.93 centimeters.

2. In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the first long, the second and third short. The dactyl of modern or accentual versification is simply an accented syllable followed by two which are unaccented, and is accounted a dactyl without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the several syllables. Thus, the words *cheerily*, *worldly*, *violet*, and *calify*, which on the principles of ancient metrics could be called respectively a dactyl (— — —), a tribach (— — —), a Cretic (— — —), and an anapest (— — —), are all alike regarded as dactyls. The quantitative dactyl of Greek and Latin poetry is tetrasyllabic—that is, has a magnitude of four morae (see *metre*); and as two of those constitute the thesis (in the Greek sense) and two the arsis, the dactyl, like its inverse, the anapest (— — —), belongs to the equal (isochronous) class of feet. The true or normal dactyl has the ictus or musical stress on the first syllable (— — —). Its most frequent equivalent or substitute is the dactylic spondee (— — —), in which the two short times are contracted into one long. Resolution of the long syllable (— — —) is rare.

If ye use too many dactyls together ye make your music too light and of no solemn gravity, such as the amorous Elegies in court naturally require.

Puttenham, *Art of Eng. Poess.*, p. 108.

From long to long in solemn sort  
Slow spondee stalks; strong foot yet ill able  
Ever to come up with Dactyl tri-syllable.

Coleridge, *Medical Foot*.

3. In *anat.*: (a) A digit, whether of the hand or foot; a finger or a toe. (b) A toe or digit of the hind foot only, when the word *digit* is restricted to a finger.—4. In *soil.*, a dactylus.—5. The piddock, *Pholas dactylus*. See *dactylus* (c).—6. *Mollis dactyla*, a series of cyclic dactyls with a trochee in the first place. See *lopatia*.—Anapestic dactyl, a dactyl substituted for an anapest, and consequently taking the ictus on its second syllable (— — — for — — —).—Cyclic dactyl. See *cyclic*, 2.

**dactyl** (dák'til), *v. i.* [< *dactyl*, *n.*; in allusion to the rapid movement of dactylic verses.] To move nimbly; leap; bound. *B. Jonson*.

**dactylar** (dák'til-ár), *a.* [< *dactyl* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

**dactyle**, *n.* See **dactyl**.

**dactyleti** (dák'til-et), *n.* [< *dactyl* + *dim. -eti*.] A little or false dactyl.

How handsomely besets  
Dull spondee with the English dactyleti!  
*By. Hall, Histories*, I. vi 14

**Dactylethra** (dák-til-é-thrá), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dáktylethra* (also *dáktylethron*), a finger-sheath, a thumb-screw, < *dáktulos*, a finger: see *dactyl*, *n.*] A genus of tailless amphibians, constituting the family *Dactylethridae*. *D. capensis* inhabits South Africa.

**Dactylethridae** (dák-til-é-thríd-é), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylethra* + *-idae*.] A family of aglossal, anurous, salient amphibians, represented by the single genus *Dactylethra*. It contains African frogs without a tongue, with a concealed tympanic membrane, maxillary and premaxillary teeth, webbed hind feet, and claws on the three inner toes, from which latter character the name of the genus is derived. The sacral diapophyses are dilated, and the coracoids and precoracoids are subequal, strongly divergent, and connected by a broad, double, not overlapping cartilage. Also called *Xenopodidae*.

**Dactyli** (dák'til-i), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *dáktulos* (*dáctus*, of *ida*, in *Crete*): see def. Cf. *dactyl*, *n.*] In *classical antiqu.*, a class of mythical beings, guardians of the infant Zeus, inhabiting Mount Ida in Phrygia or in Crete, to whom the discovery of iron and the art of working it were ascribed. They were servants or priests of Cybele, and are sometimes confounded with the Curetes, the Corymbes, and the Corymbantes. The traditions about them and their place of abode vary.

**dactyli**, *n. pl.* Plural of *dactylus*.

**dactylic** (dák'til-ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *L. dactylicus*, < Gr. *dáktulos*, < *dáktulos*, a dactyl: see *dactyl*.] 1. *a.* In *pros.*, constituting or equivalent to a dactyl; pertaining to or characteristic of a dactyl or dactyls; consisting of dactyls: as, a *dactylic* foot; a *dactylic* spondee; *dactylic* rhythm or meter; *dactylic* verses. The dactylic rhythm in classical poetry was regarded as especially majestic and dignified, a continuous sequence of dactyls, however, produced a relatively lighter and more animated effect, an admixture of spondee giving a more or less heavy or retarded movement to the verse. The most frequent dactylic meter is the hexameter. Other dactylic meters were used in Greek lyric poetry, and in the drama, especially in the earlier period, or in passages expressing lamentation (monodies and oemias). 2. *n.* *a.* *hexameter* and *clapac*.

This at least was the power of the spondee and dactylic harmony.  
*Johnson, Rambler*, No. 84.

Inspired by the dactylic beat of the horses' hoofs, I essayed to repeat the opening lines of Evangelina.  
*Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 108.

**Dactylic class** (of feet), **dactylic foot**. See *dactylic*, *n.* **Dactylic flute**, a flute characterized by unequal intervals.—**Dactylic spondee**. See *dactyl*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.—2. *pl.* Meters which consist of a repetition of dactyls or of equivalent feet.

**Dactylobranchia**, **Dactylobranchiata** (dák-til-i-ó-brang'ki-á, -brang'ki-á-tá), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, a finger-ring, + *bráchiya*, gills.] An order of tunicates with a branchial sac of two gills girt anteriorly by a membranous ring and open posteriorly. It is represented by the *Pyrosomatidae*, or fire-bodies. Also, erroneously, *Dactylobranchia*.

**dactyloglyph** (dák-til-i-ó-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *dáktulos* (*glif*, an engraver of gems, < *dáktulos*, a finger-ring (< *dáktulos*, finger: see *dactyl*), + *glifō*, cut, engrave.] An engraver of finger-rings, or of fine stones such as those used for rings. Also *dactyloglyphist*.

**dactyloglyphic** (dák-til-i-ó-glif'ik), *a.* [< *dactyloglyphy* + *-ic*.] Having relation to or of the nature of dactyloglyphy. Also *dactyloglyphic*.

**dactyloglyphist** (dák-til-i-ó-glif'ist), *n.* [< *dactyloglyphy* + *-ist*.] Same as *dactyloglyph*.

**dactyloglyphy** (dák-til-i-ó-glif'í), *n.* [< Gr. *dáktulos*, < *dáktulos*, a finger-ring: see *dactyl*.] The art of engraving rings, and hence of engrav-

ing fine stones like those used for finger-rings. See *dactyloglyph*.

**dactyloglyphic** (dák-til-i-ó-glif'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *dáktulos*, a finger-ring, + *glifō*, verbal adj. of *glifō*, cut, carve, + *-ic*.] Same as *dactyloglyphic*.

**dactylographer** (dák-til-i-ó-grá-fér), *n.* [< Gr. *dáktulos*, a finger-ring, + *gráphō*, write, + *-er*.] One who studies or describes finger-rings; hence, by extension, one who describes engraved stones.

**dactylographic** (dák-til-i-ó-grá-f'ik), *a.* [< *dactylography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of dactylography.

**dactylography** (dák-til-i-ó-grá-f'í), *n.* [< Gr. *dáktulos*, a finger-ring, + *gráphō*, < *gráphō*, write.] The science or study of finger-rings; a description of or an essay upon finger-rings, or, by extension, upon engraved gems.

**dactyliology** (dák-til-i-ó-ló-jí), *n.* [< Gr. *dáktulos*, a finger-ring, + *lógos*, < *lógos*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *dactylography*.

**dactyliomancy** (dák-til-i-ó-man-sí), *n.* [< Gr. *dáktulos*, a finger-ring, + *mantría*, divination.] Divination by means of a finger-ring. There are many modes, some in use in parts of Europe to this day: in all either a magic ring is used, or an ordinary finger-ring, in which some part of the spirit of the wearer is supposed to linger, and the movements of which are supposed to indicate his feelings or future actions.

The classical dactyliomancy, of which so curious an account is given in the trial of the conspirators Patricius and Hilarus, who worked it to find out who was to supplant the emperor Valens. A round table was marked at the edge with the letters of the alphabet, and with prayers and mystic ceremonies a ring was held suspended over it by a thread, and by swinging or stopping towards certain letters gave the responsive words of the oracle.

*E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture*, I. 118.

**dactylon** (dák-til-i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, neut. of *dáktulos*, prop. adj. (n., a finger-ring), < *dáktulos*, finger: see *dactyl*.] 1. In *surg.*, cohesion between two fingers, either congenital or as a consequence of burning, ulceration, etc.—2. A chiroplast or finger-gymnasium invented in 1835 by Henri Herz, for the use of pianoforte-players.

**dactyliotheca** (dák-til-i-ó-thé-ká), *n.*; *pl. dactyliothecae* (-é). [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, a collection of gems, < *dáktulos*, a finger-ring, + *thēka*, case, repository.] A collection of finger-rings, kept for their interest or rarity, or of engraved gems similar to those of rings, especially of Greek and Roman origin.

**Dactylis** (dák'til-is), *n.* [NL., < *L. dactylis* (also *dactylus*), a sort of grape (cf. *dactylus*, a sort of grass), < Gr. *dáktulos*, a sort of grape (cf. *dáktulos*, a kind of plant), < *dáktulos*, finger: see *dactyl*.] A genus of grasses, of about a dozen species, growing in the cooler temperate regions of the old world. *D. glomerata* is a valuable meadow grass of Europe and the United States, known as *orchard-grass* from its growing well in the shade, and as *cockfoot-grass* from the one-sided arrangement of its dense spikelets. It is a tall and rather stout perennial, with a tendency to form tussocks, yielding excellent hay, and making fine pastures when grown with other grasses.

**dactylist** (dák'til-ist), *n.* [< *dactyl* + *-ist*.] One who writes dactylic verse.

May is certainly a sonorous dactylist  
*T. Norton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems*.

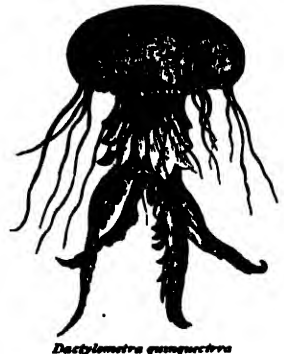
**dactylitis** (dák-til-í'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, toe, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a finger or toe.

**dactylodochme** (dák'til-i-ó-dók'mé), *n.* [Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, four fingers' breadth, < *dáktulos*, finger, + *dóchos*, hand-breadth.] An Athenian measure of length: same as *palarste*.

**Dactylognathia** (dák-til-log'ná-thí), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, + *gnáthos*, jaw.] A group of arachnidans.

**dactyloid** (dák'til-i-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *dáktuloidēs*, like a finger, < *dáktulos*, finger, + *eidōs*, form.] In *bot.*, finger-like in form or arrangement. Also *dactyloer*.

**dactylogy** (dák-til-i-ó-jí), *n.* [< Gr. *dáktulos*, finger, + *lógos*, < *lógos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of communicating ideas or converting by the fingers; the



*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*



language of the deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.

**Dactylometra** (dak'ti-lō-met'rā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylōs*, a finger, + *metron*, a measure.] A genus of jollyfishes, of the family *Pelagiidae* and order *Dyscoptera*, related to *Pelagia*, but with more numerous tentacles. See out on preceding page.

**Dactylomys** (dak-til'ō-mis), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, + *mys*, mouse.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Acto-*



Hedgehog rat (*Dactylomys tylops*)

*dontidae* and subfamily *Echimyinae*, peculiar to South America. *D. tylops*, the leading species has a long scaly tail and lacks the spines in the pelage which most of this group of hedgehog rats possess.

**dactylonomy** (dak-ti-lōn'ō-mi), n. [Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, + *nomia*, < *nomos*, rule; cf. *vōmos*, law: see *nomē*.] The art of counting or numbering on the fingers.

**dactylopodite** (dak-ti-lōp'ō-dīt), n. [Gr. *dactylōs*, a finger or toe, + *podē* (pod-), = *E. foot*, + *-ite*.] In crustaceans, the seventh and last (distal) segment of a limb; a dactylus. It is the last segment of a developed endopodite, succeeding the propodite, forming in a chelate limb, as of the lobster, with a process of the propodite, the nippers or pincers of the claw. See out under *endopodite*.

**Dactylopora** (dak-ti-lōp'ō-rā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, + *poros*, passage.] The typical genus of the family *Dactyloporidae*.

**dactylopore** (dak'ti-lō-pōr), n. [Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, + *poros*, passage, pore.] In *zoöl.*: (a) The pore or opening of a dactylozoid in the hydrocoralline hydrozoans, as millepore coral. *Moseley*, 1881. (b) A foraminifer of the family *Dactyloporidae*.

**dactyloporic** (dak'ti-lō-pōr'ik), a. [Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, + *poros*, passage.] Of or pertaining to a dactyloporic.

**Dactyloporidae** (dak'ti-lō-pōr'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dactylopora* + *-idae*.] A family of imperforate milioline foraminifera.

**Dactylopteridae** (dak'ti-lōp'ter'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dactylopterus* + *-idae*.] A family of mail-cheeked fishes, typified by the genus *Dactylopterus*. They have a distinct short spinous dorsal and a short soft dorsal and anal, and the pectorals are divided into a small upper and very long lower portion, and are expandible in a horizontal direction. The species are capable of long flying leaps from the water. *Cephaloscyllium* is a synonym.

**dactylopteroid** (dak-ti-lōp'te-roid), a. [Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, + *pteron*, wing, + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dactylopteridae*.

**dactylopterous** (dak-ti-lōp'te-rus), a. [Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, + *pteron*, wing, + *-ous*.] In *zool.*, having several inferior rays of the pectoral fin free, in part or entirely; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus*.

**Dactylopterus** (dak-ti-lōp'te-rus), n. [NL.: see *dactylopterous*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Dactylopteridae*.



Flying Gurnard (*Dactylopterus volitans*)

having the pectoral fins enormously enlarged and wing-like, and divided into two portions. *D. volitans* is the flying gurnard, also called *flying fish*, a name shared by the members of another family, *Xenodermidae*. *Cephaloscyllium* is a synonym.

**dactylorhiza** (dak'ti-lō-rī-zā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, + *rhiza*, root.] Finger-and-toe, a disease of the roots of turnips, causing them

to divide and become hard and useless. It is believed to be due to the nature of the soil, and is distinct from anbury, which is caused by the attacks of insects.

**Dactyloscopidae** (dak'ti-lōs-kop'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dactyloscopus* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Dactyloscopus*. They have an elongated sauriform body, suboid or sub-ovoid head, fringed opercles, very wide branchial apertures, a long single dorsal with its anterior portion spinous, and approximated ventrals with a spine and 3 rays each. The species are of small size, and inhabitants of the warm American seas.

**Dactyloscopus** (dak-ti-lōs'kō-pus), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, + *skopos*, view; cf. *trascopos*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Dactyloscopidae*, and distinguished by finger-like or inarticulate ventral rays.

**dactyloose** (dak'ti-lōs), a. [Gr. *dactylōs*, < Gr. *dactylōs*, finger: see *dactyl*.] In *bot.*, same as *dactylloid*.

**dactylothea** (dak'ti-lō-thē'kā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, + *thēa*, a case: see *theca*.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the toes of a bird; the horny, leathery, or feathered covering of the toes. [Little used.]

**dactylous** (dak'ti-lus), a. [As *dactyloose*.] In *zool.*, and *anat.*, of or pertaining to a dactyl.

**dactylozoid** (dak'ti-lō-zō'id), n. [Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, + *zōon*, < *zōon*.] In *zool.*, an occasional elongated appendage of hydrozoans, devoid of a mouth and gastric cavity, and having a simple tentacular function: so called from its shape.

Besides the constant nutritive polyps and medusoid gonophores, there are in constant modified polypoids or medusoids. These are the mouthless worm-like *dactylozooids* which are provided with a tentacle, which has no lateral branches or aggregations of nematocytes. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), I, 246

**dactylus** (dak'ti-lus), n. pl. *dactyli* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *dactylōs*, finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] 1. In *zool.*: (a) In *tristernia*, the last segment of the normally 7-jointed leg; a dactylopodite. It is the movable claw of the two that make the nipper or chelate claw. (b) In *entom.*, one or all of the tarsal joints which follow the first one in any insect, when, as in a bee, for example, the first joint is much larger than the rest and known as the *metatarsus* or *planta*. In bees this first joint is different in structure as well as size from the rest, and is specifically called the *propodea*. When the large first joint is called the *planta*, the dactylus is known as *digitus*, as in Kirby and Spence's nomenclature. The use of *dactylus* in this sense is by Burnmeister and his followers. (c) In *conch.*, a piddock, *Pholas dactylus*.

It is the property of the *dactylus* (a fish so called from its strong resemblance to the human nail) to shine brightly in the dark. *Pliny*, Nat. Hist. (trans.), ix, 87.

2. In *anat.* See *digitus*, 1.

**Dacus** (dä'kus), n. [NL., < Gr. *dakos*, an animal of which the bite is dangerous, < *daknō*, bite.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidae*, or flies. *D. oleæ* is a species injurious to the olive.

**dad**<sup>1</sup> (dad), n. [Not in literary use except in delineations of rustic speech; early mod. E. also *dadd* (and *dadda*; cf. dim. *daddy*); < late ME. *dadd*, *daddie*; perhaps of Celtic origin: < Ir. *dad* = Gael. *davenn* = W. *tad* = Corn. *tat* = Bret. *tad*, *tat*, father; appar. imitative of childish speech, the word being found in various other languages; cf. L. *tata*, dim. *tatula*, father, papa, = Gr. *pater*, *pater*, father (used by youths to their elders), = Skt. *tata*, father, *tata*, friend, = Hind. *dada*, Gypsy *dad*, *dada*, = Bohem. *tata* = Lapp. *dadda*, father. Cf. *papa*, similarly imitative. Hence dim. *daddy*.] A father; papa. [Rustic or childish.]

Sound! I was never so bethumped with words, Since I first called my brother's father *dad*. *Shak.*, K. John, II, 2

**dad**<sup>2</sup> (dad), r.; pret. and pp. *dadded*, ppr. *dadding*. [E. dial., = Sc. *dadd*; origin obscure.] I. trans. 1. To dash; throw; scatter.

Nervous system all *dadded* about by coach travel. *Carlyle*, in *Froude*, II, 9.

2. In coal-mining, to mix (fire-damp) with atmospheric air to such an extent that it becomes incapable of exploding. [North. Eng.]

II. intrans. To fall forcibly.

**dad**<sup>3</sup> (dad), n. [Gr. *dad*, r.] A lump; a large piece: as, a *dad* of bread. [Prov. Eng.]

**dadda** (dad'dā), n. Same as *dad*<sup>1</sup> and *daddy*.

**daddie**, n. See *daddy*.

**daddie**<sup>1</sup> (dad'dī), v. s.; pret. and pp. *daddied*, ppr. *dadding*. [Sc. also *daddie*; freq. of *dade*, q. v.] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man; waddle. [Rare.]

**daddie**<sup>2</sup> (dad'dī), n. [Sc., also written *daddie*, and dim. *daddie*, *daddie*, < *daddie*, *daddie*, v.] A large bib or pinafore.

**daddle**<sup>2</sup> (dad'dī), n. The hand. [Haug and prov. Eng.]

Werry unexpected pleasure; tip us your *daddle*. *Kingsley*, *Alfred the Great*, xxi.

**daddock** (dad'dak), n. [Origin unknown.] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten. [Rare.]

The great red *daddock* lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away, and sending forth innumerable new and pleasant forms. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, II, 1.

**daddocky** (dad'dak-i), a. [Gr. *daddock* + *-y*.] Rotten, like a decayed tree. [Prov. Eng.]

**daddy**, **daddie** (dad'dī), n.; pl. *daddies* (-iz). [Formerly also *dadda*; dim. of *dad*<sup>1</sup>, q. v.] A father; papa: diminutive of *dad*<sup>1</sup>.

I'll follow you through frost and snow, I'll stay no longer wif my *daddy*. *Glasgow Peggy* (Child's Ballads, IV, 77).

**daddy-long-legs** (dad'dī-lōng'legs), n. 1. In Great Britain, a name of tipularian dipterous insects, or crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidae*. Also called *father-long-legs* and *Harry-long-legs*. — 2. In America, a popular name of the opilionine or phalangidean arachnids or harvestmen, spider-like creatures with small rounded bodies and extremely long, slender legs. Also called *grandfather-long-legs* and *granddaddy-long-legs*. See *Phalangium*.

**daddy-sculpin** (dad'dī-skul'pin), n. A cottoid fish, *Cottus grandiscellus*. See *sculpin*.

**dade** (dād), r.; pret. and pp. *daded*, ppr. *dadding*. [Origin obscure; cf. the freq. *daddle*.] Hardly connected with *totdle*. I. intrans. To walk slowly and hesitatingly, like a child in leading-strings; hence, to flow gently. [Rare.]

No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip, And, in their speedy course, strive others to outstrip. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, I, 286.

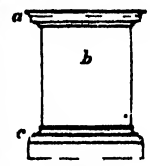
But easily from her source as I so gently *dade*. *Innison*, *Polyolbion*, xiv, 289.

II. trans. To hold up by leading-strings. [Rare.]

The little children when they learn to go, By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton*, *Earl of Murray to Lady Geraldine*

**dadge** (dāj), r. A dialectal variant of *dodge*. **dadian** (dā'di-an), n. [Mingrelian.] The title borne by the governor or prince of Mingrelia. See *Mingrelian*.

**dado** (dā'dō), n. [It. Sp. Pg. *dado*, a die, a cube, = E. *die*: see *die*.] In *arch.*: (a) That part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice; the die. (b) The finishing of the lower part of the walls in the interior of a house, made somewhat to represent the dado of a pedestal, and consisting frequently of a skirting of wood about 3 feet high. The dado is also sometimes represented by wallpaper, India matting, or some textile fabric, or by painting.



Pedestal  
a, surface or cornice  
b, dado or die, c, base.

The walls of the drawing-room are covered with a tapestry of yellow and white, the figure being scrolls of yellow on a cream-white ground. A *dado* forty inches high is of velvet, chocolate brown in color. *Art Age*, V, 48.

**dado** (dā'dō), v. t. [Gr. *dado*, n.] 1. To groove. — 2. To insert in a groove, as the end of a shelf into its upright.

**dado-plane** (dā'dō-plān), n. A plane with projecting blade used for cutting grooves.

**Dadoxylon** (da-dok'si-lon), n. [NL., < Gr. *dak* (dā), Attic contr. of *dak* (dād-), a torch (< *dakō*, kindle), + *xylos*, wood.] The generic name given by Endlicher to certain fossil trees not uncommon in the coal-measures of Great Britain and of other countries. The wood of this tree is generally recognized as being similar in some respects to that of many recent conifers. Grand'Eury, however, considers *Dadoxylon* as belonging to the cycadaceous genus *Cordaites*, while Kraus allies it with the araucarias, and puts it as a subdivision of the genus *Araucarioxylon*.

**dedal**, a. See *dedal*.

**Dedalea** (dā-dā'lē-ā), n. [NL. (with ref. to their labyrinthiform pores), < Gr. *daidalos*, the builder of the labyrinth of Crete, < *daidalos*, skillfully wrought: see *dedal*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Polyporaceae*, having the pores firm and, when mature, sinuous and labyrinthiform. The species are indicated in texture, and grow on dead wood. There are 13 species known in Europe, and over 30 are said to occur in North America, some being common to both continents.

**dedaleanachyma** (dēd-ā-leng'ki-mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *daidalos*, skillfully wrought, + *chyma*, in-

fusion.] In bot., a name of entangled cells, as in some fungi. [Not now in use.]  
**dedalian**, a. See *dedalian*.  
**dedaloid** (déd'g-oid), a. [*Dedalea* + -oid.] Resembling *Dedalea*; labyrinthiform.  
**dedalious**, a. See *dedalious*.  
**demon**, demonic, etc. See *demon*, etc.  
**desman**, n. See *desman*.  
**daff** (dáf), n. [*ME. daf, daffe*, appar. < *Isel. daf* = *Sw. döf* = *Dan. döf*, dead, stupid, = *E. doaf*: see *doaf*.] A fool; an idiot; a block-head.

I sat hen holds a daf, a cokenay.

*Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 238.

"Thow doted daffe," quod she, "dulle arne thi wittes;  
 To lifel latyn thow lernedest lode, in thi gouthe."

*Piers Plowman* (B), l. 128.

**daff** (dáf), v. i. [*< daff*, n.] To be foolish; make sport; play; toy. [Scotch.]

We'll hauld our court 'mid the roaring lins,  
 And daf in the lishan' tide.

*Mermaid of Clyde*, *Edinburgh Mag.*, May, 1820.

Come yont the green an daf wi' me,  
 My charming danty Davy.

*Picken*, *Poems*, l. 175.

**daff** (dáf), v. i. [A var. of *doff*, q. v.] 1. To toss aside; put off; doff.

The nimble-footed maddoc, Prince of Wales,  
 And his comrades, that daf'd the world aside  
 And bid it pass.

*Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, l. 1.

There my white stole of chastity I daf'd.

*Shak.*, *Lover's Complaint*, l. 297.

2. To turn (one) aside.

And daf'd me to a cabin hang'd with care,  
 To descant on the doubts of my dear.

*Shak.*, *Past Pilgrim*, l. 117.

**daffadilly, daffadowndilly**, n. See *daffodil*.  
**daffing** (dáf'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *daff*, r.]

1. Thoughtless gaiety; foolery. [Scotch.]

I till wi daffin' weeny grown,  
 I jon a knowe they sat them down.

*Burns*, *The Two Dogs*.

2. Insanity.

Going to France, there he falls into a phrensis and daff-  
 ing which kept him to his death. *Mermaid*, *Mag.*, p. 56.

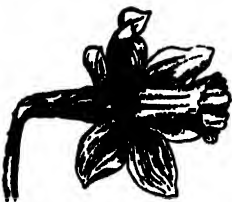
**daffish** (dáf'ish), a. [*< daff* + -ish.] Shy; foolish; bashful. [Scotch.]

**daffie** (dáf'i), r. i.; pret. and pp. *daffed*, ppr. *daffing*. [*Freq. of daff*, r.] To become foolish, or feeble in memory, as by reason of age. [Prov. Eng.]

**daffier** (dáf'ier), n. An old foolish person. [Prov. Eng.]

**daffock** (dáf'ok), n. [Appar. < *daff*, n., + -ock.] A dirty slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

**daffodil** (dáf'-díl), n. [There are many fanciful variations of this name: *daffodilly*, *daffadilly*, *daffodowndilly*, *daffadowndilly*, *daffodowndilly*, *daffodowndilly*, etc., the last-mentioned pointing to the earlier form *afodill*, *afodill*, < *ME. affodille*, *affadill* (the prosthetic *d*, like the other variations, being prob. due to caprice), < *ML. affodillus* (> *OF. affodille*, *aphrodille*), < *L. asphodelus* (> *OF. asphodile*), prop. *asphodelus*, < *Gr. ἀσφodelός*, > *E. asphodel*: see *asphodel*. The name has been transferred in Eng. to the narcissus.] The popular name of the *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus*, of which there are many varieties in cultivation. The solitary nodding flowers, upon a flattened scape, are of a bright primrose-yellow color, with a cylindrical crown longer than the funnel-shaped tube. The hoop-petticoat daffodil, *N. bulbocodium*, has solitary erect yellow flowers. The rush daffodil is another species, *N. triandrus*, having a short crown and a slender drooping tube.



Flower of Daffodil (*Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus*).

O wondrous skill! and sweet wit of the man  
 That her in daffodils sleeping made

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. xi. 32.

That come before the swallow dave, and take  
 The winds of March with beauty.

*Shak.*, *W. T.*, l. 1.

A rosy blonde, and in a college gown,  
 That clad her like an April daffodilly.

*Twain*, *Princess*, l. 1.

**Checkered daffodil**, the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*.  
**Foruvian daffodil**, an amarillaceous plant, *Isomea*  
*Amurensis*, resembling a pansy. (See also *sea-daffodil*.)

**daffodilly, daffodowndilly**, n. See *daffodil*.  
**dafy** (dáf'i), n. A short form for *daffodil*.

**Dafila** (dáf'i-lá), n. [*NL.* (W. E. Leach, 1834); a nonsense word.] A genus of fresh-water or river ducks, of the subfamily *Anatina*. They have a trim and elegant form, with a long slim neck; and the adult male has a narrow cuneate tail, the two middle feathers of which are long-exserted, linear-acute, and



Pintail (*Dafila acuta*).

nearly as long as the wing from the carpal joint to the end of the first primary. The type of the genus is the well-known pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta*, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and America. There are 5 other species, all American. The genus is also called *Trachelonetta*, *Trachonetta*, and *Phasianus*.

**daff** (dáf), a. [*Sc.* and *E. dial.*, < *ME. daf*, var. of *doff*, stupid, foolish, mild, simple: see *doff*.] 1. Simple; stupid; foolish; weak-minded; silly: applied to persons or things.

You are the daffest donnet I ever saw on two legs.

*Cornhill Mag.*

That his honour, Monkbarns, would has done sic a daff-  
 like thing, as to gie grund weel worth fifty shillings an  
 acre for a malling that would be dear o' a pund Scots.

*Scott*, *Antiquary*, l. 1.

Let us think no more of this daff business.

*Scott*

2. Insane.—3. Playful; frolicsome. *Daff*  
*days*, the Christmas holidays, so called from the merri-  
 ment indulged in at that season.—To go *daff*, or clean  
*daff*, to lose one's wits or common sense; become foolish  
 or insane; act as if crazy.

**daffly** (dáf'ti), adv. In a daff manner; fool-  
 ishly; insanely.

**daffness** (dáf'nes), n. The quality of being  
 daff. [Scotch.]

Can you tell us of any instance of his daffness?

*Galt*, *The Entail*, II. 175.

**dag** (dag), n. [*< Sw. dagg* = *Isel. dagg* (*dagg*) = *Dan. dag* = *E. dew*, q. v.] In parts of Scot-  
 land, a thin or gentle rain, a thick fog or mist,  
 or a heavy shower. *Jameson*.

**dag** (dag), r.; pret. and pp. *dagged*, ppr. *dag-  
 ging*. [*< Sw. dagga* (= *Isel. dagga*), bedew, <  
*dagg* = *Isel. dagg*, dew: see *dew*, n. Cf. *dew*,  
 r. Hence the freq. *daggle*, q. v.] 1. *trans.* To  
 bedew; daggle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rain gently; drizzle: as, it  
 dages.—2. To run thick. [Prov. Eng.]

**dag** (dag), n. [Also written *dagg* = MD. D.  
*dagge* = *MLG. dagge*, < *OF. dague*, *F. dague* =  
*Sp. daga* = *Pg. daga*, *adaga* = *It. daga*; of  
 Celtic origin: cf. *OGael. daga*, a dagger, a pis-  
 tol, = *Bret. dag*, a dagger. See further under  
*dagger* and *dag*.] 1. A dagger (which see).  
*Johnson*.

*Dags and Pistols!*

To bite his thumb at me!

*Randolph*, *Muses Looking-glass*

2. A pistol; a long, heavy pistol, with the han-  
 dle only slightly curved, formerly in use. Also  
 called, especially in Scotland, *tack*. *Planché*.

He killed one of the thessus horses with his caluer,  
 and shot a turke throu both cheeks with a dag

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 424.

3. [From the verb.] A stab or thrust with a

dagger. *Minslow*, 1817.

**dag** (dag), r. i. [*< ME. daggen* (= MD. *dag-  
 gen*, pierce, stab), < *OF. daguer*, stab with a  
 dagger; from the noun.] 1. To pierce or stab  
 with a dagger.

Partes the Duchesse-mene daltene azaynes,

With deric dyltux of dode, dagges thurghie schelder  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. A.), l. 2102

I am told it was one Ross of Lancaster . . . half drew  
 a dagger he wore instead of a sword, and swore any man  
 who uttered such sentiments ought to be *dagged*.

*Gallatin*, in *Stevens*, p. 96.

2. To cut into alips.—3. To cut out a pattern  
 on (the edge of a garment).—4. To cut off the  
 skirts of, as the fleece of sheep. *Kersey*.

**dag** (dag), n. [*< ME. dagge*, an ornamental  
 point or slit on the edge of garments, a latchet;  
 a particular use of *dag*,  
 a dagger, not found in  
 that sense in ME.] A  
 loose pendent end; a  
 pointed strip or extremi-  
 ty. Specifically—(a) A leather  
 strap; a shoe latchet, on the  
 like.

Highs shoes knopped with  
 dagges.

*Roma. of the Rose*, l. 7254.

(b) An ornamental pointed form  
 one of many into which the edge  
 of a garment was cut, producing  
 an effect something like a fringe  
 used especially in the second  
 half of the fourteenth century.  
 Also spelled *dagge*.

Wolde they blame the burnes  
 that brougte newe gyris,  
 And dryne out the dagges and  
 all the Duches cotis.

*Richard the Redeless*, III. 193.

**dagger** (dag'ar), n. [*Cf.*  
*dagger*.] A local English  
 name of one of the acyl-  
 loid sharks.

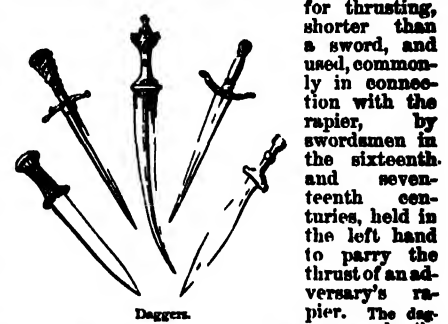
**dagget**, r. and n. Same as *dag*, *dag*.

**dagged** (dag'ed), p. a. [*Pp.* of *dag*, v.]  
 Pointed.

They schot speiris and daggit arrowes quhair the cum-  
 pancia war thickest

*Knor*, *Hist. Reformation*, p. 30.

**dagger** (dag'ar), n. [*< ME. dagger* = *Isel.*  
*daggard* = *Dan. daggert*; of Celtic origin: <  
*W. dagr* = *Ir. daggar* = *Bret. daga*, a dagger;  
 cf. *Bret. dag* = *OGael. daga*, a dagger: see  
*dag*, n.] 1. An edged and pointed weapon



Daggers.

common weapon of private combat  
 the middle ages, see *murderer*.

Thou must wear thy sword by thy side,  
 And thy dagger handsomely at thy back  
 The longer thou liveest the more fool, etc. (1670).

Is this a dagger which I see before me,  
 The handle toward my hand?

*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, II. 1.

2. Any straight stabbing-weapon, as the dirk,  
 poniard, stiletto, etc.—3. In printing, an obo-



Caterpillar and Moth of Poplar or Cottonwood-dagger  
*(Acronycta populi)*, natural size

hsk; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus † 16 is the second mark of reference used when a page has more than one following the asterisk or star (\*) See *obolus*  
 4 In *entom*, the popular name of several noctuid moths of the genus *Acronycta* so called from a black dagger-like mark near the inner angle of the fore wings. The popular dagger is a poplar leaf in the larval state on cottonwood leaves. The caterpillar is closely covered with long, yellow hairs and carries five long, black tufts. See cut on preceding page. The mimetic dagger *A. obliqua* feeds in the larval



Larval larva of Dagger *Acronycta obtusata* natural size

state on many plants as asparagus, cotton and smart weed. It is black with a bright yellow band at the side and a cross row of crimson warts and stiff yellowish or rust-red bristles at each joint.

5 In *botany* the name of a nature of sponge-spicules, a form of the radiate spicule resulting from reduction of the distal ray and great development of the proximal ray.—6 *pl* In *bot* (a) The sword grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, or perhaps *Poa aquatica* (b) The yellow flag, *Iris pseudacorus*.—At *daggers drawn*, with daggers ready to strike hence in a state of hostility mutually antagonistic.

They have been at *daggers drawn* ever since and yet from has revenged himself by a thousand jokes at the King's expense. *Orwell* Memoirs June 24 1829

**Dagger of lath**, the weapon given to the Vice in the old plays called moralities often used figuratively of any weak or insufficient means of attack or defense.

Like to the old Vice  
 Who with dagger of lath  
 In his rage and his wrath  
 Cries Ali ha to the devil  
*Shak T V iv 2 (song)*

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a dagger of lath and drive all thy subjects from thee like a flock of wild geese I'll never wear hair on my face more.  
*Shak I Hen IV ii 4*

**Double dagger**, in printing a reference mark (†) used next in order after the dagger. Also called *di eu*—*Spanish dagger* See *dagger plant*. To look or speak *daggers*, to look or speak fiercely or savagely.

I will speak *daggers* to her but we none.  
*Shak Hamlet iii 2*

As you have *daggers* to him you may justly dread the use of them against your own breast.  
*Lucius Letters xvi*

**dagger<sup>1</sup>** (dag'et) *v* [*<* ME *daggen* (in *di f* 2); *<* *dagger* *n*] 1 To pierce with a dagger, stab

How many gallants have drank healths to me  
 Out of their *dagger* d arms. *D H r Honest Whore*

2† To provide with a dagger

Thel knowen not how to ben clothed now long now  
 short now sworded now *dagger*!  
*Mandelst Travels i 17*

To dagger arms! See *arm*

**dagger<sup>2</sup>** (dag'er) *n* [*<* Supposed to be a corruption of *diagonal*] In ship-building, any timber lying diagonally

**dagger-ale**, *n* A kind of ale much spoken of in the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century, sold at the Dagger, a celebrated public house in Holborn. *Nares*

But we must have March beere double dooble beere  
*dagger* ale Rhenish  
*Gaucigny Delit delit for Dronkardes*

**dagger-cheap** (dag'er chep), *a* [*<* *dagger* <sup>1</sup> (said to allude also to the name of a public house in Holborn see *dagger ale*) + *cheap*] Dirt-cheap

We set our wares at a very gay price he [the devil] may buy us even *dagger* cheap as we say.  
*By Andrew Carmona V 460*

**dagger-fiber** (dag'er-fi'ber), *n* The fiber of the dagger-plant

**dagger-knee** (dag'er-ne), *n* [*<* *dagger* <sup>2</sup> + *knee*] In ship-building a knee that is inclined from the perpendicular

**dagger-knife** (dag'er-nif), *n* A dirk-knife *Scott*

**dagger-money** (dag'er-mun'i), *n* A sum of money formerly paid in England to the justices

of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders

**dagger-plant** (dag'er-plant), *n* A name of several cultivated species of yucca. The fiber of this plant is known as *dagger-fiber*. Also called *Spanish dagger*. See *yucca*  
**dagger-drawing** (dag'ers-dra'ing), *n* Readiness to fight, or a state of contest, as on an if with daggers

They are at *daggers drawing* among themselves  
*Holland* *tr* of Amianus Marcellinus (1600)

They always are at *daggers drawing*,  
 And one another clapperclawing  
*Butler*, *Hudibras* II ii 70

**daggersweyne**, *n* See *dagswain*

**daggett** (dag'et), *n* A dark red-brown tar obtained by the dry distillation of the wood and bark of species of larch. It has a strong and persistent odor, like that of Russia leather

**daggle** (dag'l), *v*, pret and pp *dagged*, ppr *dagging* [*Freq* of *dag*, *v*] 1 *trans* To drizzle; trail through mud or water, as a garment [*Obsolete or rare*]

I shall go see if in that  
 Crowd of *dagged* there thou canst find her  
*Wycherley Plain Dealer* in

The warrior a very puny I say  
 Was *dagged* by the dashing spray  
*Scott* *L of L M i 20*

II.† *intrans* 1 To run through mud and water

Nor like a puppy *dagged* through the town  
 To fetch and carry *song* up and down  
*Pope* *Prolog* to *Satires* 1 225

2 To run about like a child; toddle *Grove*

I like a duffel *n* you may *daggle* about with your mo  
 ther and sell punt *Vanbrugh* *Confidant* i 1

**daggletail** (dag'l-tail), *n* and a [*<* *daggle* + *obj. tail*] 1 *n* One whose garments trail on the wet ground, a slattern, a draggled tail

II. *a* Having the lower ends or skirts of one's garments drenched with mud. Also *dag-tailed*

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be checked at the sight of so many *dag* tail parsons that happen to fall in their way *Swift*

**daggly** (dag'h), *a* [*<* *daggle* + *-y*] Wet, showery [*Prov Eng*]

**dagheah** (dag'esh), *n* [*<* Also written *dagesh*, repr *Heb* *dagish*] In *Heb gram*, a point placed in the bosom of a letter, to indicate its degree of hardness. *Dagsh* *lenu* (Latin *len* soft), when used with the consonants *kh* *gh* *dh* *th* *jh* and *th* remove the hardness thus *kh* *gh* *dh* *th* *jh* *th* (Latin *hard*) double the letter in which it is placed. The latter is always preceded by a vowel the former never.

**dag-lock** (dag'lok), *n* [*<* *dag* <sup>1</sup> + *lock* <sup>2</sup> Cf *dag* <sup>1</sup> *lap*] A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet [*Scotch*]

**Dago** (da'go) *n* [Maid to be a corruption by American and English sailors of the frequent Sp. name *Diego* (= *St* *Jack*, *James*, ult *<* *LL* *Jacobus*): applied from its frequency to the whole class of Spaniards.] Originally, one born of Spanish parents, especially in Louisiana used as a proper name, and now extended to Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general. [*U. S*]

**dagoba** (dag'o-ba), *n* In Buddhist countries, a monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. It is constructed of brick or stone. In a dome like form, sometimes of great



Ceylonese Dagoba

height and is erected on a natural or artificial mound. The dagoba is included under the generic term *stupa*, and is sometimes confounded with the *stupa*. See *stupa* and *stope*

All kinds and forms are to be found, the bell shaped pyramid of dead brickwork in all its varieties, the blunt knob-like dome of the Ceylon *Dagobas*. *Pala*, Mission to Ava

**dragon<sup>1</sup>**, *n*. [*ME*, also *dagoun*, an extension of *daggo* see *dag* <sup>2</sup>] A slip or piece.

Yove us  
 A *dragon* of your blanket, leave dame  
*Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, l 48

**Dagon<sup>2</sup>** (da'gon), *n*. [*L* *Dagon*, Gr *Δαγών*, *<* *Heb* *dag*, a fish] The national god of the Philistines, represented as formed of the upper part of a man and the lower part of a fish. His most famous temples were at Gaza and Ashdod. He had a female consort, five among the Syrians, called *Astarte* or *Derceto*. In Babylonian or Assyrian mythology the name *Dagon* is given to a fish like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of men.



Dagon of the Assyrians — B is relief from Khorsabad

Dagon his name seen monster upward man  
 And downward fish *Milton* *P L* 1 462

**Dagonal** (da'gon-al), *n*. [*<* *Dagon* <sup>2</sup> + *-al*, as in *Isophras*] A feast in honor of Dagon [*Rare*]

A banquet worse than Job's children's or the *Dagonals* of the Philistines (like the Bacchanals of the Mænades), when for the shutting up of their stomachs the house fell down and broke their necks. *Rev* 7 *Adams*, *Works*, I 180

**dagswain** (dag'swain), *n* [*<* ME *daggesweyne*, *dagswayne* of obscure origin, but prob connected with *dag*, *q* *v*] A kind of carpet, a rough or coarse covering for a bed

Paynted clothe  
 Like a pecc by pecc prykid tovlle other  
 Dulbyde with *dagswaynes* downed they seme  
*Wort Arthurs* (F i T v) 1 610

Under coverlets made of *dagswains*  
*Harroon* *Dagship* of Britain (Hollnalds Chron)

**dag-tailed** (dag'taid), *n* Same as *daggle tail*

Would it not vex thee, where thy shies did keep  
 To see the dunghill folds of *dag* *tail* *shap*?  
*By Hall* *Satires* V 1 116

**dague** (dag), *n* [*F* see *dag* <sup>2</sup>] 1† A dagger —2. A spike-horn, or unbranched antler

Its deer which are few include those which never produce more than the *daguo* or the first horn of the northern carus. *J D* *Cop* *Origin* of the Fittent p 11

**Dague** a rosette, a dagger which has a disk shaped guard and pommel

**Daguerrean** (da-ger'e-an), *a* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype

**daguerreotype** (da-ger'o-tip), *n* and *a* [*<* *F* *daguerreotyp*, *<* *Daguerre* + *-type*] *n*. 1. One of the earliest processes of photography, the invention of L. J. M. Daguerre of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or a figure are fixed on a prepared metallic plate by the action of actinic light-rays. A plate of copper thinly coated with silver is subjected in a close box in a dark room to the action of the vapor of iodine and when it has assumed a yellow color it is placed in the chamber of a camera obscura and an image of the object to be reproduced is projected upon it by means of a lens. The plate is then withdrawn and exposed to vapor of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly, after which it is plunged into a solution of sodium hyposulphite, and lastly washed in distilled water. See *photography*

2. A picture produced by the above process

II. *a*. Relating to or produced by daguerreotype

**daguerreotype** (da-ger'o-tip), *v* *t*; pret. and pp *daguerreotyped*, ppr. *daguerreotyping* [*<* *daguerreotyp*, *n*.] To produce by the daguerreotype process, as a picture

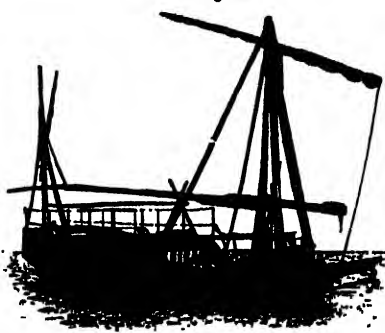
**daguerreotypist**, *daguerreotypist* (da-ger'o-tip'er, -pist), *n*. One who takes daguerreotype pictures.

**daguerreotypic**, *daguerreotypical* (da-ger'o-tip'ik, -i-kal), *a*. [*<* *daguerreotyp* + *-ic*, *-ical*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a daguerreotype

**daguerreotypy** (da-ger'o-ti-pi), *n*. [*As* *daguerreotyp* + *-y*] The art of producing photographic pictures by the method introduced by Daguerre

**dahabiyeh**, *dahabiah* (da-ha-bi'e), *n* [*Also* *dahabeyah*, repr. Ar. *dahabiya*, *dahabiya*.] A kind of boat used on the Nile. It is of considerable breadth at the stern which is rounded, but narrows toward the prow which terminates in a sharp, gracefully curving outwater. It has one or two masts each furnished with a yard supporting a triangular or lattice sail. Dahabiyehs are of various sizes, and afford good accommodation for passengers. There is a deck fore and aft, on the center of which are seats for rowers when oars are needed to propel the boat. On the fore part of the deck is the kitchen, and on the after part there is a large raised cabin, which contains a sitting-room and sleeping-apart-





Dahabiyeh.

ment. The top of this cabin affords an open-air promenade, and is often shaded by an awning.

A little later we find every one inditing rhapsodies about, and descriptions of, his or her *dahabiyeh* (barge) on the canal. R. P. Burton, *El-Mednah*, p. 41.

**dahl**, *n.* Same as *dagal*.

**Dahlia** (dā'hī-lī), *n.* [NL., < *dahl*.] Same as *Copelchus*. *Hodgson*.

**Dahlgren gun**. See *gun*.

**Dahlia** (dā'hī-lī), *n.* [NL., < *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order

(*Compositae*), of which several species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America. It is nearly allied to the northern genus *Helianthus*. *D. variabilis* was introduced into Europe from Mexico early in this century. In its native state the flowers are single, with a yellow disk and dull scarlet rays. Under cultivation there have been developed a multitude of forms, varying in height, in foliage, and especially in the beautiful colors and forms of the flowers. The plant is unable to endure frost, and is perpetuated by its tuberous roots, which are taken up for the winter. Two or three other species are sometimes cultivated.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Dahlia*.

Thousands of bouquets, principally of *dahlia*, then [1837] a fashionable and costly flower, were used in the decoration of the balconies of the houses. *First Year of a Silesian Reign*, p. 57.

3. [*l. c.*] In *dyeing*, a violet coal-tar color consisting of the ethyl and methyl derivatives of rosaniline. It is often called *Haymann's violet*, and *primula*. Its application is limited, as it fades when exposed to light.

**dahlin** (dā'hīn), *n.* [*< Dahlia* + *-in*.] Same as *inulin*.

**dahoon** (da-hōn'), *n.* A small evergreen tree, *Ilex Dahoon*, of the southern United States, allied to the holly, and sometimes called the *dahoon holly*. The wood is white and soft, but close-grained.

**dait**, *n.* An obsolete form of *day*.

**daichy** (dā'chi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

**daidle** (dā'dī), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *daided*, ppr. *daiding*. [*Mc.*, appar. a form of *daddle*: see *daddl*, *dawdle*.] To be slow in motion or action; dawdle.

**daidle** (dā'dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daided*, ppr. *daiding*. [*Mc.*, a form of *daddle*, a variation of *daggle*.] To draggle; bemoir.

**daidle** (dā'dī), *n.* Same as *daddl*.

**daidling** (dā'dīng), *p. a.* [*Sc.*] Feeble; mean-spirited; pusillanimous.

He's but a coward body, after a'; he's but a *daiding* coward body. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, iv.

**daigh** (dā'gh), *n.* A Scotch form of *dough*.

**daihnness** (dā'hi-ness), *n.* A Scotch form of *doughiness*.

**daighy** (dā'ghī), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

**daker** (dā'kér), *v.* See *dacker*.

**daker** (dā'kér), *v. t.* [*Origin* obscure; perhaps another use of *daker* = *dacker*, *daker*, *q. v.* Otherwise referred to *F. décorer*, *decorate*: see *decorate*.] To arrange in an orderly manner; with out.

If she bins as dink and as lady-like a corse as ye ever looked upon, my Madge Mackitrick's skill has failed her in *daithering* out a dead dame's flesh. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Sept., 1830, p. 662.

**daker** (dā'kér), *n.* Same as *dacker*.

**dailiness** (dā'il-ness), *n.* [*< dail* + *-ness*.] The character of being daily or of happening every day; daily occurrence. [*Rare*.]

**daily** (dā'il), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. dailie, dayly, daylie, < ME. dayig, < AS. daglic (= D. dagelich-ech = MLG. dagelich, dayelich, dailich, dailik = OHG. tagalich, tagelich, MHG. tagelich, tagelich, G. täglich = Icel. dagligr = Sw. Dan. daglig)*, daily, < *dag*, day, + *-lic*: see *day* and *-ly*.] 1. *a.* Happening or being every day; pertaining to each successive day; diurnal: as, *daily labor*; a *daily allowance*; a *daily newspaper*.

(Give us this day our *daily bread*. Mat. vi. 11.

Swiftly his *daily* journey he goes.  
And treads his annual with a stroller pace.  
*Cowley*, *The Mistress, Love and Life*.

II. *n.*; pl. *dailies* (-liz). A newspaper or other periodical published each day, or each day except Sunday: in distinction from one published semi-weekly, weekly, or at longer intervals. See *journal*, *semi-weekly*, *weekly*, *monthly*, *quarterly*, *annual*, as nouns.

Publishers of country weeklies used to fish with considerable anxiety in a shallow sea for matter sufficient to fill their sheets, while *dailies* only dreamed of an existence in the larger cities. S. Bowles, in *Merriam*, I. 96.

**daily** (dā'il), *adv.* [= *D. dagelike* = MLG. *dagelike*, *dageliken* = OHG. *tagalihin*, MHG. *tagelichen*, *t. täglich* = Icel. *dagliga* = Sw. *dagligen* = Dan. *daglig*, *adv.*; from the adj.] Every day; day by day.

He continued to offer his advice *daily*, and had the mortification to find it *daily* rejected. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

**daimen** (dā'men), *a.* Rare; occasional. [*Scotch*.]

A *daimen* icker [ear of grain] in a thrave  
's a ama' request. Burns, *To a Mouse*.

**daimio** (dā'myō), *n.* [*Chino-Jap.*, < *dai*, great, + *mio*, name.] The title of the chief feudal barons or territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado: distinguished from the *shōmō* ('little name'), the title given to the hatamoto, or vassals of the shōgun. See *shōgun*. Though exercising independent authority in their own domains, the daimio acknowledged the mikado as the legitimate ruler of the whole country. During the Tokugawa shōgunate (1603-1868) the daimios gradually became subject to the shōguns, who compelled them to live in Edo, with their families and a certain number of their retainers, for six months of every year, and on their departure for their own provinces to leave their families as hostages. The number of daimio differed at different times, according to the fortunes of war and the caprice of the shōgun. Just before the abolition of the shōgunate there were 265, arranged in five classes, with incomes ranging from 10,000 to 1,027,000 koku of rice per annum. In 1871 the daimios surrendered their lands and privileges to the mikado, who granted pensions proportioned to their respective revenues, and relieved them of the support of the samurai, their military retainers. These pensions have since been commuted into active bonds, redeemable by government within thirty years from date of issue. The title has been abolished, and that of *kwanzyō* bestowed upon court and territorial nobles alike. See *kwanzyō*.

**daimon** (dā'mon), *n.* [*A direct transliteration of* (Gr. *daimon*: see *demon*, *demon*.) Same as *demon*.

**daimonian**, **daimonography**, etc. Same as *demonian*, etc.

**dain**, *r. t.* [*See* *deign*, and cf. *dais*, *disdain*, *dainty*.] An obsolete spelling of *deign*.

**dain**, *n.* [*By apheresis from* *disdain*, *q. v.*]

**dain**, *n.* [*By apheresis from* *disdain*, *q. v.*] 1. *Disdain*.—2. Noisome effluvia; stink. [*Prov. Eng.*]

From dainty beds of downe to bed of strawe full fayne;  
From bowres of heavenly hewe to denes of daine. *Mir. for Mag.*

**dain**, *r. t.* [*By apheresis from* *ordain*.] To ordain.

The mighty gods did *daine*  
For Philomela, that thoughte hir tonge were cutte,  
Yet should she sing a pleasant note sometimes. *(Garcilaso, Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 63.

**dain**, *n.* An itinerary unit of Burma, equal to 2.43 statute miles.

**dainous**, *a.* [*ME.*, also *deignous*, *deynous*, etc., by apheresis from *disdainous*, *q. v.*] *Disdainful*: same as *disdainous*.

His name was hoote *deynous* Smeekin. *Chaucer*, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 21

**daint** (dānt), *n.* and *a.* [*Short for* *dainty*, *q. v.*]

I. *n.* A dainty.

Excess or daints my lowly roof maintaina not. *P. Fletcher*, *Pleasatory Eclogues*, vii. 87

II. *a.* Dainty.

To cherish him with diets *daint*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. x. 2.

**dainteous** (dānt'fē-ness), *a.* An obsolete form of *dainty*.

**daintification** (dānt'fī-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< daintify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The state of being dainty or nice; affectation; dandyism. [*Rare*.]

He seems a mighty delicate gentleman; looks to be painted, and is all *daintification* in manner, speech and dress. *Mme. D'Arbly*, *Diary*, I. 427.

**daintiful**, *a.* [*ME. dainteful*, < *deinte*, *dainty*, + *-ful*.] Dainty; costly.

There is no lust so *daintful*. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant*, III. 28.

**daintify** (dānt'fī), *r. t.* [*< dainty* + *-fy*.] To make dainty; weaken by over-refinement. [*Rare*.]

My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to *daintify* his affection into respects or compliments. *Mme. D'Arbly*, *Diary*, I. 414.

**daintihood** (dānt'fī-hūd), *n.* [*< dainty* + *-hood*.] Daintiness. [*Rare*.]

**daintily** (dānt'fī-lī), *adv.* [*< dainty* + *-ly*.] *< daintily*. In a dainty manner. (a) Nicely; elegantly; with delicate or exquisite taste: as, a pattern *daintily* designed.

From head to foot clad *daintily*. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 75.

(b) Fastidiously; delicately; with nice regard to what is pleasing, especially to the palate: as, to eat *daintily*. (c) Verminously; with nice or weak caution; weakly.

I do not wish to treat friendships *daintily*, but with roughest courage. *Emerson*, *Friendship*.

**daintiness** (dānt'fī-ness), *n.* [*< dainty*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The character or quality of being dainty.

(a) Elegance; neatness; the exhibition or possession of delicate beauty or of exquisite taste or skill.

The duke excelled in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot. *Sir H. Wotton*.

There is to me  
A *daintiness* about these early flowers,  
That touches me like poetry. N. P. Willis.

(b) Delicateness; delicacy as regards taste: applied to food.

More notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision . . . than for the massiveness of the dish. *Hakewill*, *Apology*.

He [the trout] may justly contend with all fresh-water fish, as the Mullet may with all sea fish, for precedence and *daintiness* of taste. J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 7.

(c) Nicety as regards matters of behavior and decorum; ceremoniousness; fastidiousness in conduct; hence, sensitiveness; softness; effeminacy; weakness of character.

The *daintiness* and niceness of our captives. *Hakewill's Voyages*, I. 250.

The people, saith Malmabury, learnt of the outlandish Nations rudeness, of the Flemish *daintiness* and softness. *Bilton*, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

**daintith** (dānt'fīth), *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

The board . . . bedight with *daintiths*. *Ferguson*, *Poems*, II. 97.

**daintly** (dānt'li), *adv.* [*< daint*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] *< daintily*. Daintily.

As on the which full *daintly* would he fare. *Sackville*, *Ind. to Mir. for Mag.*

**daintrell** (dānt'rel), *n.* [*Also* *daintrell*; < *ME. daintrelle*, appar., with additional dim. term. -*el*, -*ille*, < *OF. daintier*, *dentier*, a choice bit, a dainty, < *daintie*, a dainty: see *dainty*.] A dainty.

Long after *daintrelles* hard to be come by. *Bullinger*, *Sermons*, p. 248.

**dainty** (dānt'fī), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E. also daintie, and abbr. daint* (*q. v.*): < *ME. daynt*, *deynt*, *deynter*, *deintie* (also *dayntetie*, *deintetie*, whence *Sc. daintith*, *dainteth*), etc., honor, worth, a thing valued, pleasure. < *OF. daintie*, *deintie*, *daintiet*, *deintie*, *deintet* = *Fr. dentat*, *dintat*, pleasure, agreeableness. (< *L. dignitas* (-*tas*), worth, dignity: see *dignity*, of which *dainty* is thus a doublet. (< *Fr. de-dain*, and *dain*, old spelling of *deign*, from the same ult. source.)

I. *n.* 1. Worth; value; excellence.—2. A matter of joy or gratification: special regard or pleasure.

Every night hath *deynter* to chaffare  
With him, and evk to sellen hem her ware. *Chaucer*, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 41

3. Pl. *dainties* (dānt'fiz). Something delicate to the taste; something delicious; a delicacy.

Deily at that day with *deyntes* were thei acured. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1421.

He not desirous of his *dainties* for they are deceitful meal. *Prov. XIII. 9*.

That precious nectar may renew the taste  
Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost. *Sir J. Beaumont*, *Spiritual Comfort*.

4. *Darling*: a term of fondness. [*Rare*.]

There's a fortune coming  
Towards you, *dainty*. B. Jonson, *Catiline*, II. 1.

= *Syn. 3. Tidbit*, etc. See *delicacy*.

II. *a.* 1. Valuable; costly.

Ful many a *deynt* hors hadde he in stable. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 108.

2. Exhibiting or possessing delicate beauty, or exquisite taste or skill: elegant; beautiful; neat; trim.

No *dainties* flower or herbe that growes on ground. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 12.

Flower of *Dahlia* var. *abitis*.

I would be the girl  
About her dainty dainty waist.

Trangson, Miller's Daughter

3. Pleasing to the palate; toothsome; delicious: as, *dainty food*.

His life abhorreth bread, and his soul dainty meat  
Job xxxiii 20

4. Of acute sensibility or nice discrimination; sensitive.

The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense  
Shak Hamlet 1

Especially—5. Of nice discrimination as regards taste; nice or over-nice in selecting what is preferred in any class of things, as food, clothing, etc.; hence, squeamish: as, a *dainty taste* or palate; *dainty people*.

And never found  
A daintier lip for my cup

Prior

It was time for them to take the best they could  
get for when men were staying they could not afford  
to be dainty  
Wolfe Dutch Republic III 621

6. Nice as regards behavior, decorum, intercourse, etc.; fastidious; hence, affectedly fine; effeminate; weak.

Let us not be dainty of leave taking  
But shift away  
Shak, Macbeth, II 3

Your dainty speakers have the curse  
To plead bad causes down to worse

Prior, Alma, II

I am somewhat dainty in making a Resolution  
(untrue) Way of the World, III 15

To make dainty, to affect to be dainty or delicate, scorn  
ple.

Ah ha, my mistress! which of you all  
Will now deny to dance she that makes dainty, she,  
I'll swear, hath corns  
Shak, E and J, I v

—Syn. 2. Pretty. 3. Savory, luscious, toothsome—5 and 6. Nice fastidious etc. See nice  
**daira**, n. [Turk. *da'ire*, a circle, a tambourine.  
= Pers. *dārah*, a circle, orbit, < Ar. *dāyira*, a circle, < *dūr*, go round, *dair*, circuit.] A kind of tambourine or cymbal.

**dairōdī**, n. See *dayrod*.

**dairi** (dā'ri), n. [Chino-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *ri*, within.] The palace of the mikado of Japan; the court: a respectful term used by the Japanese in speaking of the mikado or emperor, who was considered too august and sacred to be spoken of by his own name.

**dairi-sama** (dā'ri-sa-ma), n. [Chino-Jap., < *dairi*, the palace, + *sama*, lord: see *dairi*.] The mikado or emperor: one of many metonymic phrases used by the Japanese in speaking of their sovereign.

**dairous**, a. [*dair*, for *dare*<sup>1</sup>, + *-ous*.] Bold.  
[Prov. Eng.]

**dairt**, n. [Ir., a calf, heifer.] A yearling calf.

What has the law laid down as the fine of a pledged needle? Answer—it is a *dairt* (or yearling calf) that is paid as the fine for it  
O Curry, Am. Irish, II xiv

**dairy** (dā'ri), n.; pl. *dairies* (-rīz). [Early mod. E. also *dauire*; < ME. *deyery*, *deyrye* (> ML. *dayra*, *daera*), < *deye*, *deio*, *daie* (Sc. *dey*), a female servant, esp. a dairymaid: see *dey* and *-ry*.] 1. That branch of farming which is concerned with the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*, and this advanced the trade of English butter  
Temple

2. A house or room where milk and cream are kept and made into butter and cheese.

The coarse and country dairy  
That doth haunt the hearth or dairy  
B. Jonson

3. A shop where milk, butter, etc., are sold.—  
4. A dairy-farm. [Rare.]

**dairy-farm** (dā'ri-farm), n. A farm the principal business of which is the production of milk and the manufacture of butter or cheese.

**dairying** (dā'ri-ing), n. [*dairy* + *-ing*.] The occupation or business of a dairy-farmer or dairymaid: also attributively: as, a rich *dairying* country.

Grain raising and *dairying* combined, however, work to the best advantage not only financially, but also in the production of manure.  
Lucy Amer., I 99

**dairymaid** (dā'ri-mād), n. A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy.

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*  
Addison, Spectator

**dairymen** (dā'ri-men), n.; pl. *dairymen* (-men). One who keeps cows for the production of milk and butter, and sometimes cheese, or one who attends to the sale of dairy produce.

**dais** (dā'is), n. [*dais*, *dais*, *dais*, *dais*, *dais*, in oblique cases *dais*, *deor*, etc., < OF. *dais*, also *dais*, later *dais*, *dais*, a high table in a hall, F.

*dais*, a canopy, < ML. *daesus*, a table, in L. plate, platter, quoit, discus, whence also *dish*, *disk*, and *desk*: see these words.] 1. A platform or raised floor at one end or one side of a reception-room or hall, upon which seat



Dais Throne room, Windsor Castle, England

for distinguished persons are placed; especially, such a platform covered with a canopy: formerly often called specifically *high dais*.

We made each of them a fair burgeoys,  
To sit in a voldehalle on a *dais*  
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. C 1, 1 370

Amper with the apostle's this pardon Piers sheweth,  
And at the day of dome atte *high dais* to sette  
Piers Plowman (b), vii 17

I will saye, anytyme at the dais,  
I take the speche byonde the see  
Thomas of Fraxeldoune (Child's Ballads, I 105)

With choice paintings of wise men I hung  
The *royal dais* round  
Tennyson, Palace of Art  
Hence—2. Any similar raised portion of the floor of an apartment, used as the place at which the most distinguished guests at a feast are seated, as a platform for a lecturer, etc.

As a lecturer he was not brilliant, he appeared shy and nervous when on the *dais*  
Nathaniel, XXXVII 299

3. A canopy or covering.—4. (a) A long board, seat, or settle erected against a wall, and sometimes so constructed as to serve for both a settee and a table; also, a seat on the outer side of a country-house or cottage, frequently formed of turf. (b) A pew in a church. [Scotch.]

When she came to Mary-kirk,  
And sat down in the *dais*,  
The light that came frae fair Annie  
Tillighted a' the place  
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II 180)

**daise**, v. See *daze*.

**daisied** (dā'zīd), a. [*daisy* + *-ed*.] Full of daisies; set or adorned with daisies.

Let us  
Find out the prettiest *daisied* plot we can  
Shak, Cymbeline, IV 4

**daising** (dā'zing), n. [Sc. (= E. as if *daising*), verbal n. of *dais*, *dais*, stupefy, make or become numb, wither, = E. *daze*, q. v.] A disease of sheep; the rot.

**daisier**, n. An obsolete form of *day-star*.

**daisy** (dā'zi), n and a. [Early mod. E. also *daise*, *dayre*, etc.; < ME. *daysie*, *daysey*, *dayseye*, *damus*, *dayenyege*, etc., < AS. *daeges* *edge*, that is, 'day's eye', so called in allusion to the form of the flower: see *day* and *eye*.] 1. n.; pl. *daisies* (-rīz) 1. A common plant, *Helianthus perennis*, natural order Compositae, one of the most familiar wild plants of Europe, found in all pastures and meadows, and growing at a considerable height on mountains. The daisy is a great favorite, and several varieties are cultivated in gardens. In Scotland the field daisy is called *gowan*. See *gowan*.

The *dayeye* or elies the eye of day,  
The emperic and flour of flowers alle  
Chaucer, Good Women, I 184

*Daisies* plied and violets blue  
Shak, L L L, V 2 (song)  
2. One of various plants of other genera to which the name is popularly applied. The wild plant generally known in the United States as the daisy is the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. (See *owse daisy*, below.) In Australia the name *daisy* is given to several Compositae, especially to species of *Vilandra* and to *Brachycoma theridifolia* of the Swan River region, which is occasionally cultivated. In New Zealand, to species of *Lagenophora*. See phrases below.

3. Something pretty, fine, charming, or nice: as, she is a *daisy*. [Colloq. or slang.]—African *daisy*, *Lomelosia*, of northern Africa, formerly called

Cap I am to request, and you are to command.

Mr. Cad (Oh, daisy! that's charming.  
Poole, The Author, II (1787).

**daisy-bush** (dā'zi-būsh), n. A New Zealand name for several species of the genus *Olera*, shrubby composites nearly allied to the aster, but with terete achenes and the anther-cells more shortly caudate.

**daisy-cutter** (dā'zi-kut'er), n. 1. A trotting horse; specifically, in recent use, a horse that in trotting lifts its feet only a little way from the ground.

The trot is the true pace for a hackney, and, were we near a town, I should like to try that *daisy-cutter* of yours upon a piece of level road.  
Scott, Rob Roy, III

2. In *baw-ball*, a ball batted so that it skims or bounds along the ground.

**dajakch** (dā'jakch), n. The arrow-poison of Borneo, of unknown origin, but thought to be distinct from the Java arrow-poison. U. S. Dispensatory.

**dak**, **dawk** (dāk), n. [Also written *dauk*; < Hind. *dāk*, post, post-office, a relay of men.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, etc., or travelers in palanquins. The route is divided into stages, and each bearer or set of bearers serves only for a single stage. In some places there are horse daks, or mounted runners. *Dak-bungalow*, *dawk-bungalow*. See *dungalow*.—To lay a *dak*, to station a relay of men, or men and horses.—To travel *dak*, to journey in palanquins carried by relays of men or by government post wagons.

**daker**, v. See *dacker*.

**daker** (dā'kēr), n. Same as *dicker*<sup>1</sup>.

**daker-hen** (dā'kēr-hen), n. The corn-crake or land-rail, (*rex pratensis*). See *crake*<sup>2</sup>, (*rex*).

**dakoit**, **dacoit** (da-koi't), n. [Also written *decot*; < Hind. *dākait*, a robber, one of a gang of robbers, < *dākā*, an attack by robbers, esp. armed and in a gang.] One of a class of robbers in India and Burma who plunder in bands. The term was also applied to the pirates who infested the rivers between Calcutta and Burhampore, but who are now suppressed.

The country [India] was then full of freebooters, thugs, or professional murderers, and *dacoits*, or professional robbers, whose trade was to live by plunder  
Contemporary Rev., XLIX 810

**dakoitage**, **dacoitage** (da-koi'tāj), n. [*dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-age*.] Same as *dakosity*.

We may expect soon to hear that *Dacoitage* has begun with as much vigor as ever, and our missionary stations will again be compelled to defend themselves with the rifle  
New York Examiner, May 12, 1867

**dakoitee**, **dacoitee** (da-koi'tē), n. [*dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-ee*.] One who is robbed by a *dakoit*. [Rare.]

It may be a pleasant game to play the *dacoit* than the *dacoitee* to go out and harry your neighbours than to stay at home and run the chance of being robbed and murdered yourself  
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV 499

**dakosity**, **dacoity** (da-koi'ti), n. [Also written *decosity*; < Hind. Beng., etc., *dākāiti*, or *dākāiti*, gang-robbery, < *dākāiti*, *dakoit*: see *dakoit*.] The system of robbing in bands practised by the dakoits.

*Dacoity*, in the language of the Indian Penal Code, is robbery committed or attempted by five or more persons conjointly  
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV 499

**Dakosaurus** (dak-ō-sā'rus), n. [NL, for *Dacosauros*, < Gr. *dakos*, an animal whose bite is dangerous (see *Dacus*), + *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct Mesozoic crocodiles with amphicephalous vertebrae.

**Dakotan** (da-kō'tan), a. and n. [*Dakota* + *-an*.] 1. a. 1. Belonging or relating to the Dakotas or Sioux, an Indian people of the northwestern United States.—2. Of or pertaining to Dakota, a former Territory in the northern part of the United States, or to North Dakota or South Dakota, into which it was divided by act of February 22d, 1889. The same act provided for the admission of these two parts as States into the Union.

II. n. An inhabitant of Dakota, or of North or South Dakota.

**Dakrums** (dák'ró-mg), *n.* [NL. (Grote, 1878).] A genus of small moths, of the family *Phycitidae*.

The larva of *D. convolutella* is the gooseberry fruit-worm.

**dal** (dal), *n.* [Also written *dal* and *dhal*, prop. *dāl*, repr. Hind. *dāl*, a kind of pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*, but applied also to other kinds).] A sort of vetch, *Cytisus* (*Ajuga*, extensively cultivated in the East Indies.

**daling** (dā'lag), *n.* A walking-fish, *Ophiocephalus vagus*, highly esteemed for food in the East Indies. See *Ophiocephalus*.

**dalai** (da-lī'), *n.* Same as *dalai-lama*.

**dalai-lama** (da-lī'la-mā), *n.* [Tibetan, lit. the 'ocean-priest,' or priest as wide as the ocean: see *lama*.] One of the two lama-popes of Tibet and Mongolia (his fellow-pope being the tesho-lama), each supreme in his own district.

Although nominally coequal in rank and authority, the dalai, from possessing a much larger territory, is in reality the more powerful. When he dies he is succeeded by a boy, generally four or five years old, into whom the soul of the deceased dalai is supposed to have entered. The dalai resides at Potola, near Lhasa, in Tibet.

**Dalbergia** (dal-bér'jī-g), *n.* [NL., named after Nicholas Dalberg, a Swedish botanist.] A large genus of fine tropical forest-trees and climbing shrubs, natural order *Leguminosae*, some species of which yield most excellent timber. *D. latifolia*, the blackwood, or East Indian rosewood, is a magnificent tree, furnishing one of the most valuable furniture-woods, and is largely used for carving and ornamental work. *D. Sissoo*, which is much planted as an avenue-tree throughout India, gives a hard durable wood, called *sissoo* or *alsam*, which, besides its use in house-building, is much employed in India for railway-sleepers and as crooked timber and knees in ship-building. The best rosewoods of Brazil and Central America are afforded by species of this genus, which, however, are very imperfectly known.

**Dalby's carminative**. See *carminative*.

**dale** (dāl), *n.* [*ME. dale*, < *AS. dæl*, pl. *dalu*, = *OF. dal* = *OFries. dal*, *dæl* = *D. dal* = *MLG. LG. dal* = *OHG. MHG. tal*, *G. tal* = *Ice. dalr* = *Sw. Dan. dal* = *Goth. dal*, a dale, a valley; = *OBulg. dolŭ*, *Bulg. dol* = *Bohem. dŭl* = *Pol. dol* (barred l), pit; hole, bottom, ground, = *Little Russ. dŭl* (barred l), bottom, ground, = *Russ. dolŭ*, dale, valley. Hence derive *dell* (which is nearly the same word) and *dalk*, q. v.] 1. A vale; specifically, a space of level or gently sloping or undulating ground between hills of no great height, with a stream flowing through it.

The children rode to Tune,

By dales and bi dune.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.

High over hills, and lowe adowne the dale.

Spranger, F. Q., l. vii. 23.

2. *Naut.*, a trough or spout to carry off water, usually named from the office it has to perform: as, a *pump-dale*, etc.—3. A hole.

Ther thay stonde a dale

Do make, and dreuche hem therin.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

—*Syn.* 1. Vale, Glen, etc. See *valley*.

**dale** (dāl), *n.* A dialectal variant (and earlier form) of *dale*.

**Dales** (dā'le-g), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel Dale, an English physician (died 1739).] A large leguminous genus of glandular-punctate herbs or small shrubs, allied to *Psoralea*. There are over 100 species, chiefly Mexican, but many are found in the drier western portions of the United States.

**Dalecarlian** (dal-e-kār'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Dalecarlia*, a foreign (ML. NL.) name for the Swedish province called in Sw. *Dalen* or *Dalarna*, 'the valley' or 'the valleys,' < *dal-karl*, an inhabitant of this province, i. e., 'valley-man,' lit. 'dale-carl,' < *dal*, = *E. dale*, + *kari* = *E. carl*: see *dale* and *carl*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalecarlia. —Dalecarlian lace, a lace made by the peasants of Dalecarlia for their own use. Its patterns are ancient and traditional. *Dict. of Needlework*.

2. *n.* An inhabitant of the old Swedish province of Dalecarlia or Dalarna, whose people were famous for bravery and patriotism.

**dale-land** (dāl'land), *n.* [= *Ice. dalland*.] Low-lying-land.

**dale-lander** (dāl'lan' dər), *n.* A daleman. [Scotch.]

**daleman** (dāls'man), *n.*; pl. *dalemen* (-men). [*< dale*, poss. of *dale*, + *man*.] One living in a dale or valley; specifically, a dweller in the dales of the English and Scottish borders.

Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglass was still a secret carefully kept by the dalemen.

Neesley, Hist. Eng., iii.



Cocoon and Moth of *Dakrums convolutella*, natural size.

The dalemen were a primitive and hardy race who kept alive the traditions and often the habits of a more picturesque time.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 328.

**dalf**. An obsolete strong preterit of *dole*.

**dali** (dā'li), *n.* [Also *dari*; native name.] A large tree, *Myristica sebifera*, growing in Demerara, British Guiana. The wood is light, splits freely, and is used for staves and heads of canes. Candies are made of a kind of wax obtained from the seeds.

**dalliance**, *n.* An obsolete form of *dalliance*.

**dallier**, *v.* An obsolete form of *dally*.

**dalk**, *n.* [*ME. dalk*, *dalk*, < *AS. dalc*, *dole* (= *Ice. dalkr*), a pin, brooch, clasp.] A pin; brooch; clasp.

A dalks (or a tache), firmaculum, firmatorium, moulla.

(*Auth. Anglium*, p. 30.

**dalk**, *n.* [*E. dial. dalk*; *ME. dalk*, appar. with dim. suffix -k (cf. *stale*, a handle, with *stalk*), < *dal*, *dale*, a hollow, dale: see *dale*.] A hollow; a hole; a depression.

Brass scrapes oute of everie dalk

Hem scrape.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

A dalk in the necks [tr. OF. *au roud trierret la fosse*].

AS. and O. E. Voeb. (ed. Wright), p. 164.

**Dalks**, valls (supra in *dale*). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.

**dalle** (dal), *n.* [*F.*, a flagstone, slab, alise; origin uncertain.] 1. A slab or large tile of stone, marble, baked clay, or the like; specifically, in decorative art, a tile of which the surface is incised or otherwise ornamented, such as the medieval sepulchral slabs set in the pavement and walls of churches.—2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The name originally given by the French employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, and still current, to certain localities in the valley of the Mississippi and west as far as the Columbia, where the rivers flow with a rapid fall over broad, flat rock-surfaces. The best-known Dalles are those of the Columbia river, and this name is not only that of the locality, but also of the town (The Dalles) near which they are situated.

**Dallia** (dal'i-g), *n.* [NL., after W. H. Dall, an American naturalist.] The typical and only

genus of the family *Dallidae*, containing one species, *D. pectoralis*, the blackfish of Alaska and Siberia, where it is an important food-fish.

**dalliance** (dal'i-ans), *n.* [*< ME. dalliance*, *dalliance*, *dallans*, < *dallen*, *dally*, + *-ance*.] 1. Familiar and easy conversation; idle talk; chat; gossip.

In dalliance they riden forth hie weye.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 106.

Of honest myrrh latt be thy dalliance.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

2. A trifling away of time; delay; idle loitering. My business cannot brook this dalliance.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

3. Play; sport; frolic; toying, as in the exchange of caresses; wantonness.

Like a puff'd and reckless libertine.

Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

And my fair son here, . . . the dear pledge

Of dalliance had with thee in heaven.

Milton, P. L., ii. 619.

The child, in his earliest dalliance on a parent's knee.

Sumner, Fame and Glory.

In Egypt 'O the dalliance and the wit,

The flattery and the strife!

Traveller, Fair Women.

4. The act of trifling, as with something tempting.

By this alty dalliance of the crafty bait

Hoping what she could not subdue, to cheat.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 157.

**dallier** (dal'i-er), *n.* One who dallies; one who trifles; a trifier.

The daylie dalliers with such pleasant wordes, with such smiling and sweet countenances.

Aeshew, The Scholemaster.

**Dallidae** (da-lī'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Dallia* + *-idae*.] The only family of fishes of the suborder *Xenomi*, typified by the genus *Dallia*, and characterized by the structure of the pectoral limbs. The body is fusiform, and covered with small embedded cycloid scales; the head flatfish; the dorsal fin short and behind the middle; and the anal fin opposite the dorsal. The pectoral fins have very numerous (20–30) rays, and

the ventrals few (5). Only one species is known, named *blackfish* and *dagfish*; it reaches a length of about 3 inches, and inhabits fresh-water ponds and mud-holes in the arctic region in Siberia and Alaska. See *cut* under *Dallia*.

**dallop**, *dallop* (dal'-, dol'gp), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A tuft, bunch, or small patch of grass, grain, or weeds.—2. A patch of ground among corn that has escaped the plow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**dally** (dal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dallied*, *ppr. dallying*. [*Early mod. E. also dallie*; < *ME. dalien*, play, talk idly (cf. *E. dial. dvalien*, talk incoherently), prob. < *AS. drallian*, *dvolian*, commonly *dvelian*, *dveligan*, ONorth. *dvoliga*, *dvoliga*, err, be foolish, = *D. dvalen*, err, wander, be mistaken, = *Ice. dvala*, delay; connect-

ed with *dwell* and *dull*, q. v. The supposed connection with OHG. *dahlen*, *dallen*, *dalen*, G. dial. *tallen*, trifle, toy, speak childishly, has not been made out.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To talk idly or foolishly; pass the time in idle or frivolous chat.

*Dalys* or talkyn, . . . fabulor, confabulor, colloquor.

*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.

They dronken and dayleden, . . . these lordes and ladyes.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 1114.

2. To trifle away time in any manner, as in vague employment or in mere idleness; linger; loiter; delay.

For he was not the man to dally about anything.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 544.

Mr. Lincoln dallied with his decision [on emancipation] perhaps longer than seemed needful to those on whom its awful responsibility was not to rest.

Lowell, Huddy Windows, p. 168.

3. To play, sport, frolic, toy, as in exchanging caresses; wanton.

Our alery bulldeth in the cedar's top,

And dallies with the wind.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

*Dallying* with a brace of courtzans

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

The Poets do faine that Jupiter dallied with Europa under this kinde of tree.

Coryat, Crudities, f. 123.

The small waves that dallied with the sedge.

Bryant, Rhode Island Coal.

**II. trans.** To delay; defer; put off. [*Rare.*] Not by the hazard of one set battle, but by dallying off the time with often skirmishes.

Kneller, Hist. Turke.

**dallyingly** (dal'i-ing-li), *adv.* In a trifling or dallying manner.

Wher as he doth but dalliennly perawde, they may enforce & compel.

Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

**dalmahoy** (dal'ma-hoi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of bushy bob-wig worn by tradesmen in the eighteenth century, especially by chemists.

**Dalmatian** (dal-mā'cian), *a.* and *n.* [*< Dalmatia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia, a crownland of the Austrian empire, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea.—Dalmatian cap, an old name for the tulip.—Dalmatian dog. See *dog*.—Dalmatian pelican, the great tufted pelican, *Pelecanus crispus*: so called from having been first brought to notice through a specimen killed in Dalmatia in 1823. A. E. Brehm.—Dalmatian regulus, the yellow-browed warbler of Europe, *Regulus, Reguloides*, or *Phylloscopus superciliosus*.

2. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Dalmatia; specifically, a member of the primitive Slavie race of Dalmatia (including the Morlaks of the coast), akin to the Servians, and constituting most of the population.—2. A Dalmatian dog (which see, under *dog*).

**dalmatic** (dal-mat'ik), *n.* [Also *dalmatica* and, as *F.*, *dalmatique*; = *F. dalmatique* = *Sp. dalmatica* = *Pg. It. dalmatica*, < *ML. dalmatica* (sc. *L. vestis*, garment), fem. of *L. Dalmaticus*, adj., < *Dalmatia*: see *def.*] A loose-fitting ecclesiastical vestment with wide sleeves, provided with an opening for the passage of the head, divided or left partly open at the sides, and reaching to or below the knee. It is worn in the Western Church by the deacon at the celebration of the mass or holy communion and on some other occasions, and is put on over the alb. Bishops also use the dalmatic, wearing it over the tunicle and under the chasuble. The earliest records of the dalmatic as a secular garment seem to date from the latter part of the second century, at which time it is also alluded to as the 'sleeved tunic of the Dalmatians (ohridota Dalmatarum).' It afterward came to be especially worn by senators and other persons of high station. The first mention of its use by a bishop is in the case of St. Cyprian, martyred A. D. 258.

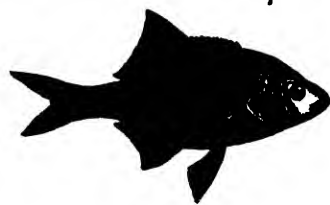
But one or two . . . bent their knee to Nister Magdalen, by which name they saluted her—kissed her hand, or even the hem of her dalmatic.

Scott, Abbot, xiii.

**dalriipa** (dal'ri-pi-g), *n.* [*< Norw. dalrjupa* (= *Dan. dalrype*; cf. equiv. *Sw. mörjupa*: *snö* = *E. snow*), a kind of ptarmigan, < *dal* = *Sw. Dan. dal* = *E. dale*, a valley, + *rjupa* = *Ice. rjupa* = *Dan. rype*, a ptarmigan.] The Norwegian ptarmigan.



Obverse.



***Darmatichthys vocca***

Obverse.



## Overview



Revers.

Damascene, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

though in fact the coins fall short of that standard, and weigh about 43 grams. Also *damascene*.

**damascene**, *n.* See *damascene*.

**Damascene** (dam'-a-sen), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Damascene*, def. II, 2; = F. *damascene* = Sp. Pg. It. *damasceno* = G. *damascener*, < L. *Damascenus*, < (Gr. *Δαμασκηνός*, of Damascus, < *Δαμασκός*, L. *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damask*. From the same adj., in its (OF. form *damascin*, comes E. *damson*, q. v. Cf. *damask*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus, anciently and still the capital of Syria, and under the Omniad caliph capital of the Mohammedan empire, long celebrated for its works in steel. See *damascus*. 2. [*i.* c.] Of or pertaining to the art of damascening, or to something made by that process.

*Damascene* workers, chiefly for ornamenting arms.

G. C. M. Birdwood, *Indian Arts*, I, 141.

**Damascene lace**, an imitation of Honiton lace, sometimes made by uniting aprons of real Honiton lace with brides or other filling of needlework. **Damascene work**. (a) Same as *damascening*, 1. (b) The style of work displayed in the artistic watered-steel blades for which the city of Damascus is celebrated. The variegated color of these blades is due to the crystallization of cast-steel highly charged with carbon, an effect produced by a careful process of cooling. The phrase is also applied to ornaments slightly etched on a steel surface, and also to other surfaces of similar appearance, as, for example, to an etched surface of metallic iron.

II. 1. An inhabitant or a native of the city of Damascus.

In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the *Damascenes* with a garrison. 2 Cor. xi. 32. 24. [*i.* c.] *Damascene*, < Gr. *Δαμασκηνός*, the region about Damascus, prop. fem. of the adj.] The district in which Damascus is situated.

Lo, Adam, in the feld of Damascus,  
With Goddess own finger wrought was he.  
Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, I, 17.

3. [*i.* c.] Same as *damson*.

**damascene** (dam'-a-sen), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *damascened*, *pp.* *damascening*. [*<* *damascene*, *a.*; var. of *damascen*.] Same as *damascen*.

Sumptuous (Greek furniture, during the last two centuries B. C., was made of bronze, *damascened* with gold and silver. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX, 848.

**damascening** (dam'-a-sen-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *damascene*, *v.*] Same as *damascening*.

**damascus** (da-mas'-kū), *n.* [*i.* c.] *Damascus*, < (Gr. *Δαμασκός*, < Heb. *Damascus*, Ar. *Damashq*, Damascus. This city gave name to several fabrics of steel and iron, and of silk, and to a plum: see below, and see *damask*, *damascene*, *damson*.] Steel or iron resembling that of a Damascus blade. - *Damascus blade*, a sword or similar presenting upon its surface a variegated appearance of watering, as white, silvery, or black veins, in fine lines or fillets, fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel, etc., formerly brought from the East, being fabricated chiefly at Damascus in Syria. (See *damascene work* (b), under *Damascene*, *a.*) The excellent quality of Damascus blades has become proverbial. - *Damascus iron*, a combination of iron and steel, so called because of its resemblance to Damascus steel. Scrap-iron and scrap-steel are cut into small pieces and welded together, and then rolled out. The surface presents a beautiful variegated appearance. - *Damascus steel*. See *damascene work* (b), under *Damascene*, *a.* - *Damascus twist*, a gun-barrel made by drawing Damascus iron into a ribbon about half an inch wide, twisting it round a mandrel, and welding it. - *Stab Damascus*, a rod of Damascus iron, twisted and flattened into a ribbon, for making a gun-barrel.

**damascot**, *damascint*, *n.* Obsolete variants of *damask*.

Pers and appil, bothe rype they were,  
The date, and als the damasc.  
Thomas of Bretonville (Child's Ballads, I, 108).

**damask** (dam'-ak), *n.* and *a.* [*<* ME. *damask* = MD. *damasc*, *damast*, D. *damast* = MLG. *damask* = late MHG. *damasc*, *dammar*, G. *damast*, now *damast* = Sw. Dan. *damask*, Dan. also *damast* (the form *damast*, in D., G., etc., being from the It. *damasto*) = OF. F. *damas* = Sp. Pg. *damasco* = It. *damasco*, also *damasto*, < ML. *damascus* (also *damascus* and *damastus*; sc. I. *pannus*), *damask*, so called from the city of Damascus, where the fabric was orig. made: see

*damascus*, and cf. *damascen*, *damascene*. As an adj., def. 8, directly < *Damascus*.] 1. *n.* 1. A textile fabric woven in elaborate patterns. (a) A rich fabric of coarse silk threads woven in figure of many colors: a manufacture which has been long established in Syria and has frequently been imitated in Europe. (b) A modern material, used chiefly for furniture-covering, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton, and usually in elaborate designs. (c) An inferior quality of the preceding, made of worsted only, employed also for furniture. (d) A fine twilled linen fabric, used especially for table-linen. It is generally ornamented with a pattern shown by opposite reflections of light from the surface without contrast of color. (e) A cotton fabric made for curtains, table-covers, etc., usually in different shades of red. 2. A pink color like that of the damask rose; a highly luminous crimson red reduced in chroma, and not appearing to incline to either orange or purple.

Just the difference  
Betwixt the constant red and mingled damask  
Shak., As you like it, III, 5.

3. Same as *damascening*, 2.—4. Wavy lines shown on metal, formed by damascening.— *Capra damask*, a material mentioned in the sixteenth century, perhaps named from the export of Caffa or Kaffa, anciently called Theodosia, on the southern coast of the Crimea.— *Cotton damask*. See *cotton*, *a.*— *Cypress damask*. See *cypress*.

II. 1. 1. Woven with figures, like damask: used of textile fabrics, usually linen: as, *damask table-cloths*. See I., 1.

A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound.  
Tennyson, *Audley Court*.

2. Of a pink color like that of the damask rose.

She never told her love,  
But let her heart be like a worm to the bud,  
Fed on her damask cheek.  
Shak., T. N., II, 4.  
While, dreaming on your damask cheek,  
The dewy sister-eyelids lay.  
Tennyson, *Day-Dream*, Prolog.

3. Of, pertaining to, or originating in Damascus: as, the *damask plum*, rose, steel, violet: see below.— *Damask plum*, a small plum, the damson — *Damask rose*, a species of pink rose, *Rosa damascena*, a native of Damascus.

Gloves, as sweet as damask roses,  
Shak., W. T., IV, 3 (song).

*Damask roses* have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

**Damask steel**, *Damascus steel*. See *Damascus blade*, under *damascus*.— *Damask stitch*, a stitch in embroidery by which a soft, unbroken surface is produced, consisting of threads laid parallel and close together.— *Damask violet*. Same as *damask-violet*.

**damask** (dam'-ak), *v.* *t.* [= MLG. *damaskon* = G. *damanten* = F. *damasser* = Sp. Pg. *damascar* (in pp. *damascado*) = It. *damascaro*, *damask*; from the noun. Cf. *damascen*.] 1. To ornament (a metal) with flowers or patterns on the surface, especially by the application of another metal. See *damascene*.

Mingled metal damask'd o'er with gold  
Dryden, *Æneid*, XI, 736

2. To variegate; diversify.

If you could pick out more of these play-particles, and, as occasion shall salute you, embroider or damask your discourse with them.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III, 3.  
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.  
Milton, P. L., IV, 234.

**damasked** (dam'-akt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damask*, *v.*] 1. Having a running figure covering the surface, as in damask or damasked metal.

This place [Damascus] is likewise famous for cutlery ware, which . . . is made of the old iron that is found in ancient buildings: . . . the blades made of it appear damasked or watered.

Poivre, Description of the East, II, I, 125.

Brant of Paris, employed cast steel and carburetted steel, and he got a damasked blade after acidulated washing. N. and Q., 6th ser., XI, 352.

2. In her., decorated with an ornamental pattern, as the field or an ordinary. [Rare.]

**damascene** (dam'-a-sen), *v.* *t.* [Early mod. E. also *damaskin*; = MD. *damasceneren*, < F. *damasquiner*, *damask*, flourish, carve, engrave or otherwise ornament damaskwise, < *damasquin*, of damask (= Sp. Pg. *damasquino* = It. *damascino*, *dammaschino*, of damask, formerly also as a noun, *damask*, *damask-work*), < *damas* (= It. *damasco*, etc., < ML. *damascus*), *damask*. *Damascen* (not used as an adj. in E.) thus ult. represents F. *damasquin*, formed anew as an adj. from *damas* (in E. as if < *damask* + *-in*) and meaning 'relating to damask.' It has been confused in part with *damascene*, which is of much older origin and means 'relating to Damascus.' To ornament (metal, as steel), by inlaying or otherwise, in such a way as to produce an effect compared (originally) with that of damask: ornament with flowers or patterns on the surface; damask.

Copies of fine Corinthian latten, gilded and damasked.  
Purkes, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

**damascening** (dam'-a-sen-ing), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *damascene*, *v.*] 1. The art of ornamenting a surface of one metal by inlaying with another. A surface of iron, steel, or bronze is first engraved with lines and figures, the incisions being more or less undercut—that is, broader at the bottom than at the surface. The metal used for the ornamental pattern is then usually inlaid in the form of a narrow ribbon or strip, which is driven into its place by blows of a mallet, the whole surface is then polished. Also called *damascene work*.

2. An effect produced by repeatedly welding, drawing out, and doubling up a bar composed of a mixture of iron and steel, the surface of which is afterward treated with an acid. The surface of the iron under this treatment retains its metallic luster, while that of the steel is left with a black, firmly adhesive coating of carbon. *Howe and Scherlemmer*. Also *damask*, *damasking*.

**damaskint**, *v.* *t.* An obsolete form of *damascen*.

**damaskint**, *n.* [Var. of *damascen*, after *damaskin*, *v.*] A Damascus blade; a damasked blade.

No old Toledo blades or damaskins.  
Howell, Poem to Charles I., Jan., 1641.

**damasking** (dam'-a-sen-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *damask*, *v.*] 1. Same as *damascening*.—2. Adornment with figures.

An opinion that no clothing so adorned them as their painting and damasking of their bodies.  
Spenser, *Ancient Britains*, V, vii, 7.

3. Wavy lines formed on metal by damascening, or lines similar in appearance.

But above all conspicuous for these works and damaskings is the maple.  
Evelyn, To Dr. Wilkins.

**damasquenerie** (dam'-a-sen-er-ee), *n.* [*<* *damascen* + *-erie*, after F. *damasquinerie*.] The art of damascening; steel-work damasked.

**damassé** (da-ma-sé'), *a.* [F., pp. of *damasser*, *damask*; see *damask*, *n.* and *v.*] 1. Woven with a rich pattern, as of flowers: said of certain silks used for women's wear.—2. In *ceram.*, applied to a decoration white on white—that is, painted in white enamel on a white ground, so that the pattern is relieved by only very slight differences of tint, and chiefly by the contrast of surfaces.

**damassin** (dam'-a-sin), *n.* [*<* F. *damasiner*, *damask*; see *damask*, *n.* and *v.*] 1. A kind of damask with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof.—2. An ornamental woven or textile fabric of which the surface is wholly, or almost wholly, gold or silver, or a combination of both. The fabric is submitted to heavy pressure to make the surface uniform and brilliantly metallic.

**damboard** (dam'-bôrd), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *dam-brod*.

**dambonite** (dam'-hou-it), *n.* [*<* *n'dambo*, native name for the tree, + *-ite*.] A white crystalline substance existing to the extent of 0.5 per cent. in caoutchouc, obtained from an unknown tree growing near the Gaboon in western Africa. It is very readily soluble in water and in aqueous, but not in absolute, alcohol.

**dambose** (dam'-bôs), *n.* Same as *dambonite*.

**dambrod** (dam'-brod), *n.* [Sc. also *acom*, to E. board *damboard*; < Sw. *dambråde* (= Dan. *dambræt*), checker-board, < *dam* (= Dan. *dam*), checkers (see *dam*), + *bræde* = Dan. *bræt*, board: see *board*.] A chess or checker-board.— *Dambrod pattern*, a large pattern, resembling the squares on a checker-board.

**dame** (dām), *n.* [*<* ME. *dame*, often *dam*, a lady, a woman, a dain (see *dam*), = D. G. Dan. *dame* = Sw. *dam*, < (OF. *dame*, F. *dame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dama* (see also *donna*, *donna*), < L. *domina*, a lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*, *domino*, *don*.] See also *damel*, *madam*, etc.] 1. A mother.

I folwed as my dames lore.  
Chaucer, *Prolog*, To Wife of Bath's Tale, I, 683.

Survant of creatures, universal dame!  
Milton, P. L., II, 612.

2. A dam: said of beasts.

As any kyd or calf folwyng his dame.  
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I, 74.

3. A woman of rank, high social position, or culture; a lady; specifically, in Great Britain, the legal title of the wife or widow of a knight or baronet.

Not all these lords do vex me half so much  
As that proud dame, the lord protector's wife.  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I, 3.

4. A woman in general: particularly, a woman of mature years, a married woman, or the mistress of a household: formerly often used (like the modern *Mrs.*) as a title, before either the surname or the Christian name.

Where shall we find leash or band,  
For dame that loves to rove?

Scott, *Marmion*, l. 17.

One old dame

Came suddenly on the Queen with the sharp news.  
*Truncheon, Lancet and Elaine.*

### 5. The mistress of an elementary school.

He bewailed his sinful course of life, his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising their instructions and the instructions of his *dame*, and other means of grace God had offered him.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II 60.

Like many others born in villages, he [Robert Hall] received his first regular instruction at a *dame's* school that of *Dame* Scotland.

*Gregory.*

6. In Eton, England, a woman with whom the boys board, and who has a certain care over them; sometimes, also, a man who occupies the same position.

Eton is less symmetrical than the other two, in so far as she retains *Dame's* houses, cheaper than tutors' houses. About one hundred and thirty boys board with *Dames*.  
*Sydney Smith*, in *C. A. Bristed's English University*, p. 338.

*Dame* Joan ground. See *ground*.

**dameiselle**, *n.* An obsolete form of *damsel*.  
**damenisation** (dā-mō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [Also written *damenization*; < dā + me + ni + (-)ze + -ation.] In music, the use of the syllables *da, me, ni, po, fa, la, be*, to indicate the successive tones of the scale, or the singing of a melody by the help of these syllables: advocated by the composer Graun about 1750. See *solmisation, bobtation*, etc.

**damer** (dā'mēr), *n.* A darning-needle. [Obsolete or provincial.]

**dame-school** (dām'skool), *n.* An elementary private school taught by a woman.

His [Mr. Odger's] boyish education was limited to the rustic *dame-school* of his native hamlet.  
*R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 330.

**dame's-violet** (dāmz'vī'ō-let), *n.* An English popular name of the plant *Heperis matronalis*. Also called *damask violet*. See *rocket*.

**damiana** (dam-i-an'ā), *n.* A drug consisting of the leaves of certain Mexican plants, species of *Turner*, chiefly *T. microphylla* and *T. diffusa*, and *Bigeloria veneta*, supposed to have tonic and stimulant properties.

**Damianist** (dā'mi-an-ist), *n.* [*Damian* + -ist.] Same as *Damianite*.

**Damianite** (dā'mi-an-it), *n.* [*Damian* + -ite.] Ecclesiastical, a follower of Damianus, a Monophysite patriarch of Alexandria in the sixth century, who denied the separate Godhead of the persons of the Trinity, teaching that Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are God only when united.

**damer**, *n.* The Cape pigeon, *Daption capense*.

**dammar** (dam'gr), *n.* [Also *damar*; < Hind. *dāmar*, resin, pitch: see *dammar-resin*.] Same as *dammar-resin*.

**Dammara** (dam'ā-rā), *n.* [NL., also *Damara*; < *dammar*, *q. v.*] 1. A genus of large discous coniferous trees to which the earlier name *Agathis* has been restored. They are natives of the East Indian islands, New Guinea, and New Zealand, have large lanceolate leathery leaves, and bear ovate or globose cones with a single laterally winged seed under each scale. There are 8 or 10 species. *D. orientalis* is a tall tree, attaining on the mountains of Ambon a height of from 80 to 100 feet. Its light timber is of little value, but it yields the well-known dammar-resin. Another species is *D. australis*, the kauri-pine of New Zealand, which is sometimes 300 feet high, and affords a very strong and durable wood, highly esteemed for masts and the planking of vessels and for house-building, and often richly mottled. It yields a large quantity of resin, which is also found buried in large masses on sites where the tree no longer grows. (Other useful species are *D. obtusa* of the New Hebrides, *D. Morris* of New Caledonia, etc.)

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *dammar-resin*.

**dammaroit**, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *dameret*; < OF. *dameret*, a lady's man, a carpet-knight, < *dame*, lady: see *dame*.] An effeminate person; a lady's man.

The lawyer here may learn divinity,  
The divine, laws or fair astrology,  
The *dammaroit* respectively to fight,  
The duellist to court a mistress right.

*Deloe's Anecdotes of Literature*, VI. 51.

**dammar-gum** (dam'gr-gum), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

**dammaric** (dam'gr-ik), *a.* [*Dammara* + -ic.] Relating to or derived from trees of the genus *Dammara*. *Dammaric acid*, the part of dammar-resin which is soluble in alcohol and has acid properties.

**dammarin** (dam'gr-in), *n.* [*Dammar* + -in.] Same as *dammar-resin*.

**dammar-pitch** (dam'gr-pich), *n.* White dammar.

**dammar-resin** (dam'gr-res-in), *n.* A gum or resin resembling copal, produced by various resinous *Dammara*. From Indian or cat's-eye species.

resin is obtained from *D. orientalis*, and when mixed with powdered bamboo-bark and a little chalk is used for calking ships. Another variety, the kauri-gum, is obtained from *D. australis* of New Zealand; it is colorless or pale-yellow, hard and brittle, and has a faint odor and resinous taste. Both gums are used for colorless varnish, for which purpose they are dissolved in turpentine. Also *dammar-resin*, *dammar-gum*, *dammar*, *dammarin*, *dammar*, *damar*, *dammer*. — **Black dammar-resin**, of southern India, a product of *Canarium strictum*, of the natural order *Burseraceae*. — **White dammar-resin**, a product of *Vateria indica*, used in varnish on the Malabar coast in India. Also called *Indian copal* or *pinu resin*.

**damme** (dam'e), *interj.* A coalesced form of *damn me*, used as an oath.

Come, now; shall I begin with an oath? Do, Sir Lucius, let me begin with a *damme*. *Shenando, The Rivals*, II. 4.

**dammer** (dam'ēr), *n.* One who dams up water, or who builds dams.

**dammer** (dam'ēr), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.  
**damn** (dam), *v.* [*ME. dampnen*, usually *dampnen*, < OF. *dampner*, *dampner*, *dampner*, *dampner*, often *dampner*, *dampner*, *F. dampner* = *Pr. dampnar* = *OSP. dampnar*, *dānar* = *Pg. dampnar* = *It. dampnare*, *condemn*, *damn* (cf. OHG. *irtdamnon*, MHG. *verdamnen*, G. *verdammen*, *damn*), < L. *dāpnare*, *condemn*, *fine*, < *dāpnus*, loss, harm, fine, penalty: see *dague*, and cf. *condemn*.] *L. trans.* 1. To condemn; affirm to be guilty, or worthy of punishment; sentence judicially.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat. *Rom. xiv. 23.*

Lifting the flood up to high Honours seat,  
And the Evil *damning* evermore to dy.  
*Spenser, To G. Harvey.*

In some part of the land these serving-men (for so be these *damned* persons called) do no common work; but as every private man needeth labours, so he cometh into the market-place, and there hitherth some of them for meat and drink.  
*Sir T. More, Utopia*, tr. by Robinson, l.

2. To assign to a certain fate; doom.

*Dampnyd* was to dye in that prison.  
*Chaucer, Monk's Tale*, l. 425.

The youngest *dame* to forests fled,  
And there is *dampnyd* to dwell.  
*Gauequign, Philomene* (ed. Arbet), p. 110.

Specifically—3. In *theol.*, to doom to punishment in a future state; condemn to hell. [For this word, as used in this sense in the authorized version of the Bible, the word *condemn* has been substituted in the revised version. See *damnation*.]

He that believeth not shall be *damned*. *Mark xvi. 16.*

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South, Sermons.*

Hence—4. In the imperative, used profanely in emphatic obijuration or contempt of the object, and more vulgarly in certain arbitrary phrases (as *damn your* or *his eyes*!) in general reprehension or defiance of a person.

Ay, ay, it is all very true; but, hark ee, Rowley, while I have, by heaven I'll give; so *damn* your economy.  
*Sheridan, School for Scandal*, iv. 1.

5. To address with the obijuration "damn!"; swear at.

He scarcely spoke to me during the whole of the brief drive, only opening his lips at intervals to *damn* his horse.  
*Charlotte Brontë, The Professor*, II.

6. To adjudge or pronounce to be bad; condemn as a failure; hence, to ruin by expressed disapproval; as, to *damn* a play. [Chiefly in literary use.]

For the great dons of wit,  
Phobus gives them full privilege alone  
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own.  
*Dryden, Indian Emperor.*

*Damn* with faint praise, assent with civil leer,  
And without sneering teach the rest to swear.  
*Pope, Prol. to Satires*, l. 201.

To *damn* a bond or a deed, to cancel it.

**II. intrans.** To use the obijuration "damn!"; swear.

**damn** (dam), *n.* The verb *damn* used as a profane word; a curse; an oath.

Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. *Damn* have had their day.  
*Sheridan, The Rivals*, II. 1.

Not to care a *damn*, to be totally indifferent. [Slang. Cf. *curse*.] — *Tinker's damn*, *trooper's damn*, something absolutely worthless. [Slang. Cf. *curse*.]

**damna**, *n.* Plural of *damnum*.

**damnability** (dam-na-blī'ti), *n.* [*ML. damnabilitas* (-s), < L. *damnabilis*: see *damnabile*.] The state or quality of deserving damnation; damnableness.

The deadlyness, or, as men might say, . . . the *damnability* belonging to the mortal offence.  
*Sir T. More, Works*, p. 483.

**damnable** (dam'na-bl), *a.* [*ME. dampnable*, < OF. *dampnable*, *F. dampnable* = *Pr. dampnable* = *OSP. dampnable*, *dānabile* = *It. dampnabile*, < L. *dāpnare*, *condemn*: see *damn*.] 1. To be condemned; worthy of condemnation; productive of harm, loss, or injury.

And yet this way be foul, it is *damnable*,

And neither pleasant, neither profitable.  
*Pelladius, Husbondrie* (M. A. T. S.), p. 6.

### 2. Worthy of damnation.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches? *Shak., M. for M.*, v. 1.

A creature unprepared, unmeet for death;  
And to transport him in the mind he lies  
Were *damnable*. *Shak., M. for M.*, iv. 2.

Doctrines which once were *damnable* are now fashionable, and heresies are appropriated as aids to faith.  
*G. H. Lewes, Froth of Life and Mind*, I. l. § 1.

### 3. Entailing damnation; damning.

The mercy of God, if it be rightly applied, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused, as an occasion to the flesh, there is nothing more *damnable*.

*Hieron, Works* (ed. 1684), I. 185.

4. Odious; detestable; abominable; outrageous. [Regarded as profane.]

Now shall we have *damnable* ballads out against us,  
Most wicked madrigals.  
*Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant*, II. 2.

**damnableness** (dam'na-blī-ness), *n.* The state of being *damnable*, or of deserving condemnation.

The question being of the *damnableness* of error.  
*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants*.

**damnably** (dam'na-blī), *adv.* 1. In a manner to incur severe censure, condemnation, or damnation.

They do cursedly and *damnably* as yet. *Crist.*  
*Chaucer, Parson's Tale*.

2. Odiously; detestably; abominably. [Regarded as profane.]

I'll let thee plainly know, I am cheated *damnably*.  
*Fletcher, Rule a Wife*, v. 2.

**damnation** (dam-nā'shon), *n.* [*ME. dampnation*, < OF. *dampnation*, *dampnation*, *dampnation*, etc., *F. dampnation* = *Pr. dampnatio* = *OSP. dampnacion*, *dāpnacion* = *Pg. dampnacio* = *It. dannazione*, < L. *dāpnatio* (-n), *condemnation*, < *dāpnare*, pp. *dāpnatus*, *condemn*, *damn*: see *damn*, and cf. *condemnation*.] 1. Condemnation; adverse judgment; judicial sentence; doom.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater *damnation*.  
*Mat. xxiii. 14.*

And shall come forth: they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of *damnation*. *John v. 29.*

In the commonly misunderstood sense in the 'Com-munion Office, taken from 1 Cor. x. 20, eat and drink our own *damnation*, the latter word is used in its simple sense of judgment. *Bible Word Book*.

[This is the sense in which the word is used in the authorized version of the New Testament: in the revised version, in some passages *condemnation* (*Mat. xxiii. 14*; *Mark xli. 40*), in others *judgment* (*Mat. xxiii. 33*; *John v. 29*; 1 Cor. x. 20), is substituted for it.]

Specifically—2. In *theol.*, condemnation to punishment in the future state; sentence to eternal punishment.

He that hath been afflicted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle.  
*Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant*.

3. Something meriting eternal punishment.

Besides, this Duncan  
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been  
So clear in his great office, that his virtues  
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against  
The deep *damnation* of his taking-off.  
*Shak., Macbeth*, I. 7.

4. The act of censuring or condemning by open disapproval, as by hissing or other expression of disapprobation.

Don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account.  
*Fielcing, Joseph Andrews*.

5. Used as a profane expletive. [Low.]

**damnatory** (dam'nā-tō-rī), *a.* [*ML. \*damnatorius*, < L. *dāpnatus*, pp. of *dāpnare*, *damn*: see *damn*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation; assigning to damnation; condemnatory; damning; as, the *damnatory* clauses of the Athanasian creed.

Boniface was in the power of a prince who made light of his *damnatory* invectives. *Hallam, Middle Ages*, vii. 2.

**damned** (damd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damn*, *v.*] 1. Condemned; judicially sentenced; specifically, (reputed to be) sentenced to punishment in a future state; consigned to perdition.

But although all *damned* persons at the great day will be confounded and ashamed, yet some will be more ridiculously miserable than such who go to Hell for fashion's sake.  
*Stillingfleet, Sermons*, I. xii.

2. Hatful; detestable; abominable; a profane obijuration, also used adverbially to express more or less intense dislike: as an adverb also simply intensive, equivalent to 'very,' 'exceedingly,' employed to strengthen an adjective used in either reprobation or approbation,



and in sound often shortened to *dam*. In literary use often printed *d—d*.

What a *damned* Epicurean race is this!

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

**damnable** (dam-ni'f'ik), *a.* [= OF. *damnable*, < L. *damnosus*, harm, loss, damage, + *facere*, do, make. Cf. *damnify*.] Procuring or causing loss or injury; mischievous. **damnable** (dam-ni'f'ik-bl), *a.* [*cf. damnify* (cf. *damnable*) + *-able*.] Same as *damnable*.

God and nature gave men and beasts these natural instincts or inclinations to provide for themselves all those things that are profitable and to avoid all those things which are *damnable*.

T. Wright, Passions of the Mind, II. 5.

**damnification** (dam-ni-si-f'i-k'ashun), *n.* [*cf. damnify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Damage inflicted; that which causes damage or loss.

**damnify** (dam-ni-fi), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *damned*, ppr. *damning*. [*cf. OF. damnifier, damnifier* = L. *damnosus*, < L. *damnosus*, injury, harm, < L. *damnosus*, doing injury: see *damns*.] To cause loss or damage to; hurt in person, estate, or interest; injure; endamage; impair. [Now rare except in legal use.]

This little hath been very much *damned* at two several times; first by Attila, . . . who destroyed it; secondly by Goliath.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 130.

If such an one be not our neighbor, then we have no relation to him by any command of the second table, for that requires us to love our neighbor only, and then we may deceive, beat, and otherwise *damny* him, and not sin.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 136.

They acknowledge the power of the Englishman's God . . . because they could never yet have power . . . to *damny* the English either in body or goods.

Boyle, Works, III. 330.

**damning** (dam'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *damn*, *v.*] That condemns or exposes to condemnation or damnation: as, *damning* proof; *damning* criticism.

**damningness** (dam'ning-ness), *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent.

Hammond, Works, I. 20.

**damnoset** (dam'nōw), *a.* [*cf. L. damnosus*, full of injury, injurious, also passively, injured, < *damnum*, injury.] Hurtful; harmful. *Bailey*, 1727. **damnosity** (dam-nōs'i-ti), *n.* [*cf. damnoset* + *-ity*.] Hurtfulness. *Bailey*, 1727.

**damnum** (dam'num), *n.*; pl. *damna* (-nā). [*L.*: see *damage*.] In law, a loss, damage, or harm, irrespective of whether the cause is a legal wrong or not.—*Damnum absque injuria*, damage without wrong, as the harm caused by an accident for which no one is legally responsible.

**Damocles** (dam-ō-klē's), *a.* Relating to Damocles, a flatterer, who, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by the latter at a magnificent banquet, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair, to show him the perilous nature of that happiness: hence applied to any condition, especially one of eminence, threatened with extreme danger.

**damocleset**, *n.* See *damocles*<sup>1</sup>.

**damon**, *n.* Same as *damon*.

**damonico** (dā-mō-nō'kō), *n.* A pigment consisting of a compound of burnt sienna and Roman ochre. It is more russet in color than Mars orange, is quite transparent, and is durable. Also called *monico*.

**damocel**, *n.* See *damocel*<sup>1</sup>.

**damouah** (da-mō'h'), *n.* The Arab name for *Nitraria tridentata*, believed by some to be the lotus-tree of the ancients.

**damourite** (da-mūr'it), *n.* [After a French chemist, *Damour*.] A variety of muscovite or potash mica, containing considerable combined water, which is given off upon ignition. See *mica*.

**damocel**, *n.* See *damocel*<sup>1</sup>.

**damp** (damp), *n.* [*cf. ME. damp* (inferred from the verb) = D. *damp* = M.G. *LG. damp*, vapor, smoke, steam, = M.H.G. *dampf*; *dampf*, vapor, smoke, G. *dampf*, vapor, steam, = Dan. *damp*, vapor, = Sw. dial. *damp-en*, damp, Sw. *damp* (for *damp*), dust (Icel. *dampur*, *dampur*, steam, is mod. and borrowed); akin to Icel. *dumba* = Norw. *dumba*, mist, fog, = Sw. *dumba*, formerly *dumba*, mist, haze; also to G. *dampf*, damp, dull, (of sound) low, heavy, muffled, D. *dampig*, damp, heavy, misty; all from the verb repr. by M.H.G. *dampfen* (pret. *dampf*), reek, smoke, = Sw. dial. *damba*, reek, steam. Cf. Gr. *ripen*, smoke, *ripen*, smoke, vapor, *ripen*, a storm, Skt. *dāpa*, incense.] 1. Moist air; humidity; moisture.

It is evident that a *damp* being but a breath or vapour, and not to be discerned by the eye, ought not to have this epithet (darbo). *Pusttenham*, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 214.

Night . . . with black air  
Accompanied; with damp and dreadful gloom.  
*Milton*, P. L., x. 248.

2. A poisonous vapor; specifically, in mining, a stifling or poisonous gas. See *black-damp*, *fire-damp*.

Look not upon me, as ye love your honours!  
I am so cold a coward, my infection  
Will choke your virtues like a damp else.  
*Fletcher*, *Honduras*, IV. 2.

3. A fog.

And, when a *damp*  
Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand  
The Thing became a trumpet; whence he blew  
Soul-animating strains—alas! too few.  
*Wordsworth*, *Misc. Sonnets*, II. 1.

4. A check; a discouragement.

This made a *damp* in ye business, and caused some distraction.  
*Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 29.  
To have owned any fixed scheme of religious principles, would have been a mighty damp to their [seamen's] imaginations.  
*Br. Atterbury*, *Bermuda*, I. v.

5. Depression of spirits; dejection.

The disappointments which naturally attend the great promises we make ourselves in expected enjoyments strike no *damp* upon such men.  
*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 211.

The *damp*, dampness.

My Lady Yarmouth is forced to keep a constant fire in her room against the *damp*.  
*Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 177.

**damp** (damp), *a.* [*cf. damp*, *n.*; cf. G. *dampf*, D. *dampig*, damp, under the noun.] 1. Moist; humid; moderately wet: as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air.

Wide anarchy of Chaos *damp* and dark.  
*Milton*, P. L., x. 268.

In some of the *damp* ravines tree-ferns flourished in an extraordinary manner. *Darwin*, *Voyage of Beagle*, II. 234.  
The air is damp, and hush'd, and close. *Tennyson*, *Song*.

2. Clammy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,  
'Tis spread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear.  
*Dryden*, *Æneid*, vi. 85.

3. Dejected; depressed. [Rare.]

All these and more came flocking, but with looks  
Downcast and *damp*.  
*Milton*, P. L., I. 522.

= *syn. 1. Humid*, *Dank*, etc. See *moist*.

**damp** (damp), *v.* [(a) In more lit. sense 'moisten' first in mod. E. (= D. *dampen* = G. *dampfen* = Dan. *damppe*, reek, smoke); from the noun. (b) < ME. *dampen*, extinguish (= D. *dampen* = M.H.G. *dampfen*, *dampen* = M.H.G. *dampfen*, G. *dampfen* = Dan. *dæmpe* = Sw. *dämpa*, extinguish, smother, deaden), a secondary verb, causal of the orig. verb whence the noun *damp* is derived: see *damp*, *n.* Cf. *dampen*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To moisten; make humid or moderately wet; dampen.

In vain the clouds combine to *damp* the sky,  
If thou thy Face's sunshine dost display.  
*J. Besenrodt*, *Psyche*, I. 180.

He died, the sword in his mailed hand,  
On the holiest spot of the Blessed Land,  
Where the cross was *damp*ed with his dying breath.  
*Hallack*, *Alwrick Castle*.

2. To extinguish; smother; suffocate.

Al watz *damp*ed & don, & drowned by theme.  
*Altitratte Fornis* (ed. Morris), II. 939.

3. To suffocate with damp or foul air in a mine. [Eng.]—4. To check or retard the force or action of: as, to *damp* a fire by covering it with ashes; especially, to diminish the range or amplitude of vibrations in, as a piano-string, by causing a resistance to the motions of the vibrating body. Both the vibrations and the vibrating body are said to be *damp*ed. Usually applied to acoustic vibrations, but also to slower oscillations.

5. To make dull or weak and indistinct, as a sound or a light; obscure; deaden.

Another Nymph with fatal Pow'r may rise,  
To *damp* the sinking Beams of Celia's Eyes.  
*Prior*, *Celia to Damon*.

6. To depress; deject; discourage; deaden; check; weaken.

Those of yours who are now full of courage and forwardness would be much *damp*ed, and so less able to undertake so great a burden.  
*Winthrop*, quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, [p. 254].

I do not mean to wake the gloomy form  
Of superstition dressed in wisdom's garb  
To *damp* your tender hopes.  
*Abrams*.

Shall I own to you that my joy at hearing of your health and arrival here, by your neighbour Acres, was somewhat *damp*ed by his dwelling much on the high spirits you had enjoyed in Devonshire.  
*Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, II. 2.

The want of confidence in the public councils *damp*s every useful undertaking, the success and profit of which may depend on a continuance of existing arrangements.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 62.

Specifically—7. To diminish or destroy the oscillation of (a metallic body in motion in a

magnetic field). When a conductor is moved in a magnetic field, or when a magnet is moved in the vicinity of a conductor, there will be, in general, an induced current generated which will oppose the motion to which it is due. The moving body will act as if immersed in a viscous liquid, and will more quickly come to rest. Advantage is taken of this fact in stilling the vibrations of a magnetic needle in a galvanometer or a compass by placing masses of conducting metal near the vibrating body. Damping is also accomplished by attaching to the needle a disk, cylinder, or vane, which swings in a liquid or in air.

[*Dampen* is now more common in the literal sense, and is sometimes used in the derived senses.]

= *syn. 6*. To moderate, allay, dissipate.

**II. *intrans.*** *In hort.*, to rot or waste away, as the stems and leaves of seedlings and other tender plants, when the soil and atmosphere in which they are vegetating are too wet or cold: with *off*: as, flower-seedlings in hotbeds are especially liable to *damp off*.

**dampen** (damp'en), *v.* [*cf. damp* + *-en*. Cf. *damp*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make damp or humid; apply moisture to; wet slightly; damp: as, the grass was *dampened* by a slight shower; to *dampen* clothes for ironing.—2. To put a check or damper upon; make weak or dull; dim; deaden. See *damp*.

In midst himself *dampens* the smiling day.  
*P. Fletcher*, *Purple Island*, vii.

**II. *intrans.*** To become damp.

**dampener** (damp'nér), *n.* One who or that which dampens; a damper.

The copper block acts as a *dampener*.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 290.

**dampier** (damp'pér), *n.* [*cf. damp* + *-er*; = D. *dampier*, etc.] 1. One who or that which dampens. (a) A mechanical device for checking action in something with which it is connected. (1) A metal plate pivoted at the center or sliding in guides in the flue of a stove, range, or furnace of any kind, and used to control combustion by regulating the draft. Some forms of dampers are designed to be controlled by automatic regulators, which are operated either by the heat of the fire directly (by contraction or expansion of a metal) or, when connected with a steam-boller, by the pressure of the steam. (2) In the pianoforte, a small piece of wood or wire thickly covered with felt, which rests upon the strings belonging to each key of the keyboard. When the key is struck the damper is drawn away from the strings, but the instant the key is released the damper returns and checks the vibrations of the strings. The dampers of all the keys can be raised by pressing the damper-pedal (which see), so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key. (3) The mute of a brass instrument, as a horn. (4) An arrangement for arresting the vibrations of a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *s. t.*, 7. (5) One who or that which depresses, dejects, discourages, or checks. [Colloq.]

Sussex is a great *dampier* of curiosity.

*Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 178.

This . . . was rather a *dampier* to my ardour in his behalf.

T. Hook, *Gilbert Gurney*, I. 1.

2. A kind of unfermented bread, made of flour and water, and generally baked on a stone. [Australian.]

The table upon which their meal of mutton and *dampier* is partaken is also formed of bark.

*Colonial and Indian Exhibition* (1886), p. 61.

**dampier-pedal** (damp'pér-ped'al), *n.* In the pianoforte, the pedal which raises all the dampers from the strings, so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key, and so that other strings besides those struck may be drawn into sympathetic vibration. Sometimes called *loud pedal*.

**damping** (damp'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *damp*, *v.*] 1. In *bleaching*, a process by which a certain amount of moisture is added to a fabric after starching, to prepare it for finishing. *Spon*, *Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 497.—2. The process or method of retarding or stopping the action of a vibrating or oscillating body, as a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *r. t.*, 7.—*Damping-roller*, in *lithog.*, a roller covered with felt and cotton cloth, used to dampen the stone in lithographic printing.

**dampiness** (damp'ish-ness), *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moistness; slight humidity.

**damp-plate** (damp'plát), *n.* In a blast-furnace, the cast-iron plate which supports the dam or dam-stone in front.

**damply** (damp'li), *adv.* In a damp manner; with dampness.

**dampnet**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damp*. **dampness** (damp'ness), *n.* Moisture; moistness; moderate humidity: as, the *dampness* of a fog, of the ground, or of a cloth.

**dampy** (damp'pi), *a.* [*cf. damp*, *n.*, + *-y*.] 1. Somewhat damp; moist: as, "dampy shade," *Drayton*.—2. Dejected; sorrowful: as, "dampy thoughts," *Sir J. Hayward*.—3. In coal-mining, said of air when it is mixed with choke-damp to such an extent that candles will no longer burn in it. [Eng.]

**dams** (damz), *n. pl.* [Also written *dames*, *pl.* (in sing. *dam*, a crowned piece: see *dam*), < Sw. and Dan. *dam* (also Sw. *damspel* = Dan. *damspil*; Sw. *spel* = Dan. *spil*, play) = D. *damm* (dampel) = G. *dame* (damspiel, damenspiel) = F. (*jeu de*) *dames* = Sp. (*juego de*) *damas* = It. *dama*, lit. game of ladies: see *dame*.] A Scotch name for the game of checkers or draughts.

**damsel**<sup>1</sup> (dam'zel), *n.* [Also, more or less archaically, *damosel*, *damosel*, *damosell*, etc.: < ME. *damsel*, *damselle*, *damselle*, *damosel*, etc., < OF. *dameusele*, *damoselle*, *damoselle*, etc., F. *demoiselle* = Fr. Sp. *damsela* = It. *damsella*; OF. also *damselle*, *damselle*, *damselle*, etc.: < Pr. *damsella* = Sp. *damsella* = It. *damsella* = It. *damsella*; < ML. *damsella*, a young lady, a girl, contr. of \**damsicella*, dim. of L. *dama*, a lady, dame: see *dame*. Cf. *damsel*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A young unmarried woman; especially, in former use, a maiden of gentle birth.

And straight did enterpris  
Th' adventure of the Barant damosel.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 19.

Then Boaz said, Whose damosel is this? Ruth II. 5.

A damosel with a dulcimer  
In a vision once I saw.  
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

The blessed damosel leaned out  
From the gold bar of heaven.  
D. G. Rossetti, The Blessed Damosel

2. A contrivance put into a bed to warm the feet of old or sick persons. *Bailey*.—3. A projection on a millstone-spindle for shaking the shoe. *E. H. Knight*.

**damsel**<sup>2</sup> (dam'zel), *n.* [Not found in ME., being used only as in OF. titles; < OF. *damsel*, *damsel*, *damsel*, etc., F. *damselle*, OF. also *damsel*, *damsel*, *damsel*, *damsel*, *damsel*, etc., = Fr. *damsel* = Sp. *damsel* = Pg. *damsel* = It. *damsello* = E. *damsel* (q. v.), < ML. *damsellus*, a young gentleman, a page, contr. of *damsicellus*, dim. of *damsius*, master, lord: see *dams*, *dams*. Cf. *damsel*<sup>1</sup>, the corresponding feminine.] A titular designation of a young gentleman; a young man of gentle or noble birth: as, *damsel* Pepin; *damsel* Richard, Prince of Wales.

**damsel-fly** (dam'zel-flī), *n.* A dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle: so called after the French name of these insects, *damselle*.  
The beautiful blue *damsel flies*  
Maori, Paradise and the Peri.

**damson** (dam'zu), *n.* [Earlier *damian*, *damasin*, < ME. *damasyn*, *damysyn*, < OF. *damasine*, L. *damson*, prop. fem. of *damasin*, < L. *Damasceus*, of Damascus, neut. *Damasceum* (sc. *prunum*, plum), a Damascus plum, < *Damasceus*, Damascus: see *Damasceus*, *n.*, and *Damasceus*.] The fruit of *Prunus communis*, variety *Damasceus*, a small black, dark-bluish, or purple plum. The finest variety of this plum is the Shropshire damson, which is extensively used for preserves. Formerly also *Damasceus*.

In his chapter of prunes and *Damasceus*, Andrew Bore says, *Myx* or seven *Damasceus* eaten before dinner be good to provoke a man's appetite.

Bacon's Book (E. E. T. A.), p. 207.

The *Damasceus* are much commended if they be sweet and ripe, and they are called *Damasceus* of the city of Damascus of Syria. *Benedictine*, *Passagers* Dialogue (1612)

**damson** (dam'son), *n.* The wall of fire-brick or stone closing the front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

**dan**<sup>1</sup> (dan), *n.* [ME. *dan*, *dawn*, *danz*, < OF. *dan*, *dani*, *dani*, *damp*, *damp* (nom. *dan*, *dans*) = Fr. Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, < L. *dominus*, master: see *dominus*, *don*<sup>2</sup>, and cf. *dame* = *dams*, *damsell*, *damsell*.] A title of honor equivalent to *master*, *don*, or *sur*, formerly common, now only archaic.

"Ha' dan Abbot," took hym to say an by,  
"Abbot, for why have ye made folys  
My brother a monk in this said Abbot?"  
Rom of Partray, l. 5269.

Dan Chaucer, well of English unfilled,  
(In Fame's eternal headroll) wot he to be filed.  
Spenser, F. Q., IV. II. 32.

This wimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,  
This senior jumor, giant-dwarf, giant-cupid.  
Shak., I. I. L., III. 1.

**dan**<sup>2</sup> (dan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In mining: (a) A small box for carrying coal or attle in a mine. (b) In the midland counties of England, a tub or barrel in which water is carried to the pump or raised to the surface. It may or may not be mounted on wheels.

**danaid** (dā'nā-id), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Danaides* or *Danaids*.

**danaids** (dā'nā-id), *n.* [See *Danaidean*.] A tub-wheel. See *water-wheel*.

**Danaidean** (dā'nā-id'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *Danaides*, < Gr. *Danaides*, in Gr. myth. the fifty daughters of Danaos, Danaos, king of Argos. See def. 1.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the fifty Danaides, daughters of Danaos, king of Argos, who married the fifty sons of his twin brother Egyptus, king of Arabia and Egypt, and all but one of whom killed their husbands by command of their father on their wedding-night. They were condemned in Hades to pour water everlastingly into sieves, or into a vessel without a bottom. Hence—2. Ineffective; laborious and useless; unending.

The water (in a leaky ship) is pumped back to its source, and the crew are worn out with their Danaidean task.  
The Century, XXVII. 704.

**Danaides**, *n. pl.* [F.] Same as *Danaids*. *Boissac*, 1832.

**Danaids** (dā'nā-id'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Danaids*, *Danaids*, 1, + *-ids*.] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, typified by the genus *Danaus*, and including also *Euplexia*. They have the head broad, with distant pupil; the dorsal cell of the fore wing open, that of the hind wing closed. The larvae are cylindrical and have two fleshy dorsal appendages near the anus.

**Danaus**, *Danaus* (dā'nā-is, -us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Danaos*, king of Danaids, the daughters of Danaos.] 1. The typical genus of *Danaids*. These butterflies are large about species of a reddish brown or brown color, with a strong bad odor. There are about 20 species, mostly tropical. *D. archippus* is very common, and cosmopolitan, in the United States its larva feeds on milkweed (*Asclepias*). Its flight is powerful, and it often migrates in flocks. Specimens have occasionally been captured at sea several hundred miles from land. *Latreille*, 1819.

2. [I. c.] A nymphalid butterfly of the genus *Danaus*.

The coppery *danaus* flitted at ease about the shrubs.  
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 91

**danaite** (dā'nā-it), *n.* [After J. F. Dana, an American chemist (1793-1827).] A variety of the mineral arsenopyrite or mispickel (arsenical pyrites), peculiar in containing 6 per cent. of cobalt. It is found at Franconia, New Hampshire.

**danaite** (dā'nā-it), *n.* [After J. D. Dana, an American mineralogist and geologist (born 1813).] A rare mineral, a silicate of iron, zinc, manganese, and glaucinum, containing about 6 per cent. of sulphur, found in eastern Massachusetts, in grains and isometric crystals in granite.

**Danaus**, *n.* See *Danaids*.

**danburite** (dan'ber-it), *n.* [< Danbury (see def.) + *-ite*.] A borosilicate of calcium, of a white to yellowish color, occurring in indistinct embedded crystals at Danbury in Connecticut; also in fine crystals resembling topaz at Russell in St. Lawrence county, New York, and in Switzerland.

**dance** (dāns), *v.* pret. and pp. *danced*, ppr. *dancing*. [Early mod. E. also *dancer*; < ME. *dancen*, *dancen* (= D. *dansen* = MLG. *lāi. dānzen* = Dan. *dānse* = Sw. *dānsa* = Icel. *dānsa*, mod. *dānsa*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tānzen*), < OF. *dāncier*, *dāncier*, F. *dāncier* = Fr. *dānsar* = Sp. *dāncar* = Pg. *dāncar* = It. *dāncare*, < ML. *dāncare*, dance, prob. < OHG. *dānwin*, MHG. *dānen*, draw, draw along, trail, a secondary verb, prob. < OHG. *dānwin*, MHG. *dānen* = OH. *thinnan* = Goth. *thinnan*, in comp. *at-thinnan*, draw, drag, akin to *af-thannan*, stretch after, etc.: see *thin*. Older Teut. terms for dance were: AS. *tumbian* (< ult. E. *tumble*: see *tumble*, *tumbler*); *hoppian* (< E. *hop*: see *hop*); *scallian* = OHG. *salōn*, < L. *saltare* (see *saltation*); OH. *OHG. spīlōn* (= G. *spīlen*, play: see *spēl*); Goth. *lāikan*, lit. play (see *lark*); Goth. *plūngjan*, < OBulg. *plēnsati*, dance.] I. *intrans.* 1. To leap or spring with regular or irregular steps, as an expression of some emotion; move or act quiveringly from excitement: as, he *danced* with joy.

I have tremor cordis on me: my heart dances;  
But not for joy.  
Shak., W. T., I. 2.

All my blood danced in me, and I know  
That I should light upon the Holy Grail.  
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. To move nimbly or quickly with an irregular leaping motion; bound up and down: as, the blow he gave the table made the dishes *dance*; the mote *dancing* in the sunbeam.

He made the bishop to dance in his boots,  
And glad he could so get away.  
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 327].

One red leaf, the last of its clan,  
That dances as often as dance it can,  
Hanging so light and hanging so high,  
On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.  
Coleridge, Christabel, l.

Robbins sometimes dances and cause bad winding, and consequently strain roving.  
P. Wilson, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 107.

3. To move the body or the feet rhythmically to music, either by one's self or with a partner or in a set; perform the series of cadenced steps and rhythmic movements which constitute a dance; engage or take part in a dance.

Pray, good shepherd, what fair swain is this  
Which dances with your daughter?  
Shak., W. T., IV. 2.

Still unaccomplish'd may the Maid be thought,  
Who gracefully to *Dance* was never taught.  
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dancing motion to; cause to move up and down with a jerky, irregular motion; dandle.

Thy grandaunt lov'd thee well;  
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee.  
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

2. To perform or take part in as a dancer; execute, or take part in executing, the cadenced steps or regulated movements which constitute (some particular dance): as, to *dance* a quadrille or a hornpipe.

Is there no one among you  
Will dance this dance for me?  
Sweet Willie and Fair Mary (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

3. To lead or conduct with a tripping, dancing movement.

Let the torrent *dance* thee down  
To find him in the valley.  
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

To *dance* a heart, to exhibit a performing heart; hence, to play the showman.

What though I am obligated to *dance* a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that.  
Goldsmith, She Swoops to Conquer, l. 2.

To *dance* attendance, to wait with obsequiousness; strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.

A man of his place, and so near our favour,  
To *dance* attendance on their lordships' pleasures.  
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

Hee will wait vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone,  
and *dance* attendance with more patience then a Gentleman Valier.  
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A. V. Universelle Danne.

To *dance* the hay. See *hay*.

**dance** (dāns), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dancer*; < ME. *dāncer*, *dāncer* (= D. *dāns* = MLG. *lāi. dānz*, *dāns*, *lāi. dānz* = Dan. *dāns* = Sw. *dāns* = Icel. *dānz*, mod. *dāns*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tānz*), < OF. *dāncier*, *dāncier*, F. *dāncier* = Pr. *dānsa* = Sp. *dānsa* = Pg. *dānsa*; from the verb.] 1. A succession of more or less regularly ordered steps and movements of the body, commonly guided by the rhythmic intervals of a musical accompaniment; any leaping or gliding movement with more or less regular steps and turnings, expressive of or designed to awaken some emotion. The dance is perhaps the earliest and most spontaneous mode of expressing emotion and dramatic feeling; it exists in a great variety of forms, and is among some people connected with religious belief and practice, as among the Mohammedans and Hindus. Modern dances include the jig, hornpipe, etc., step dances executed by one person: the waltz, polka, schottische, etc., danced by pairs, and usually called round dances, the reel, quadrille, etc., usually called square dances, danced by an even number of pairs; the country-dance, in which any number of pairs may take part; and the cotillon or German, consisting of many intricate figures, in the execution of which the waltz-movement predominates.

For thei fonde a meadow that was closed a-boute with wode, and fonde with ynn the feirest *dance* of the world of ladies, and of maydenes, and knyghtes, the feireste that ever hadde thei syn in hir lyve.  
Merrie (E. E. T. A.), II. 361.

Meanwhile welcome joy and feast, . . .  
Tipsey dancer and jollity. *Alfieri*, Comus, l. 104.

Tip with the *dance*! let joy be unconfin'd.  
Byron, Child Harold, III. 22.

2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillon, etc.—3. A dancing-party; a ball; a "hop."

It was not till the evening of the *dance* at Netherfield that I had any apprehension of his feeling a serious attachment. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 160.

A dinner and then a *dance*  
For the maids and marriage-makers.  
Tennyson, Maid, xx.

4. Figuratively, progressive or strenuous movement of any kind; a striving or struggling motion: often used by old writers in a sarcastic sense, especially in the phrases the *new dances*, the *old dances*.

He may gon in the *dance*  
Of hem that Love list lebelly for to advance.  
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 517.

**Dance of death**, in allegorical painting and sculpture, a subject illustrative of the universal power of death, in which a skeleton or a figure representing death is a prominent feature, very frequently met with in ancient buildings, stained glass, and decorations of manuscripts.—**Dance upon nothing**, a euphemism for being hanged.

Just as the felon, condemned to die,  
From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes,  
To caper on sunny greens and slopes,  
Instead of the dance upon nothing.

*Wood, Miss Kilmansegg.*

**St. Vitus's dance**, chorea.—To lead one a dance, figuratively, to lead one hither and thither in a perplexing way and with final disappointment; delude, as with false hopes; put one to much trouble.

You know very well my passion for Mrs. Martha, and what a dance she has led me. *Addison, Demurrors in Love.*

To lead the dance, to take the lead.

In fools [many] myriads none maketh to fall,  
Of all sorrows we who dance the dance lead.  
*Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.*

**dance-music** (dāns'mū'sik), *n.* 1. Music rhythmically fitted and specially intended as an accompaniment for dancing.—2. Music rhythmically suitable for dancing, but not set to any particular kind of dance, as the mazurkas of Chopin.

**dancer** (dān'sēr), *n.* [Early mod. *E. dancer*, < ME. *dancere* (= D. *danser* = MHG. *tancer*, *tencer*, *g. tancer* = Dan. *danser* = Sw. *dansare*); < *dance*, *r.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who dances, or takes part in a dance; specifically, one who practises dancing as a profession, as on the stage.

And after that their can *dancers* and some of them  
Disgraced in women clothes that dandied a great while.  
*Turkington, Duncie of Eng. Travell, p. 13.*

2. [cap.] *Ecceles*, one of a sect of enthusiasts who appeared in Europe on the lower Rhine in 1374, first at Aix-la-Chapelle, and indulged in wild dances in honor of St. John, but professed no definite tenets. The sect disappeared almost entirely within twenty-five years.—3. *pl. Stairs*. [Thieves' slang.]

Come, my Helie, track the *dancers*, that is, go up the stairs.  
*Bulwer, What will he do with it? Ill. 10.*

**Merry dancers**, a name given in northern countries to the auroras.

In Shetland, where they [auroras] are very frequent, and in the north of Scotland, they are known as the *merry dancers* (perhaps the ancient *capre saltantes*).  
*Ryrie, Brit., III. 90.*

Some of our [auroral] displays were grand and magnificent in the extreme but in general they were lares of white light, having perhaps a faint tinge of golden or citron color, which appeared as moving shafts or spears under the formation known as *merry dancers*.

*A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 138.*

**danceress** (dān'sēr-es), *n.* [ME. *danceresse* (= D. *danseress*); < *dancer* + *-ess*.] A female dancer. [Rare.]

What doth this *danceress*? Her most impudently uncovered her head  
*Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, vl. 12.*

**dancette** (dan-set'), *n.* [F. (in *her.*), irreg. and ult. < L. *den(t)-s* (> OF. *dent, dant*) = E. *tooth*, *q. v.* (< *F. danche*).] 1. In *her.*, a fesse dancetté on both sides, so that it is practically reduced to a row of fusils.—2. In *arch.*, the chevron or



Dancette.—West door, Cathedral of Lincoln, England

zigzag molding frequent in medieval buildings, particularly in the Romanesque style.

**dancetté** (dan-set-é'), *a.* [As *dancette* + *-é*. (< *F. danche*).] In *her.*, having the edge or outline broken into large and wide zigzags: same as *indented*, except that the notches are deeper and wider. Thus, a fesse dancetté has each of its edges broken into three or four large teeth or zigzags.—**Dancetté coupé**, in *her.*, dancetté and cut off at each end, so as not to reach the sides of the field, said of an ordinary. Thus, a fesse dancetté coupé is like a W.



Fesse Dancetté.

**dancetty** (dan-set-i'), *a.* Same as *dancetté*.  
**danché** (dan-shé'), *a.* [F., more commonly *denché*, indented, < ML. as if \**denticulus*, < L. *den(t)-s* (> OF. *dent, dant*) = E. *tooth*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *dancetté*. (*b*) Same as *indented*. It is, however, asserted by some heralds that it denotes a smaller toothing or notching even than *indented*.

**dancing-disease** (dān'sing-di-sēz'), *n.* Same as *tarantismus*.

**dancing-girl** (dān'sing-gērl), *n.* 1. A female professional dancer. See *alma*, *ghawazee*, *nauteh-girl*, etc.—2. *pl.* [Used as a singular.] The *Mantidia saltatoria*, a greenhouse-plant of the natural order *Zingiberaceae*, a native of the East Indies. Its singular purple and yellow flowers have some resemblance to a ballet-dancer.

**dancing-master** (dān'sing-mās'tēr), *n.* A teacher of dancing.

The legs of a *dancing-master*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions.  
*Locke, Human Understanding, § 4.*

**dancing-pipe** (dān'sing-pīp), *n.* A musical instrument, probably a flute, on which accompaniments to a dance were played.

*Dancoupp-pipe, Carola. Prompt. Parc.*

**dancing-room** (dān'sing-rōm), *n.* A room for dancing; a ball-room; specifically, in Great Britain, a public room licensed for music and dancing.

**dancy** (dān'si), *a.* Same as *danché*. [*Colgrave.*]  
**dands** (dān'dā), *n.* [Skt. *danda*, a rod.] An East Indian long measure, equal to the English fathom, or 6 feet.

**dandelion** (dān'dē-lī-on), *n.* [Formerly *dent-de-lion*, < F. *dent de lion* (= Sp. *diente de leon* = Pg. *dente de leão* = It. *dente di leone*), lit. lion's tooth (with allusion to the form of the leaves): *dent*, < L. *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lion*, < L. *leo(n)-s*, a lion: see *Non.* Cf. equiv. D. *leuweland* = G. *löwenzahn* = Dan. *levetand* = Sw. *levetand*; and see *lion's-tooth* and *Leontodon*.] A well-known plant, *Taraxacum officinale*, natural order *Compositae*, having a naked fistulous scape with one large bright-yellow flower, and a tapering, milky, perennial root. It is found under several forms over the whole of Europe, central and northern Asia, and North America. The root has been used as a substitute for coffee. It acts as an aperient and tonic, and is esteemed in affections of the liver. The seed of the plant is furnished with a white pappus, and is transported far and wide by the wind. The flowers open in the morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and close between 8 and 9 in the evening; hence this was one of the plants chosen by Linnaeus for his floral clock.—**Dwarf dandelion**, of the United States, *Krigia virens*.—**False dandelion**, the *Leontodon autumnale*.—**False dandelion**, a branching composite of the southern United States, *Pyrrhopappus Carolinensis*, with dandelion-like heads.

**dander** (dān'dēr), *v. t.* [Sc. and E. dial.; also *daunder* and *dauner*; connected with *dandle*, *q. v.*] 1. To wander about aimlessly; saunter.

Alane throw flow'ry hows I dander.  
*Ramsay, Poems, II. 263.*

2. To talk incoherently; maunder; hence, to make a loud buzzing or reverberating sound.

The armies met, the trumpet sounds,  
The dandring drums aloud did loak  
*Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 180).*

**dander** (dān'dēr), *n.* [Corrupted from *dandruff*, *q. v.*] 1. Dandruff; scurf.—2. Anger; passion. [Vulgar.]

When his dander is up. *Quarterly Rev.*  
To get one's dander up, or to have one's dander raised, to get into a passion. [Vulgar.]

What will get your dander *ris't*?  
*Lowell, Biglow Papers, I. 10.*

**dander** (dān'dēr), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A cinder; specifically, in the plural, the refuse of a furnace.

**dandering** (dān'dēr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc., also written *daundering*, *daunering*, etc., ppr. of *dander*, *daunder*, etc.] Sauntering; loitering; going about aimlessly.

**dandiacal** (dān'di-a-kal), *a.* [Improp. < *dandy* + *-ac* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a dandy or dandies; dandified. [Humorous.]

To my own surmise, it appears as if this *Dandiacal* Sect were but a new modification, adapted to the new time, of that primeval superstition, self-worship.

*Cutcliffe, Ratur Resartus, p. 191.*

**dandify** (dān'di-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandified*, ppr. *dandifying*. [(< *dandy* + *-fy*.)] To make or form like a dandy; give the character or style of a dandy to.

Oliver, whose prosperity offended them, and whose dandified manners gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices.  
*Thackeray, Newcomes, xviii.*

Eccentricity and dandified bearing.

What if, after all, Tolstoid's power came from his conscience, which made it as impossible for him to care a tittle or dandify any feature of life as to lie or cheat?  
*Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 480.*

**dandily** (dān'di-li), *adv.* In the manner or style of a dandy; as a dandy; foppishly; daintily. [Rare.]

**dandiprat**, **dandyprat** (dan'di-prat), *n.* [First in 16th century; formerly also *dandeyprat*, *dandeyprat*; origin obscure. Cf. *dandy*.] 1. A little fellow; an urchin; a dwarf; a word of fondness or contempt.

The smug dandiprat smiles us out.

*Mansueto, Virgin-Martyr, II. 1.*

"It is even so, my little dandiprat—but who the devil could teach it thee?"  
"Do not thou care about that," said Elphinstighet.  
*Scott, Kenilworth, xvi.*

2. A small silver coin formerly current in England, equal to three halfpence.

3 halfpence maketh 1 Dandiprat.

*T. Hild, Arithmeticke (1600), I. 13.*

Shall I make a Frenchman cry 'O' before the fall of the leaf? not I, by the cross of this Dandiprat.  
*Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, II. 1.*

Dandiprat or dodkin, no called because it is as little among other money as a dandiprat or dwarf among other men.  
*Maske, 1617.*

King Henry [VII.] is also said to have stamped a small coin called *Dandy Prate*, but what sort of money this was we are not informed.

*Leake, Account of English Money (1798), p. 181.*

**dandle** (dan'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandled*, ppr. *dandling*. [Cf. Sc. *dandill*, go about idly; *Sc.* and *E. dial.* *dander*, *dawnder*, *dauner* (see *dander*), wander about, talk incoherently, etc. (< G. *lindeln*, toy, trifle, play; MD. *dantinnen*, trifle (whence prob. F. *dandiner*, swing, waddle). These appear to be freq. verbs, from a base seen in MD. *danten*, to foolish things, trifle, MHG. *tant*, (i. *tand* > Dan. *tant*), a trifle, toy, empty prattle. Cf. OIt. *dandolare*, *dandolare*, dandle, play, *dandola*, *dandola*, a doll, a kind of ball-play; mod. *dandolare*, swing, toss, loiter, *dandola*, a swing, jest, sport; prob. of Teut. origin.] 1. To shake or move up and down in the arms or on the knees, as a nurse tosses or trots an infant; amuse by play.

Then shall ye . . . be dandled upon her knees.

*Isa. lvi. 12.*

I have dandled you, and kissed you, and play'd with you, A hundred and a hundred times, and dand'd you, And swung you in my bell-rope.

*Fletcher, Spanish Curate, II. 1.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw

Dandled the kid. *Milton, P. L., IV. 344.*

Now, when the winds were gathered home, when the deep was dandling itself back into its summer slumber, . . . the voice of these tide-breakers was still raised for havoc.

*R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.*

Hence—2. To fondle or make much of; treat as a child; pet; amuse.

Lake English Gallants, that in Youth doo go  
To visit Rhine, Mein, Isar, Arn, and Po;  
Where though their Sense be dandled, Days and Nights,  
In sweetest choice of changeable Delights,  
They never can forget their Mother-Soyl.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.*

They have put me in a silk gown and gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be dandled thus.

*Addison.*

3. To play or trifle with; put off with cajolery or trifling excuses; wheedle; cajole.

King Henries ambassadors . . . hauling beene dandled by the French during these delusive practices, returned without other fruite of their labours.

*Speed, Hen VII., IX. xx. § 24.*

4. To defer or protract by trifles.

They doe see dandle theyr dinges, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Euenye subdued.

*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

**dandler** (dan'dlēr), *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

**dandrafte**, *n.* See *dandruff*.

**dandruff**, **dandriff** (dan'druf, -drif), *n.* [Formerly also *dandrafte* (dial. *dander*: see *dander*); spelled *dauwuffe* in Levins (A. D. 1570); hardly found earlier. Origin unknown.] A scurf which forms on the scalp or skin of the head, and comes off in small scales or dust. It is the cuticle or scarf-skin of the scalp, quite like that which disintegrates from other parts of the body, but caught and held in the hair instead of being continually rubbed away by the friction of the clothes.

The dandruff, or unseemly shakes within the haire of the head or beard.

*Holland, tr. of Pliny, x. 8.*

**dandy** (dan'di), *n.* and *a.* [Perhaps a popular accommodation of F. *dandin*, a ninny, booby, connected with *dandiner*, look foolish, gape ill-favoredly (< *Colgrave*), mod. swing, away, jog: see *dandle*. Cf. *dandiprat*.] I. *n.*; *pl. dandies* (-diz). 1. A man who attracts attention by the unusual finery of his dress and a corresponding fastidiousness or display of manner; a man of excessive neatness and primness in his attire and action; an exquisite; a fop.

Your men of fashion, your "Muscadini" of Paris, and your dandies of London.

*Thackeray.*

The introduction of the modern slang word *dandy* as applied, half in admiration and half in derision, to a fop



dates from 1814. After 1835 the meaning gradually changed; it ceased to mean a man ridiculous and contemptible by his ostentatious eccentricities, and came to be applied to those who were trim, neat, and careful in dressing according to the fashion of the day.

*E. Selby, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX, 35*

Skoboleff, although himself a dandy who went into action accented like a popinjay, did not believe in "fancy" soldiers for his subordinates.

*Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 30.*

2. Something very neat or dainty. [Slang.] — 3. An accessory and diminutive appendix or attachment to a machine.

A chamber or dandy in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating.

*W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 376.*

4. In *tin-plate manuf.*, a running-out fire for melting pig-iron, the stack being built upon an open framework of iron, so that the melter has access to his fire from all sides. — *Syn. 1. Fop, Beau, etc. See concubine.*

II. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dandy or fop; foppish: as, *dandy manners*. — 2. Neat; dainty; trim; gay. [Slang.]

He had not been seated there very long, before he felt an arm thrust under his, and a dandy little hand in a kid glove squeezing his arm.

*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

White muslin covers for dressing-tables, with dandy pink trimmings.

*The Century, XXVII, 616.*

**dandy** (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-dis). A small

glass: as, a *dandy of punch*. [Irish.]

**dandy** (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-dis). [*< Hind.*

*dānd*, a boatman, a rower; *< dānd*, *dand*, *danda*,

an oar, a staff, stick; *< Skt. danda*, a staff,

stick, rod; cf. Gr. *drōpōn*, a tree.] 1. A boat-

man of the Ganges. [Anglo-Indian.] Also

spelled *dandie* and *dandee*. — 2. A conveyance

used in India, consisting of a strong cloth slung

like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried

by two or more men. The traveler can either

sit sideways or lie on his back. *Yule and Bur-*

*nell.*

The Ranees came out to meet us on a *dandy* or ray, with

his valets and a small following.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II, 201.*

**dandy** (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-dis). [Ori-

gin obscure.] *Naut.*, a vessel rigged as a sloop,

and having also a jigger-mast.

**dandy** (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-dis). [Ori-

gin obscure.] Same as *dandy-roller*.

**dandy**, *n.* See *dangue*.

**dandy-brush** (dan'di-brush), *n.* A hard whale-

bone-bristle brush. *E. H. Knight.*

**dandy-cock** (dan'di-kok), *n.* A bantam cock.

[Local, Eng.]

**dandy-fever** (dan'di-fē'vēr), *n.* Same as *dangue*.

**dandy-hen** (dan'di-hen), *n.* A bantam hen.

[Local, Eng.]

**dandy-horse** (dan'di-hōrs), *n.* [*< dandy* +

*horse*.] A velocipede. *E. H. Knight.*

**dandyish** (dan'di-ish), *a.* [*< dandy* + -ish.]

Like a dandy; of dandy appearance.

A smart *dandyish* landlord. *Carlyle.*

**dandyism** (dan'di-izm), *n.* [*< dandy* + -ism;

hence *F. dandyisme*.] The manners and dress

of a dandy; foppishness.

I had a touch of *dandyism* in my minority.

*Byron, Diary, 1821.*

*Dandyism* as yet affects to look down on Drudgery;

but perhaps the hour of trial, when it will be practically

seen which ought to look down, and which up, is not so

distant. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 193.*

**dandyise** (dan'di-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dandy-*

*ised*, pp. *dandyising*. [*< dandy* + -ise.] I

trav. To form like a dandy; dandify.

II. intr. To be or become a dandy; act

like a dandy. [Rare in both uses.]

**dandyling** (dan'di-ling), *n.* [*< dandy* + dim.

*-ling*.] A little dandy; a ridiculous fop.

**dandy-note** (dan'di-nōt), *n.* [*< dandy* (uncer-

*tain) + note*.] A document issued by the cus-

tom authorities of Great Britain, authorizing

the removal of goods from the warehouse; a

delivery-note.

**dandy-roller**, *n.* See *dandypat*.

**dandy-roller** (dan'di-rō'ler), *n.* In paper-

*manuf.*, a cylinder of wire gauze beneath which

the web of paper-pulp is passed, in order to

compact it and drain it partially of water. The

wires of the roller may be so disposed as to form any de-

sired pattern or water-mark in the paper. *E. H. Knight.*

Also called *dandy*.

**Dane** (dān), *n.* [*< ME. Dane* (after *ML. Dani*,

*etc.*), *Dene*, *< AS. Dene*, pl., = *D. Deon* = *G. Däne*,

*etc.*, = *Iscl. Danir*, pl., = *Dan. Dane*, pl. *Daner*,

also *Dan-ek* = *Sw. Dan-ek*; first in *LL. Dani*, pl.;

ult. origin unknown.] A native or an inhabitant

of Denmark, a kingdom of northern Europe.

I am more an antique Roman than a *Dane*.

*Shak, Hamlet, v. 2.*

**Daneshrog** (dan'-e-brog), *n.* [*Dan. Daneshrog*, the Danish national flag, a Danish order of knighthood, *< Dene, Dane, + ODan. brog, cloth*.] The second in importance of the Danish orders of knighthood, originally instituted in 1219, revived in 1671, regulated by royal statutes in 1693 and 1808, and several times modified since. It now consists of four classes, besides a fifth class wearing the silver cross of the order without being regular members of it, the silver cross being awarded for some meritorious act or distinguished service. The order may be bestowed on foreigners. Also *Denne-brog*.

**dane-flower** (dān'-flou'ér), *n.* The pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

**Danegeld** (dān'gēld), *n.* [*ME. Danegeld, Dan-gild, Danegilt* (*ML. Danigoldum, Danegoldum*), *< AS. \*Denegild, -geld* (cf. *Dan. danegjald*), *< Dene, Dane, + gild, geld*, a payment, *< gildan*, pay, yield; see *yeld*.] In *Eng. hist.*, an annual tax first imposed in 891 on the decree of the witan in order to obtain funds for the maintenance of forces to oppose the Danes, or for furnishing tribute to procure peace. It was continued under the Danish kings (1017-43) and later for other purposes. The tax was abolished by Edward the Confessor, revived by William the Conqueror, and increased in 1086 from two shillings for every hide of land to six; it finally disappeared in name in the twelfth century. Also *Dane-geld*.

The ship-levy and the *Danegeld* were the first beginnings of a national taxation.

*J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 280.*

**Danelaget**, *n.* Same as *Danelaw*.

**Danelaw** (dān'lā), *n.* [*Also Danelagh, Danelage, etc.*, after *ME. or ML. transcriptions* of the *AS.*; *AS. Dena lagu*, law of the Danes; *Dena*, gen. of *Dene*, the Danes; *lagu*, law.] 1. The body of laws in force in that part of England which was settled in the ninth century by the Danes, at first as an independent body. — 2. The fifteen counties of England, extending from the Tees to the Thames, and from Watling street to the German ocean, formerly occupied by the Danes, and in which Danish law was enforced.

Lincolnshire passed permanently into the hands of the Danes about 877, and was included within the boundary of the *Danelage* of Danish jurisdiction as settled by the treaty of 878.

*Encyc. Brit., XIV, 656.*

**daneq** (dā'nek), *n.* [*Ar.*] An Arabian weight, one sixth of a derham. In the second century of the hejra the monetary daneq was 7½ grains Troy, and the ponderal daneq was nine tenths of that. See *derham*.

**danseshlood** (dāns'blud), *n.* A name applied in England to three very different plants, in connection with the legend that they sprang originally from the blood of Danes slain in battle. They are the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*, the pasque flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*, and the *Can. panula glomerata*.

**danswood** (dān'wōd), *n.* 1. Same as *danewort*.

— 2. The plant *Eryngium compositro*.

**danewort** (dān'wōrt), *n.* The popular name of *Sambucus Ebulus*, the dwarf elder of Europe. See *danseshlood*.

The juice of the root of *danewort* doth make the hair black.

*Gerarde, Herbal, p. 1620.*

**dang** (dang), Preterit of *dang*. [*Scotch.*]

**dang** (dang), *v. t.* [*Var. of dang.*] To beat;

throw; dash; force.

Till she, o'ercome with anguish, shame, and rage,

Danged down to hell her loathsome carriage.

*Marlowe (and Chapman), Hero and Leander.*

**dang** (dang), *v. t.* A minced form of *dams* in its profane use. Also *dang*. See *danged*.

*Dang thy bits!* Here, Sybil! Sybil!

*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.*

**danger** (dān'jēr), *n.* [*< ME. danger, dangere,*

*< OF. danger, dangier, dangier, dangier, doin-*

*gier*, absolute power, irresponsible authority;

mod. *F. danger*, danger, = *Pr. dangier*, prob. *<*

*ML. \*dominarius*, an extension of *dominus*,

absolute power (in feudal sense), *< L. domi-*

*nus*, right of ownership, paramount owner-

ship, eminent domain (*> E. domain*, *q. v.*), *< L.*

*dominus*, lord, master; see *domain*, *dominion*,

*demeane*, *don*, *domine*, *domino*. Similar pho-

netic changes have taken place in *dungeon*

(= *donjon*, *q. v.*), from the same source.] 1.

Power; jurisdiction; domain; hence, ability to

molest or injure: as, to come within his *danger*.

[Obsolete or archaic.]

Narcissus was a bachelors

That Love had caught in his *danger*.

*Ben. of the Bee, l. 1470.*

You cannot dispute except ye have a man in your own

danger, to do him bodily harm.

*Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1860), p. 128.*

You stand within his *danger*, do you not?

*Shak, M. of V., iv. 1.*

some one or more, who, by their presence, are dangerous to the health of the community.

*N. and Q., 7th ser., II, 128.*

2. Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil: as, there is no *danger*.

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at naught. *Acts xix. 27.*

I take my part

Of *danger* on the roaring sea.

*Tempest, Sailor-Boy.*

3. Reserve; doubt; hesitation; difficulty; resistance.

So let your *danger* sacred ben ality,

That of his deth ye be sought for to wyle.

*Chaucer, Troilus, II, 284.*

4. Chariness; sparingness; stint.

With *danger* oute we al cure chaffare;

Greet pree at market maketh deare wote.

*Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 551.*

5. Injury; harm; damage.

We put a sting in him,

That at his will he may do *danger* with.

*Shak, J. C., II, 1.*

6. In *old forest-law*, a duty paid by a tenant to a lord for leave to plow and sow in the time of pannage or mast-feeding. Also *leave-silver*. — In *danger* of, liable to; exposed to.

Whoever is angry with his brother without a cause

shall be in *danger* of the judgment. *Mat. v. 22.*

He that is but half a philosopher is in *danger* of being

an atheist. *Sp. Astorbury, Sermons, I, 7.*

To make *danger* off, to be afraid of; hesitate about.

I made *danger* of it awhile at first.

*Mattland, Reformation, p. 17.*

— *Syn. 2. Danger, Peril, Jeopardy, Insecurity.* *Danger* is the generic word, and is freely used for exposure of all degrees of seriousness: as, to be in *danger* of catching cold or of being killed. *Peril* represents a serious matter, a great and imminent danger. *Jeopardy* is less common; it has essentially the same meaning as *peril*. See *risk*, *n.*

The *danger* now is, not that men may believe too much, but that they may believe too little. *N. A. Rev., XI, 217.*

We get our bread with the *peril* of our lives because

of the sword of the wilderness. *Lam. v. 2.*

A man may be buoyed up by the affliction of his wild

desires to brave any imaginable *peril*.

*G. H. Lewis, Spanish Drama, II.*

Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour? *1 Cor. xv, 20.*

We are not to wait till great public mischiefs come,

till the Government is overthrown, or liberty itself put

in *jeopardy*. *D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7th, 1856.*

**danger** (dān'jēr), *v. t.* [*< danger, n.*] To put

in hazard; expose to loss or injury; endanger.

Who, high in name and power,

Higher than both in blood and life, stands up

For the main soldier, whose quality, going on,

The sides o' the world may *danger*.

*Shak, A. and C., i. 2.*

If you refuse these graces, you may pull

Perils on him you seem to tender so,

And *danger* your own safety.

*Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, II, 2.*

**dangerful** (dān'jēr-fūl), *a.* [*< danger + -ful, l.*]

Full of danger; dangerous; perilous. [Rare.]

Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull,

And other things less *dangerful*.

*T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 172.*

**dangerfully** (dān'jēr-fūl-lī), *adv.* In a manner

to expose to danger; dangerously. [Rare.]

There were certain Jews present standing by, whose

solles ye spirits of Satan did more *dangerfully* possess

then that same vicious spirits had possessed the body

of this man. *J. Utall, On Luke xi.*

**dangerless** (dān'jēr-less), *a.* [*< danger + -less*.]

Without danger or risk. [Rare.]

His virtue is excellent in the *dangerless* Academie

of Plato, but mine sheweth forth her honorable face, in the

battles of Marathon, Pharsalia, Pothiers, and Agincourt.

*Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

**dangerous** (dān'jēr-us), *a.* [*< ME. dangerous,*

*dangereus, < OF. dangereus, dangerous, dangerous,*

*dangereus, danjerous, F. dangereux, < danger,*

*danger, + -ous, E. -ous.*] 1. Involving or ex-

posing to danger; perilous; hazardous; un-

safe; full of risk: as, a *dangerous* voyage; a



With these—and a short nap I showed to single for  
 club—you may daps or daps.

Z. Walton, Complete Angler, 1 &

**dapetick** (da-pet'ick), *n.* [*< L. dapeticus* (rare), sumptuous, *< L. daps*, a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bayley*.

**dapet** (dāp), *v. s.*; pret. and pp. *daped*, ppr. *daping*. Same as *dap*.

**daphnad** (dāf' nad), *n.* One of the *Thymeleaceae Lindley*.

**daphnal** (dāf' nāl), *a.* [*< Daphne + -al*] In bot., of, pertaining to, or related to the daphnads: as, the *daphnal* alliance (the daphnads and the laurels). See *Daphne*.

**Daphne** (dāf' nē), *n.* [NL, *< L. daphne*, *< Gr. dāphnē*, the laurel, or rather the bay-tree (in myth, a nymph beloved of Apollo and metamorphosed into a laurel), also, later, *dāphnē*, dial. *dāphnē*, also *dāphnē*, *dāphnē*, prob. orig. *\*dāphnē* = (with var term) *L. laurus*, laurel: see *Laurus*, laurel.] 1. In bot., a genus of small erect or trailing shrubs of the natural order *Thymeleaceae*, including about 40 species of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia. Some of these are cultivated in gardens for their beauty or fragrance; others are of medicinal importance, and a few are employed in the manufacture of hemp and paper from the tough stringy bark. The most generally known species are the *daphne* *crispata* lauri *D. Laureola* with evergreen leaves and green axillary flowers, the meadow *D. Mezereum* with very fragrant flowers, the spurge *D. Genkwa*, and *D. Genkwa*, a trailing shrub with a profusion of bright red colored and exquisitely fragrant flowers. The bark and the fruit of the meadow and some other species have strongly acrid properties and have been used for various purposes in medicine.

2. [*< L. o*] A plant of this genus.

**daphnetin** (dāf' net-in), *n.* [*< Daphne + -et- + -in*] A crystalline substance derived from daphnetin, having the formula  $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 + H_2O$ .

**Daphnia** (dāf' nī-ā), *n.* [NL, *< Gr. dāphnē*: see *Daphne*.] A genus of minute fresh-water cladoceran entomostracous crustaceans, the type of the family *Daphnidae*, and representative of the whole order *Daphnacea* or *Cladocera*. The species are among the many small crustaceans known as water fleas. The best known species is *D. pulex*, the 'branch horned water flea', which is a favorite microscopic object. The head is prolonged into a snout, and is provided with a single central compound eye. It is also furnished with antennae which act as oars propelling it through the water by a series of short springs or jerks.

These animals are very abundant in many ponds and ditches, and as they assume a red color in summer, the swarms which abound in stagnant water impart to it the appearance of blood.

**Daphniacea** (dāf' nī-ā-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Daphnia + -acea*.] The water-fleas as a superfamily: same as *Cladocera*.

**daphniaceous** (dāf' nī-ā-āshūs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*.

**daphniad** (dāf' nī-ad), *n.* [*< Daphnia + -ad*] One of the *Daphnidae* or *Daphniacea*, a cladoceran crustacean; a water-flea.

**daphniid** (dāf' nī-id), *n.* [*< Daphnia + -id*] Same as *daphniad*.

**Daphnidae** (dāf' nī-ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, *< Daphnia + -idae*.] The family of water-fleas, typified by the genus *Daphnia*. It is sometimes confounded with the order *Cladocera* and is then identical with *Daphniacea*, but it is usually much restricted, as one of about six families into which the daphniads are divided. Also *Daphnidae*, *Daphnidae*, *Daphnidae*, *Daphnidae*, *Daphnidae*.

**daphnin** (dāf' nīn), *n.* [*< Daphne + -in*.] A glucoside found in the bark and flowers of plants of the genus *Daphne*. It forms prismatic transparent crystals, having a bitter taste. It has received the formula  $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 + 2H_2O$ .

**daphnioid** (dāf' nī-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Daphnia + -oid*] 1. A. Resembling or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*, cladoceran, as a water-flea.

II. *n.* A cladoceran crustacean.

**daphnoid** (dāf' noid), *a.* Same as *daphnioid*.

*Encyc. Brit.*



Flowering Branch of *Daphne Mezereum* (*Daphne Mezereum*)



Side View of Water flea (*Daphnia pulex*) one of the cladoceran *Branchiopoda* highly magnified. The appendages not shown except the antennae, 1. mandible, 2. compound eye, 3. small gland, 4. cephalothorax separated at 5. cervical depression, 6. snout, 7. heart.

**daphnomancy** (dāf' nō-mān-sī), *n.* [*< Gr. dāphnē*, the laurel-tree, *& mancy*, divination.] Soothsaying by means of the laurel.

**dapifer** (dāp' i-fēr), *n.* [*< L. daps*, a feast, *+ ferre* = *L. bear*.] A court official corresponding to the steward of an ordinary household. Sometimes called *diethogus*.

**dapper** (dāp' ēr), *a.* [*< ME daper*, pretty, neat, *< D. dapper*, brave, valiant, = MLG. *lāg. dapper*, heavy, weighty, strong, brave, = OHG. *tapfer*, heavy, weighty, MHG. *tapfer*, *dapfer*, *tapfel*, heavy, firm, brave, G. *tapfer*, brave (cf. Dan. and Sw. *tapfer*, brave, prob. of D. or G. origin).] 1. Pretty; elegant; neat; trim.

The dapper ditties that I wont devise  
 To feede youthes fancies, and the flocking fry,  
 Delighten much. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, October

A spirit of dapper intellectual dandyism, of which elegant verbiage and a dainty and debilitating spiritualism are the outward shows and covering, infects too much of the popular verse. *W. H. Apple*, *Ess* and *Rev.*, 1 & 2

2. Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively.

A little dapper man *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, v

On the tawny sands and shelves,  
 Trip the pert fauns and the dapper elves *Milton*, *Comus*, 1 118

We [mankind] are dapper little busybodies, and run this way and that way superciliously. *Amerson*, *Civilization*

[Now only sarcastic or contemptuous in both senses.]

**dapperling** (dāp' ēr-līng), *n.* [*< dapper + dim. -ling*] A dwarf, a little fellow.

**dapperly** (dāp' ēr-pī), *a.* Of dappered and variegated woollen cloth. [*Scotch.*]

O he has paid off his dapperly coat,  
 The silver buttons glanced bonny *Annan Water* (Child's Ballads II 150)

**dapple** (dāp' l), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME \*dappel*, \*dappul (in comp. *dappul-gray*: see *dapple-gray*), a spot, *< Icel. dappil* (for \**dappil*), a spot, a dot (hence *depill*, a dog with spots over his eyes) (= Norw. *depil*, a pool, a splash of water or other liquid, a puddle, mud), *< daps* = Norw. *daps* = Sw. dial. *dapp*, a pool; cf. Dan. dial. *dappe*, a hole where water collects; MD. *dobbe*, a pit, pool, = E. dial. *dub*, a pool: see *dub*.] 1. *n.* 1. A spot; a dot; one of a number of various spots, as on an animal's skin or coat.

He had as many eyes on his body as my gray mare hath dapples. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, II 271

2. A dappled horse.

II. *a.* Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color: as, a *dapple* horse.

Some dapple mists still floated along the peaks of the hills. *Scott*

**dapple** (dāp' l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dappled*, ppr. *dapping* [*< dapple, n.*] To spot; variegate with spots.

The gentle day  
 Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray *Shak*, *Much Ado*, v 3

A surface dappled over with shadows flung  
 From many a brooding cloud *Wordsworth*

It is summer and the flickering shadows of forest-leaves  
 Dapple the roof of the little porch *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p 240

**dapple-bay** (dāp' l-bā), *a.* [*< dapple + bay*: see *dapple-gray*.] Of a bay color variegated by dapples, or spots of a different color or shade.

**dappled** (dāp' l-d), *a.* [*< dapple, n., + -ed*] Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades.

Dappled Flanders mares *Pope*, *Epistle to Miss Blount*, 1 50

The sky lark shakes his dappled wing *J. R. Drake*, *Culpeper Fay*, p 65

**dapple-gray** (dāp' l-grā), *a.* [*< ME. dapple, dappul-gray, < dappel, dappul, a spot (see dapple), + gray*.] Of a gray color variegated by spots of a different color or shade.

His stroke was all dappel gray *Chaucer*, *Sir Thopas*, 1 178

**Daphion** (dāp' ti-on), *n.* [NL (Stephens, 1835); also written *Daphium*, and *Daphies*; *< Gr. dāphnē*, an eater, *< dāphnē*, devour.] A notable genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidae* and section *Belotelae*. They have the bill comparatively dilated, with a wide and partly naked internal space, oblique sulci on the edge of the upper mandible, a small weak unguit and long nasal tubes, a short, rounded tail, and plumage spotted on the upper parts with black and white. They are birds of moderate size. This type and only species is *D. cynopterus*, the dapper, Cape pigeon, or pinhead petrel. *Colaptes* (Bendavid, 1876) is a synonym. See *col* in next column.



Cape Pigeon (*Daphnis capensis*)

**Daphniscus** (dāp' trī-us), *n.* [NL (Vieillot, 1816), *< Gr. dāphniscus*, fem to *dāphnē*, an eater: see *Daphnion*.] A genus of South American hawks, the type of which is *D. ater*. They have circular nostrils with a central tubercle, the plumage of the adult



South American Hawk (*Daphniscus ater*)

is black with a white basal bar on the tail, the produced cere and naked sides of the head are reddish. The length of the adult is about 16½ inches.

**dari**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dare*.

**dars** (dār), *n.* Same as *dace*, 1.

**darapti** (dā-rāp' tī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the two premises are universal and affirmative and the conclusion is particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word *darapti*. The letter *p* indicates that the reduction to direct reasoning is to be performed by converting by accident the minor premise and the initial *d* shows that the direct mood so reached is *darii*. The following is an example of a syllogism in *darapti*. All griffins breathe fire, but all griffins are animals: there fore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians deny the validity of this mood.

**darbar**, *n.* See *darbar*.

**darbha** (dār' bā), *n.* [*< Skt. darbha*.] A coarse grass, the *Poa cynosuroides*, much venerated by the Hindus, and employed by the Brahmins in their religious ceremonies.

**darby** (dār' bi), *n.*; pl. *darbies* (-bis) [Appar. from the personal name *Darby* or *Darby*.] The phrase "father Darbies bands" for handcuffs occurs in Gascogne's "Steele Glas" (1876). 1. pl. Handcuffs. [*Slang.*]

Hark ye! Jem Clink will fetch you the darbies *Scott*, *Peveril of the Peak*, xxviii

2. A plasterers' tool consisting of a thin strip of wood about 3 or 3½ feet long and 7 inches broad, with two handles at the back, used for floating a ceiling.

**Darbyites** (dār' bi-ī-tē), *n. pl.* See *Plymouth Brethren*, under *brother*.

**darcot** (dār' s), *n.* [Also *darcos*; *< ME. darcos*, *darcos*: see *dace*.] An earlier form of *dace*.

*Rocche*, *darcos*, *Maharalle*.

*Recherch. Book* (E. E. T. S.), p 126.

**Dardanus** (dār' dān), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Dardanus*, adj., *< Dardanus*, Gr. *dārdanōs*: see *dāf*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Dardanus or Dardania, an ancient city near the later Troy in Asia Minor, or to its people, the Dardani, named from a mythical founder, Dardanus, ancestor of Priam, king of Troy; hence, in poetical use, Trojan.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dardanus or Dardania; poetically, a Trojan.

**Dardanius** (dār' dā' nī-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Dardanius* = *Dardanus*: see *Dardania*.] Same as *Dardania*.



**dard-dike** (där' di-ku), *n.* [*< dard* (*< F. dard*, dart, shoot, harpoon, spear, *< dard*, *E. dard*, *q. v.*) + *-dike*.] A kind of rigging of lines used to catch herrings. A piece of lead about 14 pounds in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or some having unshaped hooks at either end. *Day, British Fishes*. [*Local, Eng.*]

**dare** (där), *v. t.*; pret. *dared* or *durst*, pp. *dared*, ppr. *daring*. [*A form orig. indicative, < ME. 1st (and 3d) pers. sing. dar, der, dear, < AS. dear, deorr (for \*deare) = OS. gi-dar = OFries. dor, der, also by confusion thor, thur, = MLG. dar = OHG. gi-iar, MHG. iar, gi-iar = Dan. tør = Sw. tör = Goth. ga-dars, I dare, an old preterit present, with new inf., ME. durren, duran (also by conformation duran, darn), < AS. duran = OS. gi-durran = OFries. \*dura, \*dora, also by confusion \*thura, \*thora, = MLG. doren = OHG. gi-durran = Icel. thora = Sw. tora = Dan. turde = Goth. ga-dauran (with new weak preterit, E. durst, < ME. durste, durste (two syllables), < AS. durste (for \*dore-de) = OS. gi-durst = OFries. durste, thurst = MLG. durste = OHG. \*gi-dursta, MHG. durste = Icel. thurda = Sw. torde = Dan. turde = Goth. ga-daursta, dare, = Gr. *δραστειν*, *δραστειν*, be bold, dare (*δραστειν*, bold), = OBulg. *drastati*, dare, = Skt. *√ dharsh*, dare. In some forms, as the ME., Fries., and Scand., there is confusion with a different preterit verb, ME. *tharf*, also *darf*, < AS. *thearf*, inf. *thurfan*, = OFries. *thurf*, inf. \**thurva*, = OHG. *durfan* = Icel. *thurfa* = Goth. *thaurban*, have need, which in D. *durven* = G. *durfen*, dare, has completely displaced the form corresponding to E. *dare*: see *darf*, *tharf*.] 1. To be bold enough (to do something); have courage, strength of mind, or hardness (to undertake some action or project); not to be afraid; venture: followed by an infinitive (with or without *to*) as object, or sometimes, by ellipsis, used absolutely.*

I dare do all that may become a man,  
Who dares do more, is none.

Shak., Macbeth, i. 7

And what they dare to dream of dare to do  
Lowell, Comm. Ode

[Originally and still often used in the third person of the present tense without a personal termination, and in such case always followed by the infinitive without *to* as, he dare not do it.

Lo, Conscience doth chide!

For loom of steel he dar not fight

Hymns to Virtue, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66

One *dare* not light a large candle, except company's coming in

Shak., Lying Lover, iv.

2. To venture on; attempt boldly to perform.

But this thing dare not

Shak., Tempest, iii. 2

3. To challenge; provoke to action, especially by asserting or implying that one lacks courage to accept the challenge; defy: as, to dare a man to fight.

I taught him how to manage arms, to dare

An enemy, to count both death and dangers

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1

I whipt him for robbing an orchard once when he was but a child —

"The farmer dared me to do it," he said, he was always so wild.

Tempsong, Bishop.

4. To arouse; rouse. [Prov. Eng.] — I dare say, I suppose or believe, I presume, I think likely a weak affirmation, generally implying some degree of indifference in assertion or assent.

Joseph E. O. yes, I find great use in that screen.

Sir Peter T. I dare say you must, certainly

Shak., School for Scandal, iv. 3

**dare** (där), *n.* [*< dare*, *v.*] 1. The quality of being daring; venturesomeness; boldness; dash; spirit.

It lends a lustre, and more great opinion,

A larger dare to your great enterprise.

Shak., i. Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. A challenge; defiance.

Scelus Pompeius

Hath given the dare to Caesar.

Shak., A. and C., i. 1.

To take a dare, to receive a challenge without accepting it. [*Colloq.*]

It was not consistent with the honor of such a man as Bob to take a dare; so against first one and then another quivering hero he had fought, until at length there was none that ventured any more to "give a dare" to the victor of so many battles.

E. Appleton, The Graysons, x.

**dare** (där), *v.* [*< ME. daren, darren, darren*, more or less in fear, terrify; cf. Sw. *dorra*, tremble, shiver, = Dan. *dorre*, tremble, quiver, vibrate, = LG. *bedorren*, become still, = D. *be-*

He still in fear; lurk in dread; especially, lie or squat close to the ground, like a frightened bird or hare; look anxiously around, as such a lurking creature.

These widdid men that lye and dare,

As in a forms lye a wary hare

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 108.

3. To droop; languish.

II. *trans.* 1. To strike with fear; terrify; daunt; dismay.

Now me bus, as a beggar, my bread for to thigge

At dore upon dayes, that *dare* me full sore

Till I come to my kyth, can I non other.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13550

For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs,

Would dare a woman.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1

2. To terrify and catch (larks), as by means of a mirror or a piece of red cloth, or by walking round with a hawk on the fist where they are crouching, and then throwing a net over them.

Endors'd the bush about, and there him took,

Like darded larks

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 47

If we live thus tamely,

To be thus fad by a piece of scarlet,

Farwell nobility, let his grace go forward,

And dare us with his cap, like larks

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2

**dare** (där), *n.* [*< dare*, *v.*] A mirror for daring larks.

The dare for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones,

over the mantel piece which exercised many comments

on the print, appears in the picture.

The Athenaeum, Jan. 22, 1893, p. 122

**dare** (där), *n.* [*< dare*, *v.*] Also written *dar* (ME.), < F. *dard* (pron. där), and in older form *dart* (and in another form *darse*, *darse*, > E. *dace*); all ult. identical with *dart*, a missile: see *dace* and *dart*.

Same as *dace*, l. [*Local, Eng.*]

**dare** (där), *n.* A Middle English form of *dear*.

**daredevil** (där' dev'l), *n.* and *a.* [*< dare*, *v.*, + obj. *devil*.] 1. *n.* One who fears nothing and will attempt anything; a reckless fellow; a desperado.

A humorous *dare devil* — the very man to suit my pun

poet

II. *a.* Characteristic of or appropriate to a daredevil; reckless; inconsiderately rash and venturesome.

I doubt if Rebecca, whom we have seen piously praying

for consols, would have exchanged her poverty and the

*dare devil* excitement and chances of her life for Osborne's

money and the humdrum gloom which enveloped him

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xii

**daredevilism** (där' dev'l-izm), *n.* [*< daredevil* + *-ism*.] Same as *daredevilry*.

**daredevilry** (där' dev'l-ri), *n.* [*< daredevil* + *-ry*, for *-ry*, as in *devilry*.] The character or conduct of a daredevil; recklessness; venturesomeness.

His rude guardian addressed himself to the modification

of this facial expression, it had not enough of modesty

in it, for instance: or of *daredevilry*

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 8

**dare-doing**, *dar-doing*, *a.* [Found only in the second spelling, used by Spenser, as if ppr. of *dare* do taken as a single verb in the passage from Chaucer cited under *daring-do*. See *daring-do*.] Daring; bold.

Me ill befits, that in *dar-doing* armes

And honours suit my vowed dales do spend.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 10

**dareful** (där'fūl), *a.* [*< dare*, *v.* + *-ful*.] Full of defiance.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,

And beat them backward home.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 5

**darer** (där'ēr), *n.* One who dares or defies; a challenger.

Don Michael, Leon, another *darer* come.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1

**dars**, *v.* See *tharf*.

**darg** (där), *n.* [*< Sc.*, sometimes spelled *dargue*, formerly *dark*, a contr. of *daywork*, *daywork*, *daywork* = *day-work*: see *day-work*.] 1. A day's work; a task for a day. It is sometimes redundantly called *day's darg*.

I can do as gude a *day's darg* as ever I did in my life

Scott, Monastery, iii

They [the tenants] are subject also to a *darg* (or day's work) for every acre.

Scott, A. of Scot., VIII. 602

Hence — 2. A certain task of work, whether more or less than the measure of a day.

He never wrought a good *darg*, that went grumbling about.

Kelley, Scotch Proverbs, p. 143.

**darger** (där'ger), *n.* [*As darg* + *-er*; ult. *a. contr. of day-worker*.] A day-worker. [*Scotch.*]

The croonin' kye the byre drew nigh,

The *darger* left his thrift

Barder Minstrelsy, III. 387.

**dargle** (där'gi), *n.* [*E. dial.*; origin obscure. Cf. *dargy*.] A local English name of the coal-fish.

**dargs** (där'gi), *n.* [*Cf. dargy*.] A local Scotch name of the whiting.

**daris** (där'ik), *n.* [*< NL. daricus*, < Gr. *δαριος* (sc. *ορατος*, stater), said to have been first coined by Darius I., king of Persia, and hence derived, < *δαριος*, OFers. *Daryavush*, Darius, but prob. of other origin, perhaps < *darika*, a Babylonian word, said to mean 'a weight' or 'measure'.]

A gold coin current in antiquity throughout the Persian empire, and also in Greece. It was of very pure gold, was of small diameter but very thick, and weighed rather more than an English sovereign. It has no inscription, the obverse type is the king of Persia represented as an archer or bearing a spear, the reverse usually an irregular oblong incuse. Doubtless *darica* were issued after the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great, with Greek letters, most of the known specimens of which have been found in the Panjab — Silver *darica*, the principal silver coin of ancient Persia, closely resembling the gold *daric*, and specifically called the *aplois*, but also known by the name *daric* in ancient as well as modern times.

**daril** (där'i-l), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that direct mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-e-i*. The following is an example of a syllogism in *daril*: All virtues are laudable, but some habits are virtues, therefore, some habits are laudable.

**daring** (där'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of dare*, *v.*] Adventurous courage; intrepidity; boldness; adventurousness.

**daring** (där'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of dare*, *v.*] 1. Possessing or springing from adventurous courage; bold; fearless; adventurous; reckless.

He knew these absolute, and full in soldier,

Daring beyond all dangers

Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 4.

To this day we may discern in many parts of our financial and commercial system the marks of that vigorous intellect and daring spirit

Murray, Hist. Eng., xii.

2. Audacious; impudent.

Is there none

Will tell the King I love him tho so late?

Now ere he goes to the great Battle? none

Myself must tell him in that purer life.

But now it were too daring.

Tempsong, Guinevere.

— *Syn.* 1. Dauntless, undaunted, heroic

**daring-dot, darring-dot**, *n.* [A phrase adopted by Spenser, in the erroneous spelling *derring-do* (which through him and his imitators has become familiar in literature), from Chaucer: ME. *dorryng don*, *daryng do*, etc., a syntactic sequence, consisting of *dorryng*, *daryng*, etc., mod. *daring*, verbal *n. of dorren*, *durren*, mod. *dare*, with inf. *do*, followed by that ('that which'), etc. The associated phrase from Chaucer, consists of the inf. *do*, depending on the inf. *durre*, *durre*, dare. The passage in Chaucer is as follows:

And certainly in shurety it is founde

That Trolous was never unto no wight,

As in his tyme, in no degre seconde,

In *dorryng-do* [var. *daryng-do*, *daryng-do*, to a Knight,

cont. ed. *daryng-do*] that longest to a Knight,

Al myghte a gessant pessen hym of myght.

His herte ay with the fiste and with the beste

Redd paragon, to dorre don [var. *durro do*, *dore don*, 16th cent. ed. *dare don*] that hym leste.

Chaucer, Trolous, v. 387.]

**daring deeds; daring action.** [An intended "archaism": see *chym*.]

For ever, who in *daring-deeds* were drede,

The lotic verse of hem was loved ay

Spenser, Shep. Cal., October

**daring-deer, darring-deer**, *n.* [See *daring-do*.] A daring and bold deer

All mightie men and drendfull *daring-deers*.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

**daring-glass** (där'ing-glās), *n.* A mirror used for daring larks

Sp. Garden.

**daring-hardy** (där'ing-här'di), *a.* Foolhardy; audacious.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

**daringly** (dār'ing-lī), *adv.* 1. With boldness or audacity; boldly; courageously; fearlessly.

Your brother, fired with success,  
Too daringly upon the foe did press.  
*Lord Halifax*, On Prince of Denmark's Marriage

2. Defiantly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and daringly attacked from the press

*Bp. Atterbury*.

**daringness** (dār'ing-ness), *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

The greatness and daringness of our crimes.

*Bp. Atterbury*, Works, IV. iv.

**dark<sup>1</sup>** (därk), *a. and n.* [*< ME. dark, derk, doork, a. and n., < AS. deorc, a., dark. Connections uncertain.*] I. *a.* 1. Without light; marked by the absence of light; unilluminated; shadowy: as, a dark night; a dark room.

And after that make the night so dark that no man may see no thing

*Manderly*, Travels, p. 227.

2. Not radiating or reflecting light; wholly or partially black or gray in appearance; having the quality opposite to light or white: as, a dark object; a dark color.

The sun to me is dark,

And silent as the moon.

*Milton*, S. A., I. 83.

Lovely in your strength, as is the light  
Of a dark eye in woman!

*Byron*, Childs Harold, III. 92.

A dusky barge.

Dark as a funeral scarf from stem to stern.  
*Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

3. Not fair: applied to the complexion: as, the dark-skinned races.

And round about the keel with faces pale,  
Dark faces pale against that rosy fame,  
The mild-eyed melancholy Lotus-eaters came.

*Tennyson*, Lotus-Eaters.

Differing only as sisters may differ, as when one is of lighter and another of darker complexion.

*Gladstone*, quoted in S. Duwell's Taxes in England, II. 243.

4. Lacking in light or brightness; shaded; obscure: as, a dark day; the dark recesses of a forest. Hence—5. Characterized by or producing gloom; dreary; cheerless: as, a dark time in the affairs of the country.

So dark a mind within me dwells.

*Tennyson*, Mand, xv.

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which . . . beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity.

*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 39.

Alone, in that dark sorrow, hour after hour crept by.

*Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

6. Threatening; frowning; gloomy; morose: as, a dark scowl.

All men of dark temper, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find converts fitted to their humors.

*Addison*, Travels in Italy.

So all in wrath he got to horse and went;  
While Arthur to the banquet, dark in mood,  
Fest, thinking "Is it Lancelot who hath come?"

*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

7. Obscure; not easily perceived or understood; difficult to interpret or explain: as, a dark saying; a dark passage in an author.

What may seem dark at the first will afterward be found more plain.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. 1.

What's your dark meaning, mouse, of this light word?

*Shak.*, I. I. L., v. 2.

Wise philosophers hold all writings to be fruitful in the proportion they are dark.

*Swift*, Tale of a Tub, x.

Hence—8. Concealed; secret; mysterious; inscrutable: as, keep it dark.

Day, mark'd as with some hideous crime,  
When the dark hand struck down thro' time,  
And cancell'd nature's book.

*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lixii.

Precisely what is to be the manner and measure of our knowledge, in this fuller and more glorious revelation of the future, is not clear to us now, for that is one of the dark things, or mysteries, of our present state.

*Bucknell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 189.

9. Blind; sightless.

I, dark in light, exposed

To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong.

*Milton*, S. A., I. 73.

Dr. Heylin (author of *Geography*) preach'd at *St. Abbey*.  
He was, I think, at this time quite dark, and so had been for some years.

*Swift*, Diary, March 20, 1691.

Thou wretched daughter of a dark old man  
Conduct my weary steps.

*Dryden* and *Lee*, *Edipus*.

10. Unenlightened, either mentally or spiritually; characterized by backwardness in learning, art, science, or religion; destitute of knowledge or culture; ignorant; uninstructed; rude; uncivilized: as, the dark places of the earth; the dark ages.

How many waste places are left as dark as Galle of the Gentile, sitting in the region and shadow of death; without preaching Minister, without light!

*Milton*, Apology for Smectonius.

The age wherein he [Homer] liv'd was dark; but he  
Could not want light who taught the world to see.

*Sir J. Denham*, Progress of Learning.

There are dark regions of the earth where we do not expect to find a righteous man.

*Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 430.

11. Morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister.

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom  
To enter, and his dark suggestions hide.

*Milton*, P. L., ix. 90.

Shame from our hearts

Unworthy arts

The fraud designed, the purposes dark.

*Whittier*, Eve of Election.

**Dark ages.** See *age*.—Dark days, specifically, days on which the sun is so completely obscured by clouds or dry mists that artificial lights have to be used for one or more days continuously, and day seems literally turned into night. Such a day was May 19th, 1780, in New England; and others of less extent were August 9th, 1783, and October 21st, 1816. The most remarkable case on record is the dry fog of 1783, when the sun was obscured by a bluish haze for many days in the summer, throughout Europe, northern Africa, and to some extent in Asia and North America.—Dark heat, the heat due to the invisible ultra red heat-rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.—Dark horse. See *horse*.—Dark moon. See *moon*.—Dark room, in *photog.*, a room from which all actinic rays of light have been excluded, used in the processes connected with the sensitizing of plates for exposure, for placing the plates in and taking them from the plate-holders or dark slides in which they are transported and exposed in the camera, and for the development of the picture after exposure.

It is most essential in all photographic processes to employ what is termed a dark room. . . . This dark room is not without light, but its light is of a quality such as in no way affects the plate. *Spencer*, *Encyc. Manip.*, p. 1536.

To keep dark, to be quiet, silent, or secret concerning a matter.

II. *a.* 1. The absence of light; darkness.

Till the dark was done, & the day sprang,  
And the sun in his scarlet set voplo left.

*Destruction of Troy* (R. E. T. S.), I. 6032.

I believe that men are generally still a little afraid of the dark.

*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 142.

Morn broaden'd on the borders of the dark.

*Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. A dark place.

So I wilt in the woad and the wilde hollis,  
Sleepe fro my feres, and no freike herde,  
Till I drough to a darke, and the dere lost.

*Destruction of Troy* (R. E. T. S.), I. 2361.

It is not the shallow mystery of those small darks which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons: it is the unfathomable mystery of the sunlight and the sun.

*S. Lancelot*, The English Novel, p. 47.

3. A dark hue; a dark spot or part.

Some darks had been discovered.

*Shirley*.

With the small touches, efface the edges, reinforce the darks, and work the whole delicately together.

*Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, p. 61.

4. A state of concealment; secrecy: as, things done in the dark.

I am in the dark to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud.

*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, II. 4.

5. An obscured or unenlightened state or condition; obscurity; a state of ignorance: as, I am still in the dark regarding his intentions.

While men are in the dark they will be always quarreling.

*Stillington*, Sermons, I. III.

As to its [the city of Quinam's] distance from the Sea, its bigness, strength, riches, &c., I am yet in the dark.

*Dampier*, Voyages, II. I. 7.

We are . . . in the dark respecting the office of the large viscous called the spleen.

*Huxley* and *Forsmann*, Physiol., p. 156.

Dark of the moon. See *moon*.

**dark<sup>1</sup>** (därk), *adv.* [*< dark<sup>1</sup>, a.*] In the dark; without light.

I see no more in you

Than without candle may go dark to bed.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, III. 5.

**dark<sup>1</sup>** (därk), *v.* [*< ME. darken, derken, < AS. \*deorcan, in comp. \*de-deorcan (Somner), make-dark, < deorc, dark: see dark<sup>1</sup>, a.*] I. *intr.*

1. To grow or become dark; darken.

The sunne darked & withdrew his light.

*Joseph of Arimathea* (R. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To remain in the dark; lurk; lie hidden or concealed.

And ther she ryt and derbeth wonder stille.

*Chaucer*, Good Women, I. 516.

All day the boxes darked in here den stille.

*William of Palerne* (R. E. T. S.), I. 3722.

II. *trans.* To make dark; darken; obscure.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth dark

Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away.

*Spenser*.

Pagan Poets that audaciously

Hane sought to dark the ever Memory

Of Gods great works.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. Eden.

Dark thy clear glass with old Falernian wine.

*R. Jonson*, tr. of Marston's Epigrams, VII. 77.

**dark<sup>2</sup>** (därk), *n.* [The more orig. form of *darg*, ult. a contr. of *day-work*: see *darg*.] An obsolete form of *darg*.

**dark-apostrophe** (därk'-ap-ost-rof'), *n.* See *apostrophe*, I.

**dark-arches** (därk'-är'-ches), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hadenes monographa*.

**darkemon**, *n.* Same as *aderkon*.

**darken** (där'-kn), *v.* [*< dark<sup>1</sup> + -en*, Cf. *dark<sup>1</sup>, v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To grow dark or darker.

Some little of this marvel he too saw,

Returning o'er the plain that then began

To darken under Camelot.

*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

The autumnal evening darkens round.

*M. Arnold*, The Grande Chartreuse.

2. To grow less white or clear; assume a darker hue or appearance: as, white paper darkens with age.

II. *trans.* 1. To deprive of light; make dark or darker: as, to darken a room by closing the shutters.

They [the locusts] covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened.

*Ex. x. 15.*

Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,

Or whiten'd wall provoke the shaver to write.

*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 97.

Returned to London, she [Mrs. Browning] began the life which she continued for so many years, confined to one large and commodious, but darkened chamber.

*Pen Portraits of Literary Women*, II. 101.

2. To obscure or shut out the light of.

It blows also sometimes very hard from the south west; and when these winds are high, it raises the sand in such a manner that it darkens the sun, and one cannot see the distance of a quarter of a mile.

*Poore*, Description of the East, I. 126.

Mr. Bucket came out again, exhorting the others to be vigilant, darkened his lantern, and once more took his seat.

*Dickens*, Bleak House, I. vi.

3. To render less white or clear; impart a darker hue to: as, exposure to the sun darkens the complexion.

A picture of his little cousin, truthfully painted, her face, darkened by the sun, contrasting strongly with the clear white of her dress, veil, and garland.

*St. Nicholas*, XV. 10.

4. To obscure or cloud the meaning or intelligence of; perplex; render vague or uncertain.

Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?

*Job xxxviii. 2.*

Love is the tyrant of the heart; it darkens Reason, confounds discretion.

*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, III. 3.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom darken his foresight, especially in things near hand.

*Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

5. To render gloomy; sadden.

All joy is darkened, the mirth of the land is gone.

*Isa. xlii. 11.*

Calvin, whose life was darkened by disease, had a morbid and gloomy element in his theology.

*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 54.

6. To deprive of vision; strike with blindness.

Let their eyes be darkened, that they may not see.

*Rom. xi. 10.*

Hence—7. To deprive of intellectual or spiritual light; sink in darkness or ignorance.

Their foolish heart was darkened.

*Rom. i. 21.*

8. To sully; make foul; make less bright or lustrous.

I must not think there are  
Evils snov to darken all his goodness.

*Shak.*, A. and C., I. 4.

You are darken'd in this action, sir,  
Even by your own.

*Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7.

9. To hide; conceal.

The veil that darkened from our sidelong glance  
The inexorable face.

*Lowell*, Agassiz, I. 1.

To darken one's door, to enter one's house or room as a visitor: generally or always with an implication that the visit is unwelcome.

Oh, pity me then, when, day by day,  
The stout fend darkens my parlor door.

*Whittier*, Demon of the Study.

**darkener** (där'-kn-er), *n.* One who or that which darkens.

He [Summer] was no darkener of counsel by words without knowledge.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 22.

**darken**, *n.* See *darby*.

**darkful** (därk'-fūl), *a.* [*ME. darkful; < dark<sup>1</sup>, a., + -ful, I.*] Full of darkness.

All thy body shall be darkful.

*Wyclif*, Luke xi. 34.

**darkhead**, *n.* [*ME. deorhede, derhede, dwehede; < dark<sup>1</sup> + -head.*] Darkness.

At a tide of the del we were in darkhead.

*St. Bruden*, p. 2.

**dark-house**, *n.* A mad-house.

Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do.

*Shak.*, As you Like it, III. 2.

**darkle** (där'-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *darkied*, pp. *darking*. [Assumed from *darling*, *adv.*, regarded as a pp.] 1. To appear dark; show indistinctly.

To the right towers Arthur's lofty seat; . . . to the left  
darken the castle. *Shakespeare's Ham.*

2. To become dark or gloomy.

His honest brow darkening as he looked towards me.  
*Thackeray, Newcomes, lvi.*

**darkling** (därk'ling), *adv.* [= *So. darklings*; <  
därk + dim. -ling.]. 1. In the dark.

As the wakeful bird  
Sings darkling, and in shallow covert hid,  
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton, P. L., III. 39.*  
That though I wrestle darkling with the fiend,  
I shall overcome it. *J. Keble.*

Hence—2. Blindly; uncertainly.

Do nations float darkling down the stream of the ages,  
... swaying with every wind, and ignorant whether they  
are drifting? *Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 2.*

**darkling** (därk'ling), *a.* [*Pr. of darkle, v.*]  
1. Dark; obscure; gloomy.

And down the darkling precipice  
Are dash'd into the deep abyss.  
*Moore, Fire Worshippers.*

What storms our darkling pathway sweep!  
*Whittier, Pisan.*

2. Blinded.

The falconer started up, and darkling as he was—for  
his eyes watered too fast to permit his seeing anything—he  
would soon have been at close grips with his insolent  
adversary. *Scott, Abbot, xix.*

3. Rendering dark; obscuring.

As many poets with their rhymes  
Oblivion's darkling dust o'erwhelms.  
*Lowell, To Holmes.*

**darkling-beetle** (därk'ling-bé'tl), *n.* A name  
of the *Blaps mortuaria*, a black beetle of the  
family *Tenebrionidae*. It is about an inch long,  
and is found in cellars, caverns, and other dark  
places. See *cut* under *Blaps*.

**darklings** (därk'lings), *adv.* [*So. darklings*; <  
E. *darkling* + adverbial suffix -s.]. In the dark.

Thou wouldest fain persuade me to do like some idle  
wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light,  
and then go darklings to bed. *Sp. Hall, Works, VII. 344.*

She through the yard the nearest tak'  
An' to the kiln she goes then,  
An' darkling grapt (gropped) for the banks,  
An' in the fine-clue throws them.  
*Burns, Halloween.*

**darkly** (därk'li), *adv.* [*ME. derkly, derklike*,  
< *AS. deorlice*, < *deora, E. dark*, + *-ly*, < *-ly*.]  
1. In a dark manner; so as to appear dark; as  
a dark object or spot.

Vainly the fowler's eye  
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,  
As, darkly seen against the crimson sky,  
Thy figure floats along.  
*Bryant, To a Waterfowl.*

What forms were those which darkly stood  
Just on the margin of the wood?  
*Whittier, Pentucket.*

2. Blindly; as one deprived of sight; with un-  
certainty.

The spere lets don, ren the hed, be-forn lets goo;  
After my fewed, derkly, as man bynd.  
*Rom. of Parment (R. E. T. S.), I. 4478.*

3. Dimly; obscurely; faintly; imperfectly.

For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face  
to face. *1 Cor. xiii. 12.*

In other great disputes it answers dubiously and darkly  
to the common reader. *Milton, Areopagitica, p. 19.*

4. Mysteriously; with sinister vagueness: as,  
it was darkly hinted that murder had been  
committed.

How darkly, and how deadly, dost thou speak!  
Your eyes do menace me. *Shak., Rich. III., I. 4.*

**darkness** (därk'nes), *n.* [*ME. derkness, dark-  
ness*; < *därk* + *-ness*.] 1. The absolute or com-  
parative absence of light, or the modification  
of visual sensation produced by such absence;  
gloom. It may be due either (a) to a deficient illumina-  
tion, or (b) to a low degree of luminosity or transparency  
in the dark object.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Gen. 1. 2.*  
A Province of the Centre, that hath the wel in crouyt's  
fornages, that men clepen Hanyon, is alle covered with  
Darkness, with outen oon brightnesse or light; so that  
no man may see no here, no no man dar enter in to hem.  
*Wendecore, Travels, p. 390.*

Darkness might then be defined as either at rest; light  
as other in motion. But in reality the ether is never at  
rest, for in the absence of light-waves we have heat-waves  
always speeding through it. *Tyndall, Radiation, § 2.*

2. Secrecy; concealment; privacy.

What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in light.  
*Mat. x. 27.*

Though lately we intended  
To keep in darkness what occasion now  
Reveals. *Shak., T. N., v. 1.*

3. The state of being blind physically; blind-  
ness.

His eyes, before they had their will,  
Were darved into darkness in his head.  
*Tennyson, Godiva.*

Hence—4. Mental or spiritual blindness; lack  
of knowledge or enlightenment, especially in  
religion and morality: as, heathen darkness.

Men loved darkness rather than light, because their  
deeds were evil. *John iii. 19.*

The Barbary States, after the decline of the Arabian  
power, were enveloped in darkness, rendered more palpa-  
ble by the increasing light among the Christian nations.  
*Bunsen, Orations, I. 219.*

Ring out the darkness of the land,  
Ring in the Christ that is to be.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.*

5. The kingdom of the evil one; hell: as, the  
powers of darkness.

Descend to darkness and the burning lake:  
False fiend, avoid! *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 4.*

6. The gloom and obscurity of the grave; death.

If I must die,  
I will encounter darkness as a bride,  
And hug it in mine arms.  
*Shak., M. for M., III. 1.*

7. Obscurity of meaning; lack of clearness or  
intelligibility.

The use of old words is not the greatest cause of Sal-  
ustian roughness and darkness.

*Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 150.*

Let others therefore dread and shun the Scriptures for  
their darkness. I shall wish I may deserve to be reckon'd  
among those who admire and dwell upon them for their  
clearness. *Milton, Church-Government, Prof.*

The prince of darkness, the devil; Satan. —*Syn.* Dark-  
ness, Obscurity, Dimness, Gloom. Darkness is the opposite  
of light, physical or mental, and indicates the complete,  
or approximately complete, absence of it. Obscurity is  
the state of being overclouded or concealed through the  
intervention of something which obstructs or shuts out  
the light, causing objects to be imperfectly illuminated:  
as, the obscurity of a landscape; the style of this author  
is full of obscurity. Dimness is indistinctness caused by  
the intervention of an imperfectly transparent medium,  
or by imperfection in the eye of the person looking; it  
is specifically applied to the sight itself: as, dimness of  
vision. Gloom is deep shade, approaching absolute dark-  
ness, but is now much less often used in that sense, or in  
the sense of a corresponding darkness of mind, than to ex-  
press a state of feeling akin to darkness; the lack of abil-  
ity to see light ahead; deep despondency; lack of hope or  
joy: as, he lived in constant gloom.

Yet from those flames  
No light, but rather darkness visible.  
*Milton, P. L., I. 62.*

Obscurity of expression generally springs from confu-  
sion of ideas. *Macaulay, Macbride.*

The stores had a twilight of dimness; the air was spely  
with mingled odors. *G. W. Curtis, True and I, p. 62.*

A change comes over me like that which befalls  
the traveller when clouds overspread the sky. . . . and gloom  
settles down upon his uncertain way, till he is lost.  
*Channing, Perfect Life, p. 94.*

**darksome** (därk'sum), *a.* [*< dærk* + *-some*.]  
Somewhat dark; gloomy; shadowy: as, a dark-  
some house; a darksome cloud. [Poetical.]

A darksome way, which no man could descry,  
That deep descended through the hollow ground.  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 30.*

The darksome pine that o'er yon rocks reclin'd.  
*Pope, Epics to Abigail, I. 158.*

They crouched then close in the darksome shade,  
They quaked all o'er with awe and fear.  
*J. R. Drake, Outpost Fay, p. 45.*

**darky** (där'ki), *n.*; pl. *darkies* (-kis). [Also  
written, less prop., *darkey*; < *dærk* + *dim. -y*.]  
1. A negro; a colored person. [Colloq.]

The manners of a cornfield darky.  
*The Century, XXVII. 122.*

2. A policeman's lantern; a bull's-eye. *Dick-  
ens.* [Slang.]

**darling** (där'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E.  
also *derling* and *dearling*; < *ME. derling, derling*,  
*deorling*, < *AS. deorling*, a favorite, < *deor*, dear,  
+ *dim. -ling*.] 1. *n.* One who is very dear;  
one much beloved; a special favorite.

The darlings of delight. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 43.*

And can do nought but wall her darling's loss.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.*

Any man who puts his life in peril in a cause which is  
esteemed becomes the darling of all men.

*Shore, Courage.*

2. *a.* Very dear; peculiarly beloved; favor-  
ite; regarded with great affection and tender-  
ness; lovingly cherished: as, a darling child.

Some darling sciences. *Watts, Improvement of Mind.*

The love of their country is still, I hope, one of their  
darling virtues. *Goldsmith, Essays, Acem.*

**darlingness** (där'ling-ness), *n.* Dearness. Brown-  
ing. [Rare.]

**Darlingtonia** (där-ling-tó'ní-s), *n.* [NL.,  
named after Dr. William Darlington, a botanist  
of Philadelphia (1783-1833).] A remarkable  
genus of American pitcher-plants, natural or-  
der *Sarracenaceae*. A single species is known, *D.*  
*californica*, from the mountain swamps of northern Cal-  
ifornia. The leaves are trumpet-shaped, sometimes 3 feet

long, with a vaulted, dilated hood, which terminates in a  
large hooked appendage above the contracted orifice. The  
under side of the  
leaf is winged, and  
a sweet secretion  
is found along this  
wing and about the  
orifice. The tube  
within is beset with  
rigid hairs directed  
downward, and the  
bottom is filled  
with a liquid which  
has a digestive ef-  
fect upon the nu-  
merous insects that  
are entrapped.



*Darlingtonia Californica.*

**darn**¹ (därn), *v.* t. [*Prob. of Cel-  
tic origin*: < W.  
*darnio*, piece,  
also break in  
pieces, tear (= *Bret. darnau*,  
divide into  
pieces), < *darn*,  
a piece, frag-  
ment, patch, =  
Corn. and *Bret.*  
*darn*, a frag-  
ment, piece,

whence prob. F. *darn*, a slice (of some fishes).]  
To mend by filling in a rent or hole with yarn  
or thread (usually like that of the fabric) by  
means of a needle; repair by interweaving with  
yarn or thread.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in darning  
his stockings, which he perform'd to admiration. *Swift.*  
To darn up, to patch up; repair.

To darn up the rents of schism by calling a council. *Milton.*

**darn**¹ (därn), *n.* [*< darn*¹, *v.*] A darned  
patch.

**darn**² (därn), *v. t.* [A minced form of *darna*.]  
To damn (when used as a colloquial oath):  
commonly used as an exclamation. [Low.]

"My boy," said another, "was lost in a typhoon in the  
China sea; darn they lousy typhoon."  
*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, vi.*

**darn**³ (därn), *a.* and *v.* Same as *darn*¹.

**darnation** (där-nä'shon), *interj.* A minced form  
of *damnation*, used as an excla-  
mation. [Low.]

**darnel** (där'nel), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. darnel, dernel* (taking the  
place of the earlier *cockle*), < F.  
dial. (Rouen) *darnelle, darnel*,  
prob. so named from its (sup-  
posed) stupefying or intoxicat-  
ing qualities; cf. OF. *darno*, stu-  
pefied; Sw. *där-repe*, also simply  
*repe*, darnel, the first syllable  
repr. *dära*, infatuate, cf. *däre* =  
Dan. *daare*, a fool.] 1. *n.* The  
popular name of *Lolium temulen-  
tum*, one of the few reputed dele-  
terious grasses. It is sometimes  
frequent in the wheat-fields of Europe,  
and the grains when ground with the  
wheat have been believed to produce  
narcotic and stupefying effects upon the  
system. Recent investigations tend to  
prove this belief to be erroneous. The  
name was used by the early herbalists to include all kinds  
of corn-field weeds.



*Darnel (Lolium temulentum).*

He [the devil] every day laboureth to sow cockle and  
darnel. *Luther, Sermon of the Plough.*

*Darnel*, and all the idle weeds that grow  
in our sustaining corn. *Shak., Lear, iv. 4.*

2. *a.* Like darnel. [Poetical.]

No darned fancy  
Might choke one useful blade in Furitan fields.  
*Lowell, Under the Willows.*

**Darnell's case.** See *case*¹.

**darnier** (där'nér), *n.* 1. One who mends by  
darning.—2. A darning-needle. *Dict. of Needle-  
work.*

**darnet**, **darnio**, *n.* Same as *darnick*.

With a fair darnet carpet of my own.  
*Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.*

**darning** (där'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *darn*¹, *v.*]  
1. The act of mending by imitation of texture.

Supposing those stockings of Sir John's ended with  
some degree of consciousness at every particular darning.  
*Martineau Strickland.*

2. Articles to be darned: as, the week's darn-  
ing lay on the table.

**darning-ball** (där'ning-bál), *n.* A spherical or  
egg-shaped piece of wood, ivory, glass, or other  
hard substance, over which an article to be  
darned is drawn smooth.

**darning-needle** (där'ning-né'dl), *n.* 1. A long  
needle with a large eye, used in darning.—2.



The dragon-fly; the devil's darning-needle. See *dragon-fly*. [U. S.]

**darning-stitch** (där'ning-stich), *n.* A stitch used in darning, imitating more or less closely the texture of the fabric darned. It is used both in mending and in decorative work.

**Darnis** (där'nis), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Membracidae*, or referred to the family *Ceroptidae*.—2. A genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidae*.

**darnix**, *n.* Same as *dornick*.

**daroo-tree** (da-rü'trë), *n.* The *Ficus Sycomorus*, or Egyptian sycamore.

**darra** (dar'ä), *n.* Same as *darra*.

**darrain**, *n.* Same as *derrain*.

**derrain** (dar'än), *n.* [OF. *derrain*, *derrain*, *derrain*, *F. dial.* (Rouchi) *derrain* = *Pr. dervier*, *last*, < ML. as if *\*derrivarius* (cf. *F. dervier*, < ML. as if *\*derrivarius*), < L. *d.*, from, + *retro*, back: see *retro-* and *derris*.] In old law, last: as, *derrin* continuance; *derrin* presentment.

The great charter of John likewise retains the three recognitions of Novel disseisin, Mort d'ancestor, and *Derrin* presentment, to be heard in the quarterly county courts by the justices and four chosen knights. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 164.

**darria** (dar'i-bä), *n.* A modern dry measure of Egypt, equal to about 16 Winchester bushels.

**darria** (dar'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *däpäs*, excoriation, < *däpäs*, skin, flay, = *AS. teras*, E. *tear*, *q. v.* Cf. *derma*, etc.] The removal of the skin from the subjacent tissues; an abrasion of the skin.

**dart** (där't), *n.* [ME. *dart*, < OF. *dart*, also *dard*, *dar*, *F. dard* = *Pr. dart* = *Sp. Pg. dardo* = Wall. *darde* = Hung. *darda*, < ML. *dartus*, *dartus*, a dart; of Teut. origin: *AS. dartoð*, *darath*, *dareth* = OHG. *tart*, a dart, javelin, = Icel. *darradr*, a dart, javelin, *peg* (also in simpler form *darr*, pl. *dörr*, *neuk*, mod. *dör*, m., a dart), = Sw. *dart*, a dagger.] 1. A pointed missile weapon thrown or thrust by the hand; a small and light spear or javelin, sometimes hurled by the aid of a strap or thong.

And he [Joah] took three darts in his hand, and thrust them through the heart of Absalom. 2 Sam. xviii. 14.

Death 'ere thou hast slain another,  
Learn'd, and fair, and good as she,  
Time shall throw a dart at thee.  
B. Jonson, Epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke.

2. A kind of eel-spear. [Eng.]

The dart is made of a cross piece with barbed spikes set in like the teeth of a rake.

Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 246.

3. A spear set up as a prize for victory in running or other athletic contests.

The dart is set up of virginities,  
Cacchæ who may, who renneth best, let see.  
Cheucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 75.

4. Anything like a dart in shape, use, or effect. Specifically—(a) The missile or arrow of a blow-gun when made with a point. (b) In entom., the sting of an aculeate hymenopterous insect; in a more restricted sense, the spicula or lancet-like instrument forming the central part of the sting.

Until recently the latter [*Sonitis nitidus*] was supposed to be the sole member of its genus which possessed a dart; now the former [*S. encephalus*] keeps it company. Science, III. 342.

(c) In conch., a love-dart, or spiculum amoris. (d) One of various moths, so called by British collectors. (e) A seam uniting two edges of stuff from between which a gore has been cut away designed to shape a garment to the figure. (f) Figuratively, a piercing look or utterance.

If there be such a dart in prince's frowns,  
How durst thy tongue move anger to our face?  
Shak., Pericles, I. 2.

It is certain that a good many fallacies and prejudices are limping about with one of his light darts sticking to them.  
H. James, Jr., Matthew Arnold.

5. A sudden swift movement.—*egg* and *dart*. See *egg*.

**dart** (där't), *v.* [ME. *darten*; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To throw with a sudden thrust, as a pointed instrument.

Th' invaders *dart* their javlins from afar.  
Dryden, *Shak.*

2. To shoot or thrust suddenly or rapidly; omit; to throw: as, the sun *darted* forth his beams.

With skill her eyes *dart* o'er every glance.  
Congreve, *Amoret*.

The moon was *darting* through the lattices  
its yellow light warm as the beams of day.  
Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, iv. 3.

3. To pierce; spear; transfix.

The wilde hole bygyneth spryngs  
Now here, now there, *darted* to the berte.  
Cheucer, *Troilus*, iv. 360.

But they of Aconmachs use stones like unto lancets  
headed with bone. With these they *dart* fish swimming  
in the water. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 183.

A black lion rampant, sore that bled  
With a field arrow *darted* through the head.  
Drayton, *Agincourt*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have the piercing movement or effect of a dart; move swiftly, like a dart.

Right thro' his manful breast *darted* the pang.  
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

And watch the airy swallows as they *darted* round the  
caves. T. B. Aldrich, *Kathie Morris*.

2. To spring or start suddenly and run swiftly: as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

In the evening of the seventeenth of June, Rupert  
*darted* out of Oxford with his cavalry on a predatory expedition.  
Macaulay, *Nugent's Hampden*.

**dart** (där't), *n.* [Same as *dare*, *dar*, and *dace*, all ult. identical with *dart*; so called from its swift movements.] Same as *dace*, 1.

**dartars** (där'tär), *n. pl.* [F. *darre*, tetter.] A scab or ulceration under the skin of a lamb. Also called *cham-scab*.

**darter** (där'tär), *n.* 1. One who throws a dart.

They of Rhene and Lenoce, cunning *darters*,  
And Nequans that well could manage steeds  
Marlowe, tr. of Lucan, I.

2. One who or that which springs or darts forward.

The finny *darter* with the glittering scales. Byron.

3. In *zoöl.*: (a) In *ichth.*: (1) The archerfish, *Toxotes jaculator*. (2) One of the fresh-



*Dartus (Toxotes jaculator)*

water fishes of the United States constituting the subfamily *Etheostominae* of the family *Percidae*. All are of small size, and in general resemble the common yellow perch. The name is due to the fact that when disturbed they dart from their retreats, where they usually remain quiescent, on or near the bottom of streams. (3) A fresh-water fish of the genus *Uranidea* and family *Cottidae*. [Local, U. S.] (b) In *ornith.*: (1) A bird of the genus *Ploceus* and family *Ploceidae*. *P. senegalensis* is the black-bellied darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey so called from the way it darts upon its prey on the wing. See *snake-bird*, *Ploceus*, and *cut under ankings*. (2) *pl.* The *Ploceidae* or snake-birds.

**darter-fish** (där'tär-fish), *n.* Same as *archerfish*.

**Dartford warbler**. See *warbler*.

**dartingly** (där'ting-ly), *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

**dartle** (där'tl), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *dartled*, *ppr. dartling*. [Freq. of *dart*, *v.*] To dart; shoot out. [Rare.]

My star that *dartles* the red and the blue.  
Browning, *My Star*.

**dart-moth** (där't'möth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the genus *Agrotis* (which see). The larvae are among those known as cutworms.

**Dartmouth College case**. See *case*.

**dartoid** (där'toid), *a. and n.* [F. *dartos* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of *dartos*; having slow involuntary contractility excitable by cold or mechanical stimulus, as the *dartos*.—*Dartoid tissue*, in *anat.*, tissue resembling that of the *dartos*.

II. *n.* The *dartoid tissue* or tunic; the *dartos*.

**dartos** (där'tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dartós*, verbal adj. of *däpäs*, skin, flay: see *darels*.] A layer of connective tissue containing unstriated muscular fiber, situated immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

**dartré** (där'tr), *n.* [F.: see *dartars*.] Herpes: used to designate almost all cutaneous diseases.

**dartrous** (där'trus), *a.* [F. *dartrous*, < *dartré*: see *dartré* and *-ous*.] Relating or subject to *dartré*; herpetic.

**dart-sac** (där'tsäk), *n.* In pulmonate gastropods, the sac which secretes and contains the love-dart, or spiculum amoris; a thick-walled everlasting appendage of the generative apparatus of the snail, in which the love-darts are molded as calcareous concretions, and from which they are ejected.

Closely to them [the digitate accessory glands] is the remarkable *dart-sac*, a thick-walled sac, in the lumen of

which a crystalline four-sided red or dart consisting of carbonate of lime is found.  
E. R. Lanbester, *Ensay. Bot.*, XVI. 681.

**dart-snake** (där'tsäk), *n.* A book-name of the serpent-like lizards of the genus *Acontias*,



*Dart-snake (Acontias melanocephalus)*

translating the generic term: so called from the manner in which it darts upon its prey. See *Acontias*.

**darweeah** (där'weeh), *n.* Same as *dervish*.

**Darwinella** (där-wi-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., named after Charles Darwin, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of ceratose sponges, typical of the family *Darwinellidae*.

**darwinellid** (där-wi-nel'id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Darwinellidae*.

**Darwinellids** (där-wi-nel'id-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Darwinella* + *-ids*.] A family of ceratose sponges. They have large pouch-shaped flagellated chambers, communicating by means of numerous pores in their walls with inhalant cavities, and by means of one wide mouth with exhalant cavities. The ground mass is without granules and transparent, and the axis of the fibers is thick.

**Darwinian** (där-wi-n'ian), *a. and n.* [F. *Darwin* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Darwin, the celebrated English naturalist, or to the theory of development propounded by him. See *Darwinism*.

Our artists are so generally convinced of the truth of the *Darwinian* theory that they do not always think it necessary to show any difference between the foliage of an elm and an oak. Ruskin, *Lectures on Art*, p. 105.

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions, which . . . has been harped upon too exclusively by the *Darwinian* school. Darwin, *Origin of World*, p. 238.

**Darwinian curvature**. See *curvature*.

II. *n.* One who favors or accepts the theory of development or evolution propounded by Darwin. See *evolution*.

**Darwinianism** (där-wi-n'ian-izm), *n.* [F. *Darwin* + *-ism*.] Same as *Darwinism*.

**Darwinical** (där-wi-n'ial), *a.* [F. *Darwin* + *-ical*.] Same as *Darwinian*. [Rare.]

**Darwinically** (där-wi-n'ial-ly), *adv.* After the manner of Darwin; as a *Darwinian*; in accordance with the *Darwinian* doctrine of development. [Rare.]

It is one thing to say, *Darwinically*, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it, or has been of use to its ancestors; and quite another to affirm, teleologically, that every detail of an animal's structure has been created for its benefit. Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 304.

**Darwinism** (där-wi-n-izm), *n.* [F. *Darwin* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] 1. The body of biological doctrine propounded and defended by the English naturalist Charles (Charles Robert) Darwin (1809-1882), especially in his works "The Origin of Species" (1859) and "The Descent of Man" (1871), respecting the origin of species. It is, in general, the theory that all forms of living organisms, including man, have been derived or evolved by descent, with modification or variation, from a few primitive forms of life or from one, during the struggle for existence of individual organisms, which results, through natural selection, in the survival of those least exposed, by reason of their organization or situation, to destruction. It is not to be confounded with the general views of the development or evolution of the visible order of nature which have been entertained by philosophers from the earliest times. (See *evolution*.) That which is especially and properly *Darwinian* is the general theory of evolution viewed in the manner, or method, or means by which living organisms are developed or evolved from one another; namely, the inherent susceptibility and tendency to variation according to conditions of environment; the preservation and perfection of organs best suited to the needs of the individual in its struggle for existence; the perpetuation of the more favorably organized beings, and the destruction of those less fitted to survive; the operation of natural selection, in which sexual selection is an important factor; and the general proposition that at any given time any given organism represents the result of the foregoing factors, acting in opposition to the hereditary tendency to adhere to the type, or "breed true." See *selection* and *survival*.

2. Belief in and support of Darwin's theory.

Also *Darwinism*.

**Darwinist** (där-wîn-ist), n. [*< Darwin + -ist.*]

A believer in Darwinism; a Darwinian.

**Darwinistic** (där-wîn-istik), a. [*< Darwinist*

+ *-ic*.] Same as *Darwinian*.

**Darwinism** (där-wîn-iz), n. 1. & pret. and pp.

*Darwinised*, ppr. *Darwinising*. [*< Darwin +*

*-ism*.] To accept the biological theories of

Charles Darwin.

The last word of the scientific theory of evolution is

that very terrifying word, anarchy, so eloquently anath-

ematised "ex cathedra" by Darwinian sociologists and

so many others. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 485.

**Darwinian**, n. See *darwinist*.

**Dascillidæ** (da-sil-lid-æ), n. pl. [NL., *< Dascil-*

*lus + -idæ*.] A family of sericicorn pentamerous

beetles, typified by the genus *Dascillus*.

They have the ventral segments free, the first of which is

not elongate; the head not constricted behind; the eyes

granulated; the mesothoracic epimeron reaching the coxae,

of which the front pair is transverse and the hind pair

subulate for reception of the femora; and the tarsi 5-joint-

ed. Same as *Cyphonidæ*.

**Dascillus** (da-sil-lus), n. [NL., *< Gr. dâskallōs*,

the name of a fish; cf. *dâskalos*, thick-shaded,

bushy, *< da-*, an intensive pre-

fix, + *skâs*, shade, shadow.] 1.

The typical genus of beetles of

the family *Dascillidæ*. 2. *cor-*

*vinus* is an example. Also *De-*

*scyllus*. Latreille, 1796.—3. In

*tothâs*, a genus of pomacentroid

fishes. Also *Dascyllus*. Cuvier,

1839. Also called *Tetradrach-*

*maus*.

**daser**, **daserwet**, r. See *dacr*.

**dash** (dash), v. [*< ME. dâsch-*

*en, dâsen*, rush with violence,

strike with violence, *< Dan. dâske = Sw. daska*,

slap, strike, beat. Cf. *dush*.] I. trans. 14. To

strike suddenly and violently; give a sudden

blow to.

With that she *dash'd* her on the lips,

So dy'd double red.

Hard was the heart that gave that blow,

Soft were the lips that bled

Warner, Queen Eleanor and Fair Rosamond.

9. To cause to strike suddenly and with violence;

throw or thrust violently or suddenly;

as, to *dash* one stone against another; to *dash*

water on the face.

They shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou *dash* thy

foot against a stone. *Mat. iv. 6*

A foot more light, a step more true,

He'er from the heath-flower *dashed* the dew.

Scott, l. of the L, i. 18.

3. To break by collision or by strokes; shatter.

For he departed his shield was all to *dash* that

the thriddle part ne left not hool, and his hauberkis

mayled and his helme perced. *Morte d'Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 443.

A brave vessel . . .

*Dash'd* all to pieces. *Shak*, Tempest, l. 2.

4. To scatter or sprinkle something over; bes-

pat; sprinkle; splash; suffuse.

Vast basins of marble *dashed* with perpetual cascades.

Waggon, Modern Gardening.

And all his greaves and cuisses *dash'd* with drops

Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

*Dashed* with blushes for her slighted love.

Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

5. To place, make, mark, sketch, etc., in a hasty

manner.

Then came a postscript *dash'd* across the rest.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

6. To throw something into so as to produce a

mixture; mingle; mix; adulterate: as, to *dash*

wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fa-

bles; to *dash* fire-damp with pure air (said in

coal-mining: see *dash*).

Learn to know the great desire that hypocrites have to

find one craft or other to *dash* the truth with.

Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1880), p. 323.

He had sent up wine so heavily *dash'd* that those poor

men of the city who were not so much accustomed to drink

as those of his retinue were extremely intoxicated.

Comical Hist. of France.

Notable virtues are sometimes *dashed* with notorious

vices. *Sir P. Browne*, Christ. Mor., l. 23.

His cheerfulness [is] *dashed* with apprehension.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

7. To cast down; thrust out or aside; impede;

frustrate; abate; lower.

I see, this hath a little *dash'd* your spirits.



*Dascillus coronatus*.  
(Line shown natural  
size.)

*Dash* the proud gambler in his glided car.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 107.

To *dash* in, to paint or write rapidly: as, to *dash* in the

color of the details.—To *dash* off, to form or sketch out

basely; write with great rapidity: as, to *dash* off an article

for a newspaper.—To *dash* out, (a) To knock out by

beating against something; as, to *dash* out one's brains

against a wall. (b) To snare at a stroke; strike out; blot

out or obliterate: as, to *dash* out a line or a word. (c) To

strike out or form at a blow; produce suddenly.

Never was *dash'd* out, at one lucky hit,

A fool so just a copy of a wit;

So like, that critics said, and courtiers swore,

A wit it was, and called the phantom More.

Pope, Dunciad, II. 47.

=*Eyn*. *Dash*, *Smash*, *Shatter*, *Shiver*, *Crash*, *Nash*. That

which is *dashed* does not necessarily go to pieces: if it is

broken, the fact is commonly expressed. That which is

*smashed*, *shattered*, or *shivered* is *dashed* to pieces and

dearly, with violence, at a blow or in a collision. *Smash-*

*ing* is the roughest and most violent of the three acts;

the word expresses the most complete disruption or ruin

as, the drunken soldier *smashed* (shattered, shivered) the

mirror with the butt of his musket. The use of *smash* or

*crash* (as, his head was *smashed*, I *smashed* my

finger) is colloquial. *Shatter* and *shiver* differ in that *shat-*

*ter* suggests rather the flying of the parts, and *shiver* the

breaking of the substance; and the pieces are more nu-

merous or smaller with *shiver*. That which is *crushed* or

*mashed* is broken down under pressure; that which is

*mashed* becomes a shapeless mass: sugar and rock are

*crushed* into powder, small particles, or bits; apples are

*crushed* or *mashed* into pulp in making cider; boiled po-

tatoes are *mashed*, not *crushed*, in preparing them for the

table.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them,

And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces.

*Shak*, Rich. III., l. 2.

A voice cried aloud, "Ay, ay, divil, all's right! We've

*smashed* 'em" [machines]. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, II.

You may be mad, you may *shatter* the vase if you will,

But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

Moore, Farwell! but whenever, etc.

All the ground

With *shiver'd* armour strown.

*Milton*, P. L., vi. 389.

The ostrich . . . leaveth her eggs in the earth . . . and

forgetteth that the foot may *crush* them. *Job xxxix. 13-15*.

To break the claw of a crab or a lobster, clap it between

the sides of the dining room door; . . . thus you can do

it gradually without *masking* the meat.

*Swift*, Advice to Servants, The Footman.

II. *trans.* 1. To rush with violence; move

rapidly and vehemently.

All the long-kept stream of life

*Dash'd* downward in a cataclysm.

Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival

On the 4th his [Johnston's] cavalry *dashed* down and

captured a small pick-guard of six or seven men.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 333.

2. To use rapidly in performance, so as to dis-

play force seemingly without care, as in paint-

ing or writing.

With just, bold lines he *dashes* here and there,

Showing great mastery with little care.

*Rochester*, Allusion to Horace.

**dash** (dash), n. [*< dash, v.*] 1. A violent

striking together of two bodies; collision.

The *dash* of clouds *Thompson*, Summer, l. 1114

2. A sudden check; frustration; abashment:

as, his hopes met with a *dash*.

Though it were Knor himself, the Restorer of a King-

dom, that spake it, they will not pardon him their *dash*.

*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 32.

3. An impetuous movement; a quick stroke or

blow; a sudden onset: as, to make a *dash* upon

the enemy.

This jumping upon things at first *dash* will destroy all.

*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 23.

The *dash* of the brook from the alder-glen.

*Bryant*, Two Graves

I feared it was possible that [the enemy] might make a

rapid *dash* upon Crump's and destroy our transports and

stores. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 334.

4. A small infusion or admixture; something

mingled with something else, especially to

qualify or adulterate it: as, the wine has a *dash*

of water.

Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly.

Addison, Spectator, No. 245.

A morose ruffian with a *dash* of the pirate in him.

*Emerson*, Compensation

5. The capacity for unhesitating, prompt ac-

tion, as against an enemy; vigor in attack: as,

the corps was distinguished for *dash*.

The hunting of Taber Sherrif and his brothers was su-

perlatively beautiful: with an immense amount of *dash*

there was a cool, sportsman-like manner in their mode of

attack. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 157.

Their troops outnumbered ours more than two to one,

and fought with considerable *dash*.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXLIH. 46.

6. A flourish; an ostentatious parade.

She was a first-rate ship, the old Victor was, though I

suppose she wouldn't cut much of a *dash* now 'longside

of some of the new clippers. *E. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 184.

7. (a) In writing and printing, a horizontal

stroke or line of varying length, used as a mark

of punctuation and for other purposes; spe-

cifically, in printing, a type the face of which

consists of such a line. The dashes regularly fur-

nished in a font of type are called respectively the *en dash*

(—, a square of the size of the font), the *em dash* (—, half a

square), the *two-em dash* (—, two squares), and the *three-*

*em dash* (—, three squares). In punctuation, the *en*

*dash* is used to note a sudden transition or break of con-

tinuity in a sentence, more marked than that indicated by

a comma, and also at the beginning and end of a paren-

thetical clause—properly of one more directly related

to the general sense than a true parenthesis. (See *paren-*

*thesis*.) The *em* or the *en dash* is often used to indicate the

omission of the intermediate terms of a series which are

to be supplied in reading, being thus often equivalent to

"to . . . inclusive": thus, Mark iv. 30, or 3-20 (that

is, verses 3 to 20, inclusive), the years 1880-86 (that is, 1880

to 1886). As a mark of hiatus or suppression, the *dash*—

usually one of the longer ones—stands for something omit-

ted, as a name or part of a name, the concluding words of

an unfinished sentence, or the connecting words of a series

of broken sentences. Various other more or less arbitrary

uses are made of dashes, as in place of *de* (*deho*) to in-

dicate repetition of names in a catalogue or the like, as a

dividing line between sections, articles, or other portions

of matter, etc.

Observe well the *dash* too, at the end of this Name.

*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

(b) In printing, also, a line (variously modified

in form) used for the separation of distinct por-

tions of matter, as the parallel *dash* (—),

the double *dash*

**dasher-block** (dash'er-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a small block at the extremity of the spanker-gaff, for reefing the ensign-halyards. See cut on preceding page.

**dash-guard** (dash'gürd), *n.* A metal plate which protects the platform of a street-car from the mud or snow which might be thrown upon it by the horses.

**dashing** (dash'ing), *p. a.* [*pp. of dash, v.*] 1. Performed with or at a dash; impetuous; spirited: as, a *dashing* charge.

On the 4th Van Dorn made a *dashing* attack, hoping, no doubt, to capture Rosecrans before his reinforcements could come up. *U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs*, I. 416.

2. Showy; brilliant: as, a *dashing* fellow.

"But the society is very good still, is it not?" "Oh, very genteel," said the man, "but not so *dashing* as it used to be." *Bulwer, Pelham*.

3. Ostentatious; bold; dashy.

**dashingly** (dash'ing-li), *adv.* In a *dashing* manner; with dash.

**dashism** (dash'izm), *n.* [*< dash + -ism.*] The character or state of being *dashing*; the state of being a *dasher*. [*Rare.*]

He must fight a duel before his claims to . . . *dashism* can be universally allowed. *Knox, Winter Evenings*, xviii.

**dash-lamp** (dash'lamp), *n.* A small lantern with a reflector, designed to be hung upon the dash-board of a carriage.

**dash-pot** (dash'pot), *n.* 1. A cylinder containing a loosely fitted piston, and partly filled with fluid, designed to check sudden movements in a piece of mechanism to which it is attached. — 2. A device sometimes used for controlling the motion of an arc-lamp, and in other electrical instruments. It generally consists of a closed chamber filled with a viscous liquid, in which a piston moves. The resistance offered by the liquid prevents a sudden movement of the part to which the piston is attached.

**dash-rule** (dash'röl), *n.* In printing, a metallic rule having on it a line or lines shorter than the width of the column in a newspaper or the page in a book, used to separate one subject from another. See *rule*.

**dash-wheel** (dash'hwöl), *n.* In cotton-manuf., a wheel with compartments, partly submerged in a cistern, in which it revolves. It serves by its rotation to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and dashing it from side to side of the compartment. *E. H. Knight*.

**dashy** (dash'i), *a.* [*< dash + -y.*] Calculated to attract attention; showy; stylish; *dashing*. It was a *dashy* bouchée, drawn by a glossy-black span. *J. T. Townbridge, Coupon Book*, p. 66.

I saw his *dashy* wife arranging a row of Johannine bottles. *National Baptist*, XIX. 18.

**dasherbird**, **dasyberd**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *dasyberd*, *doesberde*, *donsiberde*, *donsiberde*; appar. *< "dasy" or "dasy" (< Icel. daskn, laxy, dask, a laxy fellow; cf. Sw. dasy, idle, Dan. dösig (= LG. dösig), drowsy; see dase, dnce) + berd, beard. Cf. dastard.*] A dullard; a simpleton; a fool.

*Duribusus, that never openeth his mouth, a dastberde. Medulla, in Prompt. Parv., p. 114, note.*

There is a *dastberd* I woulde dere, That walkes abroad wilde were. *Chester Plays*, I. 301.

**Dasmia** (das'mi-ä), *n.* [*NL.*; also and prop. *Dasmia*; *< Gr. dasyus, bound, < dasye, a band, bond.*] The typical genus of corals of the family *Dasmidae*.

**Dasmidae** (das-mi'dä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Dasmia + -idae.*] A family of aporose corals. See *Pseudoturbinoidea*.

**Dasornis** (da-sör'nis), *n.* [*NL.* for *\*Dasyornis*, *< Gr. dasyr, thick, dense, hairy (= L. densus, dense), + ornus, a bird.*] A genus of fossil Eocene birds of large size combining dinornithic and struthionian characters, based by R. Owen upon a fragmentary skull from the island of Sheppey in England.

**dase** (das), *n.* See *dase*.

**dase** (das), *n.* [*A var. of dase.*] A small landing-place. [*Scotch.*]

They soon reached a little *dase* in the middle of . . . a small landing place. *Hogg, Brownie*, ii. 61.

**dasy** (das'i), *n.*; *pl. dassies* (-iz). [*Native name.*] The southern hyrax or rock-rabbit of the Cape of Good Hope, *Hyrax capensis*.

**dastard** (das'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. dastard, a dullard, prob. formed with suffix -ard, from a Scand. base repr. by Icel. dastir, exhausted, breathless (= Sw. dial. däst, weary), pp. of dase, groan, lose breath from exhaustion; Icel. dastadr, exhausted, pp. of dastak, become exhausted, reflexive of \*dase = Sw. dase, lie idle, whence E. dase, q. v. Cf. OD. dascort, dascort, a fool, prob. of same origin. See also dastberd.*] 1. A dullard; a simpleton.

Dafe, or dastard, or he that spekythe not yn tymes, oridurna. . . . *Dastard*, or dullard, or durbustia. *Prompt. Parv.*

*Dastard*, [*F.*] estourdy, butarin. *Palagress.*

2. A base coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger, or who performs malicious actions in a cowardly, sneaking manner.

This *dastard*, at the battle of Falay, . . . Before we met, or that a stroke was given, Like to a trusty squire did run away. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.*

But ill the *dastard* kept his oath, Whose cowardice hath undone us both. *Scott, Marmion*, II. 92.

—*Sp. 2. Poltroon, Coward, etc.* See *coward*.

3. A. Characterized by base cowardice; meanly shrinking from danger, or from the consequences of malicious acts.

Curse on their *dastard* souls! *Addison.*

At this paltry price did the *dastard* prince consent to stay his arm at the only moment when it could be used effectively for his country. *Precourt, Ferd. and Is.*, I. 13.

**dastard** (das'tärd), *c. i.* [*< dastard, n.*] 1. To make *dastard*; intimidate; dispirit.

There is another man within me, that's angry with me, rebukes, commands, and *dastards* me. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, II. 7.

*Dastards* many souls with hope and fear. *Dryden, Indian Emperor*, II. 2.

2. To call one *dastard* or coward. [*Rare in both uses.*]

**dastardice** (das'tär-dis), *n.* [*< dastard + -ice, after cowardice.*] Cowardice; *dastardliness*.

I was upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*, and all my difficulties with my angel charged upon myself, for want of following my blows. *Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, VI. 49.

**dastardise** (das'tär-dis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dastardised*, ppr. *dastardising*. [*< dastard + -ise.*] To make *dastard*; cow. [*Rare.*]

I believe it is not in the Power of Plowden to *dastardise* or cow your Spirits until you have overcome him. *Howell, Letters*, I. 1. 9.

For if he liv'd, and we were conquerors, He had such things to urge against our marriage As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle, And *dastardise* my courage. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*, II. 2.

**dastardliness** (das'tärd-li-nes), *n.* Cowardice.

**dastardly** (das'tärd-li), *a.* Characterized by gross cowardice; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*

If Dryden is never *dastardly*, as Pope often was, so also he never wrote anything so maliciously depreciatory as Pope's unprovoked attack on Addison. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 70.

**dastardness** (das'tärd-nes), *n.* The character of a *dastard*; base timidity. [*Rare.*]

**dastardy** (das'tär-di), *n.* [*< dastard + -y.*] Dastardliness; base cowardice. [*Rare.*]

**dasturi** (das-tü-ri), *n.* [*< Hind. dastür, perquisites, commission, < dastir, custom, usage, customary fee, < Pers. dastir, a custom.*] The commission, gratuity, or bribe surreptitiously paid by native dealers and others in India to agents, servants, and employees, in order to secure the custom of their masters. Also spelled *dastours*.

No doubt presents were received from native contractors, and *dastours* or commission from native dealers and manufacturers. *J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India*, p. 527.

**dawet**, *v.* See *dase*.

**Dasya** (das'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. dasyr, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough, = L. densus, thick; see dase.*] A genus of marine algae, belonging to the order *Floridales*. The fronds are bright-red, filiform or compressed, branching, and polysiphonous. The genus is especially characterized by the monophyllous filaments which clothe the frond or its upper part, and in which the tetrasporous are borne in regular rows. There are about 70 species, mostly tropical, many occurring on the coast of Australia. *Dasya siliqua* is a beautiful species, common in the United States, from Cape Cod southward, and in the Adriatic sea; it is called *chordila*.

**dasyberd**, *n.* See *dastberd*.

**Dasygaster** (das-i-gas'trë), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. dasyr, shaggy, hairy, + gaster, belly.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of *Apidae* or bees, having the under side of the abdomen of the female hairy, as in the genera *Megachile*, *Anthidium*, etc. The mason-bees and leaf-cutter bees belong to this group. Also written *Dasygaster*, *Dasygastria*.

**Dasythron** (das-i-thrön), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. dasyr, thick, dense, + thron, a lily.*] The plants are

lily-like, with numerous crowded leaves.] A lilaceous genus of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States, allied to *Facelia*, with a dense rosette of rigid, linear, often spinosely toothed leaves, and a tall stem bearing a panicle of small white flowers. There are nearly 20 species, some of which are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

**dasytometer** (da-sim'e-tër), *n.* [*< Gr. dasyr, thick, dense, + metron, measure.*] An instrument designed for testing the density of gases. See *manometer*.

**Dasyornis** (das-i-ör'nis), *n.* [*NL.* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), *< Gr. dasyr, shaggy, hairy, + ornus, a bird.*] A genus of dextrostral oscine passerine birds of the malurine group, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, Africa, etc. The species composing the genus as originally proposed are now distributed in the genera *Sphenurus* and *Aegialurus* (or *Sphenurus*).

**Dasypterus** (das-i-ptë's), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. dasyr, rough, hairy, + ptë, pl. ptëter, child.*] Coined by Sundevall in 1873 as an alternative to *Phlopterus*, this being liable to confusion with *Ptilopterus*.] Same as *Phlopterus*.

**dasyptidic** (das-i-ptë'dik), *a.* [*As Dasypterus + -ic.*] Same as *phloptidic*.

**Dasyptilidae** (das-i-ptë'ti-dë), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Dasyptilis + -idae.*] The *Dasyptilidae* regarded as a separate family: same as *Rhachiodontidae*.

**Dasyptilina** (das-i-ptë'ti-në), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Dasyptilis + -ina.*] A subfamily of *Colubridae*, typified by the genus *Dasyptilis*, having the body slender, the maxillary teeth few and rudimentary, and the hypapophyses of several vertebrae piercing the throat and capped with enamel, thus forming a series of esophageal teeth. From this remarkable structure the group is also called *Rhachiodontidae*, after the genus *Rhachodon*, one of the several synonyms of *Dasyptilis*. Besides *Dasyptilis*, the subfamily includes the genus *Elachistodon*.

**Dasyptilis** (das-i-ptë'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. dasyr, thick, dense, + ptëla, a light shield.*] The typical genus of the family *Dasyptilidae*. *D. scabra* is an African species. Also *Anodon*, *Diodon*, and *Rhachodon* (which see).

**dasyphyllous** (das-i-fil'us), *a.* [*< Gr. dasyr, hairy, + phyllon = L. folium, leaf.*] In bot., having woolly or hairy leaves.

**Dasyptis** (da-sip'i-dë), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Dasyptididae*.

**dasyptode** (das-i-pöd), *n.* [*< Dasyptis (Dasyptode) + -ode.*] An animal of the family *Dasyptodidae*; an armadillo. Also *dasyptide*.

**dasyptodid** (da-sip'ö-did), *n.* An edentate of the family *Dasyptodidae*.

**Dasyptodina** (das-i-pö'di-në), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Dasyptis (-pö-) + -ina.*] A South American family of loricate edentate quadrupeds; the armadillos. It was formerly continuous with the suborder *Loricata* of *Edentata*; it is now, by the exclusion of *Tatusiidae* and *Chlamyphoridae*, restricted to the typical armadillos, having the fore toes variously modified and disproportionate in length to one another, the second being the longest, the third, fourth, and fifth variously shortened; the head broad behind; and the ears far apart. There are four subfamilies: *Dasyptodina* (the encobertinae), *Xenarthina* (the kabamona), *Prionodontina* (the kabalonina), and *Tolypeutina* (the apara). Also *Dasyptida*.

**Dasyptodina** (das-i-pö'di-në), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Dasyptis (-pö-) + -ina.*] The typical subfamily of the *Dasyptodidae*, containing the encobert, peludo, etc. They have the anterior and posterior divisions of the carapace well marked: the tail with a conical sheath; the teeth moderate in number (9 or 10 on each side above and below); and the first to the third metacarpal regularly graduated in length, the third being the longest, and the fourth and fifth much shortened. The genera are *Dasyptis* and *Euphractus*. See cuts under *apara* and *armadillo*.

**dasyptodine** (da-sip'ö-din), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasyptodina*.

2. *n.* One of the *Dasyptodina*, as the peludo, *Dasyptis villosus*.

**Dasyprocta** (das-i-prok'tä), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. dasyproctos, with hairy buttocks, < dasyr, hairy, + proctos, the buttocks.*] The typical genus of the family *Dasyproctidae*. It includes the whole of the family except the possums, and is characterized by having only 5 developed toes on the hind feet. It comprehends all the agoutis and the acouchis, as the yellow-rumped agouti (*D. agouti*), Amer. agouti (*D. acouchi*), and the acouchi (*D. acouchi*). *D. acouchi* inhabits some of the West Indies as well as South America; the other species of the genus are confined to South America. See cuts under *acouchi* and *agouti*.

**dasyproctid** (das-i-prok'tid), *n.* A rodent of the family *Dasyproctidae*.

**Dasyproctidae** (das-i-prok'ti-dë), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Dasyprocta + -idae.*] A family of simiiform rodents, of the hystricine series, consisting of the two genera *Calomyscus* and *Dasyprocta*.



the former of which contains the pace alone (*C. paca*), the latter the agoutia. The nails of the feet are hoof-like; the fore feet are 5-toed; the hind feet have also 5 toes (paca), or only 3 (agoutia); the tail is rudimentary or very short; the ears are low; and the upper lip is not cleft. Contrary to the rule in the hystrix series of rodents, the clavicles are rudimentary; and the molar teeth are semi-rooted, and the incisors long. The *Dasyproctidae* are related to the caracaras and chinchillas (see *caracaras* and *chinchilla*); they are confined to the Neotropical region, inhabiting parts of Mexico, some of the West Indies, and the greater part of South America, especially wooded and watered localities. See cuts under *agouti* and *Cotingidae*.

**Dasypros** (das-i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dasypros*, hairy- or rough-footed; used only as a noun, a hare, rabbit; < *dasy*, hairy, rough, + *pros* (rod-) = *E. foot*.] A genus of armadillos, formerly conterminous with the family *Dasyproctidae*, now restricted to certain species of the subfamily *Dasyproctina* (which see). See also cut under *armadillo*.

**Dasyrhamphus** (das-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Hombon and Jacquinot, 1846), < Gr. *dasyr*, shaggy, hairy, + *rhamphos*, beak, snout.] A genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidae*: so called from having the bill extensively feathered. The only species is *D. adeliae*, of the antarctic seas.

**dasytes** (das-i-tēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dasytes*, hairiness, roughness, < *dasy*, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] 1. In soil, hairiness; hirsuteness; a growth of hair on some part not usually hairy. — 2. [cop.] In entom., a genus of beetles, of the family *Clorida*.

**dasyure** (das-i-ūr), *n.* [*Dasyurus*.] An animal of the subfamily *Dasyurinae*—*Thylacine dasyure*. See *Thylacine* and *Thylacine*, *n.*—*Ursine dasyure*, the Tasmanian devil. See *Sarcophilus*.

**Dasyuridae** (das-i-ūr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-idae*.] A family of polyprotodont marsupial mammals. They have 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; the canines well developed; the hind feet with the clawless hallux small and rudimentary, rarely apposeable; the limbs of proportionate length; the stomach simple; and no coccyx. They are predatory carnivorous or insectivorous marsupials of Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, and some other islands. They are divided into the two subfamilies *Dasyurinae* and *Myrmecobinae*. These animals are sometimes known indifferently as brush-tailed opossums.

**Dasyurinae** (das-i-ūr-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridae*; the *dasyurines*. The tongue is not specially extensible, and the premaxilla and molars are not more than 7 in number; in these respects the subfamily is contrasted with *Myrmecobinae* (which see). The leading genera are *Dasyurus*, *Sarcophilus*, and *Thylacine*, or the true, the urine, and the thylacine dasyurines, and *Phascogale*; the last is properly made the type of a different subfamily, *Phascogalinae*.

**dasyurine** (das-i-ūr-in), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasyurinae* or *Dasyuridae*.

**Dasyurus** (das-i-ūr-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dasy*, hairy, rough, + *ūr*, tail.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dasyurinae*, formerly coextensive with the subfamily, now restricted by the exclusion of *Thylacine* and *Sarcophilus*. The true dasyurines of the restricted genus mostly inhabit Australia and Tasmania, where they replace the smaller pred-

a datary (see *dat*), lit. a dater (so called because he dates and despatches official documents), prop. adj., relating to dates, < *data*, *datum*, a date: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] An officer of the chancery at Rome, who directly represents the pope in all matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc. All petitions pass through his hands; he has the right of granting benefices not exceeding an annual value of 54 ducats; and with him solely rests the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued from the Vatican. He is generally a bishop, and is assisted by a subdatary, who is also in holy orders. When a cardinal is elected to the office of datary he bears the title of *prædatary*. See *datary*<sup>2</sup>.

**datary**<sup>2</sup> (dā'tā-ri), *n.* [= *F. daterie* = *Sp. dataria* = *It. dataria* = *Lat. dataria*, < ML. *dataria*, the office or business of a datary, prop. fem. of adj. *datarius*: see *datary*<sup>1</sup>.] The office or duty of dating and despatching papal documents; specifically, a branch of the Curia at Rome, established about the end of the thirteenth century by Pope Boniface VIII., for the purpose of dating, registering, and despatching all bulls and documents issued by the pope, examining and reporting upon petitions, etc., and granting favors and dispensations under certain conditions and limitations. See *datary*<sup>1</sup>.

For riches, besides the temporal dominions, he [Plus V.] hath in all the countries before-named the *datary* or dispatching of Bulls. Howell, *Letters*, I. l. 38.

**date**<sup>1</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, *F. date* = *Sp. Pg. It. data*, < ML. *data*, *f.*, also *datum*, neut. (> D. G. Dan. Sw. *datum*), date, note of time and place, so called from L. *datum*, given, the first word of the customary note in letters or documents giving the place and time of writing or issue, as *datum Roma*, given at Rome (on such a day); fem. or neut. of L. *datus*, given (< Gr. *dokein*, pp. of *dare* = Gr. *dokein*, 2d aor. *dokein* [*dokein*, I give] = O Bulg. *dati* = Slov. Serv. *dati* = Pol. *dat* = Russ. *dati*, *dati* = Lith. *dati* = Lett. *dāt* = Skt. *√ dā*, give [*dādāmi*, I give]. From L. *dare*, pp. *datus*, come also *E. date*<sup>2</sup>, *datum*, *dado*, and *date*<sup>3</sup> (doublets of *date*<sup>1</sup>), *datary*, *datation*, *datives*, and from the same root (from L. *donare*) *donate*, *donative*, *condone*, etc.] 1. That part of a writing or an inscription which purports to specify the time when, and usually the place where, it was executed. A full date includes the place, day, month, and year; but in some cases the date may consist of only one or two of these particulars, as the year on a coin. In letters the date is inserted to indicate the time when they are written or sent. In deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, to indicate the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect on the rights of the parties; but the written date does not exclude evidence of the real time of execution or delivery, and consequent taking effect. In documents the date is usually placed at the end, but may be at the beginning, as it is now generally in letters.

This Deed may bear an elder *Date* than what you have obtain'd from your Lady. Congreve, *Way of the World*, v. 12.

2. The time, with more or less particularity, when some event has happened or is to happen: as, the *date* of a battle; the *dates* of birth and death on a monument; the *date* of Easter varies from year to year, or is variable. — 3. Point or period of time in general: as, at that early *date*. — 4. A season or allotted period of time.

Then ever shall, while *dates* of times remain,  
The heavens thy soul, the earth thy fame contain. Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

Your *Date* of Deliberation, Madam, is expired. Congreve, *Way of the World*, v. 10.

When your *date* is over,  
Peacefully ye fade. R. T. Cook, *Daisies*.

5. Age; number of years.

Doubled her own, for want of playmates, he . . .  
Had lost his ball, and flown his kite, and roll'd  
His hoop to pleasure Edith. Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

6. Duration; continuance.

Agas of endless *date*. Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 549  
We say that Learning's endless, and blame Fate  
For not allowing Life a longer *Date*. Cowley, *Death of Sir Henry Wootton*.

7. End; conclusion. [Rare.]

"Why stands ye yel?" he sayde to thos,  
No knowe ge of this day no *date*?  
Alberic's Poems (R. E. T. S.), i. 515

Yet hath the longest day his *date*.  
Turning of a Shrove (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185)

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*.  
Pope, *R. of the L.*, III. 171.

8. A day-book, journal, or diary. *Minshaw*. — *Date* certainly, in French law, the date fixed when the instrument has been subjected to the formality of registration, after which the parties to the deed cannot by mutual consent change the date. — Down to *date*, up to *date*, to the present time.

So of Solomon in reference to Bahobam, and of every father in reference to every son, up to *date*. W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 128.

Out of *date*, no longer in use or in vogue; obsolete; out of season; old-fashioned.

In Parliament his [Burke's] eloquence was out of *date*. A young generation, which knew him not, had filled the House. Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

No flower girls in the market,  
For flowers are out of *date*. R. H. Stoddard, *Persian Songs*.

To bear *date*. See *bear*<sup>1</sup>. — To make *dates*, to make appointments. (a) For the performance of a theatrical company. (b) For secret meetings, especially for an immoral purpose; make assignments.

**date**<sup>2</sup> (dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dated*, ppr. *dating*. [= *F. dater* = *Sp. Pg. datar* = *It. datare*, < ML. *datare*, note the date, < *data*, *datum*, date: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] 1. To mark with a date, as a letter or other writing. See *date*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, 1.

They say that women and music should never be *dated*. Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, III.

A letter was received from him . . . *dated* at a small Dutch village on the banks of the Hudson. Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 22.

2. To note or fix the time of, as of an event or transaction; assign a date or time of occurrence to: as, to *date* an event in ancient history.

I *date* from this era the corrupt method of education among us. Swift, *Modern Education*.

3. To have a date: as, the letter *dates* from Rome. See I., 1.—2. To have beginning; derive origin.

The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms. E. Everett.

3. To use a date in reckoning; reckon from some point in time.

We . . . *date* from the late era of about six thousand years. Bentley.

**date**<sup>3</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

Hys fadres sepulture for to prouyde;  
Entered in Abbey of the Monte-serrat,  
That place augmented passingly that *dat*,  
And rendit gretly to the house encreace. Rom. of Parthenay (R. E. T. S.), i. 2222.

**date**<sup>4</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>5</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>6</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>7</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>8</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>9</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>10</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>11</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>12</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>13</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>14</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>15</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>16</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>17</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>18</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>19</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>20</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>21</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.

**date**<sup>22</sup> (dāt), *n.* [*ME. date*, < *OF. date*, also *dati*, < *Lat. data*, *f.*, = *It. dato*, *m.*, < L. *datum* (< Gr. *dokein*, neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, and *datum*, of which *date*<sup>3</sup> is a doublet.) A grant; concession; gift.



Spotted Dasyure (*Dasyurus maculatus*).

atory carnivorous quadrupeds of other countries, such as cats and mustelids and viverrines. There are several species. The dental formula is: 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 4 molars in each half jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical, 1; dorsal, 12; lumbar, 6; sacral, 2; caudal, 12 or more. The fore feet are 5-toed, but the hallux is absent from the hind feet.

**dat**, *n.* An abbreviation of *dates*.

**data**, *n.* Plural of *datum*.

**datable** (dā'tā-bl), *a.* [*date*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being dated. Also spelled *dateable*.

The earliest datable coins are from Sicily, the varying fortunes of the Sicilian wars making possible certain chronological inferences. Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I. 228.

**dateler** (dā'tā-lēr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dateller*: see *dayteller*.] Same as *dayteller*.

**datary**<sup>1</sup> (dā'tā-ri), *n.*; *pl. dataries* (-rīs). [= *F. daterie* = *Sp. Pg. It. dataria*, < ML. *dataria*, the office or business of a datary, prop. fem. of adj. *datarius*: see *datary*<sup>2</sup>.]

**date-mark** (dāt'mārk), *n.* A special mark stamped on an article of gold or silver to indicate the year of manufacture. Thus, in the London Goldsmiths' Company, during the twenty years from 1866 to 1875 this mark was a letter of the alphabet in small Old English character, for the next twenty years, beginning in 1876 and ending in 1895, Roman capitals were adopted.

**date-palm** (dāt'pām'), *n.* The common name of *Phoenix dactylifera*, the palm-tree of Scripture; also called *date-tree*. Next to the coconut tree, the date is unquestionably the most interesting and useful of the palm tribe. As with the coconut tree, nearly every part is applied to some useful purpose, and the fruit not only affords the principal food of the inhabitants of various countries, but is a source of a large part of their traffic. It is cultivated in immense numbers all over the north-eastern part of Africa as well as in south-western Asia, and is found throughout southern Europe, though rarely productive there. Its stem shoots up to the height of from 60 to 80 feet with out-branching divisions, and is of nearly the same thick-ness throughout its length. From the summit it throws out a magnificent crown of large feathery-shaped leaves, and a number of spadices, each of which in the female plant bears a bunch of from 120 to 200 dates, each bunch weighing from 20 to 35 pounds. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried. The best dates of commerce are obtained from the coasts of the Persian gulf, where the tree is cultivated with great care, and where over 100 varieties are known. The date-palm was probably originally derived from the wild date-palm, *P. sylvestris*, which is found throughout India, and is planted very extensively in Bengal, chiefly for the production of toddy and sugar. See *Phoenix*.



Date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*)

**date-plum** (dāt'plūm), *n.* A name for the edible fruit of several species of the genus *Diospyros*, and also for the trees. See *Diospyros*.

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**dater** (dāt'tēr), *n.* 1. One who dates.—2. A datary. See *datary*.

**Datary** [F.] *a dater* of writings, and (more particularly) the dater or despatcher of the Pope's bulls. *Colgrave*.

**date-shell** (dāt'shel), *n.* [*date* + *shell*.] A mussel-shell of the stone-boring genus *Lithodomus* (or *Lithophagus*), of the family *Mytilidae*,



Date-shell (*Lithodomus lithophagus*)

as the Mediterranean *L. dactylus*, abounding in the subaqueous columns of the temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli, near Naples: so called from its shape or appearance. See *Lithodomus*.

**date-sugar** (dāt'shūg'ār), *n.* Sugar produced from the sap of the date-palm, and from some other species of the same genus.

**date-tree** (dāt'trē), *n.* The date-palm.

The date-trees of El-Medinah merit their celebrity. Their stately columnar stems here seem higher than in other lands, and their lower fronds are allowed to tremble in the breeze without mutilation.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 265.

**date-wine** (dāt'wīn), *n.* The fermented sap of the date-palm.

**datolite** (dath'ō-līt), *n.* See *datolite*.  
**datōn** (dā'shōn), *n.* [*L. dato(n)*, *dare*, pp. *datus*, give: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, *date*<sup>2</sup>.] In civil law, the act of giving: as, the *datōn* of an office: distinguished from *donation* or *gift* in that it does not imply beneficence or liberality in the giver.

**da trarsi** (dā trā'si), [*It.* to be drawn out: *da*, < *L. de*, of (to); *trarsi*, < *F. tirer*, draw; *si*, < *L. se*, refl. pron., itself, themselves: see *tear*<sup>1</sup> and *se*.] In music, when following the name of instruments, a term denoting that they are furnished with slides: as, *trombi da trarsi*, corni da trarsi, trumpets or horns with slides.

**Datiscia** (dā-tis'kī), *n.* [NL.] A genus of exogenous herbs, type of the order *Dalmanaceae*. It includes two species, one of which is found in southern California, and the other, *D. canabina*, an herbaceous dioecious perennial, is a native of the southern parts of

Europe, where it is used as a substitute for Persian bark, as a yellow dye, and in the manufacture of cordage.

**Datiscoaceae** (dat-is-kā'sē-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Datura* + *-aceae*.] A small natural order of plants, with apetalous flowers, but having closer affinities with the *Cucurbitaceae* and *Begoniaceae* than with any of the apetalous orders, and united by Baillon with the *Saxifragaceae*. There are only three genera, of which *Datura* is the best-known.

**datiscin** (dā-tis'in), *n.* [*Datisca* + *-in*.] A substance (C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>19</sub>) having the appearance of grape-sugar, first extracted by Braconnot from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina*. It has been used as a yellow dye.

**datist** (dā-tis't), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the vowels of the word, *a i i*. The letter *s* after the second vowel shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by the simple conversion of the minor, and the initial *d* shows that the resulting mood is *darii*. The following is an example of a syllogism in *datist*: All men irrationally prejudiced have weak minds; but some men irrationally prejudiced are learned, hence, some learned men have weak minds.

**dativ** (dā'tiv), *a. and n.* [= *F. datif* = *Pr. datiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. dativo* = *D. datif* = *G. Dan. Sw. dativ*, < *L. datus*, of or belonging to giving (in lit. sense, apart from grammar, first in *L.L.*); *census daturus* (tr. *Gr. πρὸς δότην*), or simply *daturus*, the *dativ* case; < *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, *date*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. *a. i.* In gram., noting one of the cases of nouns and pronouns and adjectives in Indo-European languages, and in some others, used most commonly to denote the indirect or remoter object of the action of a verb, that to or for which anything is done. This case is found in all the ancient languages of our family, and is widely preserved even among the later. Though nowhere distinguished in form from the accusative or objective in modern English, it is really present in such expressions as, give *him* his due, show *this man* the way, and *him, whom*, them, and (in part) *her* are historically *datives*, retaining a *dativ* termination. The precise value of the original Indo-European *dativ* is a matter of doubt and dispute. Abbreviated *dat*.

2. In law: (a) Noting that which may be given or disposed of at pleasure; being in one's gift. (b) Removable, in distinction from *perpetual*. said of an officer. (c) Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, in distinction from what is given by law or by a testator: as, an executor *dativ* in Scots law (equivalent to an administrator).—*Decree dativ*, executor *dativ*. See *decree*, *executor*.

II. *n.* The *dativ* case. See I., 1.—*Ethical dativ*. See *ethical*.

**datively** (dā'tiv-ē), *adv.* In the manner of the *dativ* case; as a *dativ*.

The pronoun of the first or second person, used *datively*.  
*The Century*, XXXII, 896

**datolite** (dat'ō-līt), *n.* [So called from its tendency to divide into granular portions; < *Gr. δατολίτης*, divide, + *λίθος*, stone.] A borosilicate of calcium, occurring most commonly in brilliant glassy crystals, which are colorless or of a pale-green tint, white, grayish, or red; also in a white, opaque, massive form, looking like porcelain, and in radiated columnar form with botryoidal surface (the variety *botryolite*). It is found in Norway, the Tyrol, and Italy, and in fine crystals in New Jersey, Connecticut, and the Lake Superior mining-region. Baytownite is a pseudomorph of chalcocite after datolite. Also *datholite*, *humboldtite*.

**dattock** (dat'ōk), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree of western Africa, *Detarium Senegalense*. It is hard and dense, and resembles mahogany in color.

**datum** (dā'tum), *n.*; pl. *data* (-tā). [*L. datum*, a gift, present, *ML.* also an allowance, concession, tribute (also in fem. *data*), prop. neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*<sup>1</sup>, *date*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A fact given; originally, one of the quantities stated, or one of the geometrical figures supposed constructed, in a mathematical problem, and from which the required magnitude or figure is to be determined. But Euclid uses the corresponding Greek term (*δοθέν*) in a second sense, as meaning any magnitude or figure which we know how to determine. 2. A fact either indubitably known or treated as such for the purposes of a particular discussion; a premise.—3. A position of reference, by which other positions are defined.

As a general datum, in philosophical chronology, Cumberland came about a century after Bacon, and about ninety years before Adam Smith.  
*Biographical Memoirs*, XLIII, 228.

**Data** of consciousness, the original convictions of the mind; propositions that must be believed but cannot be proved.

Many philosophers have attempted to establish on the principles of common sense propositions which are not original data of consciousness; while the original data of consciousness, from which their propositions were derived, and to which they owed their whole necessity and truth—these data the same philosophers were (strange to say) not disposed to admit.  
*Sir W. Hamilton*.

**Datum-line**, in *engine*, and *surveying*, the base-line of a section, from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, etc.

**datum-plane** (dā'tum-plān), *n.* In *oraniom.*, a given horizontal plane from which measurements of skulls proceed, or to which the dimensions of skulls are referred.

The horizontal datum-plane adopted by German cran-  
iologists.  
*Science*, V, 422.

**Datura** (dā-tū'rā), *n.* [NL., < Hind. *dhatūrā*, a plant (*Datura fastuosa*).] A genus of solana-



Thorn apple (*Datura stramonium*), with cross-section of seed-vessel.

ceous plants, with angular-toothed leaves, large funnel-shaped flowers, and prickly, globular, 4-valved pods. There are several species, all of them possessing poisonous properties and a disagreeable odor. *D. stramonium* is the thorn-apple, all parts of which have strong narcotic properties. It is sometimes employed as a remedy for neuralgia, convulsions, etc., and the leaves and root are smoked for asthma. The plant is supposed to be a native of western Asia, but is now found as a weed of cultivation in almost all the temperate and warmer regions of the globe. In some parts of the United States it is called the *jimson* (which see). *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel* of India possess qualities similar to *D. stramonium*. *D. arborea*, also known as *Brugmansia suaveolens*, a native of South America, is a shrubby plant with very large fragrant white blossoms, and is sometimes found in greenhouses.

**daturine** (dā-tū'rīn), *n.* [*Datura* + *-ine*.] A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple. See *Datura*. Same as *atropin*.

**daub** (dāb), *v. t.* [Also formerly *dawb*, < ME. *dauben*, *dawben*, < OF. *dauber*, whiten, whitewash, also, in deflected senses, furnish, also (with var. *dober*) beat, swing, plaster, < L. *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parge, *LL.* also purify (see *dealbate*), < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white; cf. *daub* = *alb*, < *L. alba*. The resemblance to Celtic forms seems to be accidental: *W. dwb* = *Ir. dob* = Gael. *dob*, plaster; *W. dwbio* = *Ir. dobam* = Gael. *\*dob*, v., plaster. Cf. *adob*.] 1. To smear with soft adhesive matter; plaster; cover or coat with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch.  
*Ex* ii, 3

As will I break down the wall that ye have *daubed* with untempered mortar.  
*Isaiah* xlii, 14.

2. To soil; defile; besmear.

Multitudes of horses and other cattle that are always *daubing* the streets.  
*B. Mandeville*, *Fable of the Bees*, Pref.

He's honest, though *daubed* with the dust of the mill.  
*A. Cunningham*, *The Miller*.

Hence—3. To paint ignorantly, coarsely, or badly.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright colours, the vulgar admire it.  
*Watts*.

4. To give a specious appearance to; patch up; disguise; conceal.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with show of virtue.  
*Shak.*, *Rich.* III, iii, 5.

Faith is necessary to the susception of baptism; and themselves confess it, by striving to find out new kinds of faith to *daub* the matter up.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II, 394.

She is all Truth, and hates the lying, masking, *daubing* World, as I do.  
*Wycherley*, *Plain Dealer*, I, 1.

5. To dress or adorn without taste; deck vulgarly or ostentatiously; load as with finery.

Yet since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance than *daubed* with cost.  
*Bacon*, *Essays*.

Let him be *daub'd* with lace.  
*Dryden*, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*.

**daub** (dāb), *n.* [*daub*, *v.*] 1. A cheap kind of mortar; plaster made of mud.

A square house of wattle and *daub*.  
*D. Livingston*, *Missionary Travels* (ed. 1838), p. 408.

2. A viscous, adhesive application; a smear.—3. A daubing or smearing stroke. [*Scottish*.]

Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a *daub* with a dishcloth before.  
*Scottish proverb*.

4. A coarse, inartistic painting.

Did you stop in to take a look at the grand picture on your way back?—The a melancholy daub, my lord!  
Burns, *Tristram Shandy*, III. 12.

**Daubentonia** (dā-ben-tō-nī-ā), n. [NL., named after the distinguished French naturalist L. J. Daubenton (1716–1800), noted as a collaborator of Buffon.] The proper name of the genus more commonly called *Chromys* (which see), containing the eye-eye, *D. madagascariensis*, and having priority over the others. See out under eye-eye.

**Daubentoniidae** (dā-ben-tō-nī-i-dā), n. pl. [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-idae*.] A family of prosimians, typified by the genus *Daubentonia*; generally called *Chromyidae* (which see).

**Daubentonioides** (dā-ben-tō-nī-oi-dā), n. pl. [NL., < *Daubentonia* + *-oides*.] A superfamily of lemuroids or prosimians, distinguished by the gliriform incisors and want of canines in the adult; the *Daubentoniidae* considered as a suborder. *Gill*, 1872.

**dauber** (dā-bēr), n. One who or that which daubs. Specifically—(a) One who builds walls with clay or mud mixed with straw.

I am a younger brother, . . . of mean parentage, a dirt dauber's son; am I therefore to be blamed?  
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 230.

(b) A coarse, ignorant painter.

But how should any sign-post dauber know  
The worth of Tiddon or of Angelo?  
Dryden, *Epistle IV.*, To Mr. Lee.

(c) A low and gross flatterer. (d) A copperplate-printer's pad, consisting of rags firmly tied together and covered over with a piece of canvas, for inking plates. (e) A mud-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in building its nest. (f) The brush used to spread blacking upon shoes, as distinguished from the polisher, or brush used for polishing; they are sometimes combined in one.

**daubery** (dā-bēr-i), n. [Also formerly *daubry*, *daubry*; < *daub* + *-ery*.] 1. A daubing.—2t. A crudely artful device.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such daubery as this is.  
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, IV. 2.

**daubing** (dā-bing), n. [Verbal n. of *daub*, v.] 1. Something which is applied by daubing, especially plaster or mortar; specifically, in recent use, a rough coat of mortar applied to a wall to give it the appearance of stone. See *chinking*, 1.

Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the daubing wherewith ye have daubed it?  
Ezek. xiii. 12.

2. The process of forming walls by means of hardened earth: extensively employed in the sixteenth century.—3. A mixture of tallow and oil used to soften leather and render it more or less water-proof.—4. Coarse, inartistic painting.

She is still most splendidly, gallantly ugly, and looks like an ill Piece of Daubing in a rich Frame.  
Wycherley, *Plain Dealer*, II. 1.

5. Gross flattery. *Bp. Burnet*.

My Lord, if you examine it over again, it is far from being a gross piece of daubing, as some dedications are.  
Burns, *Tristram Shandy*, I. 9.

**daubreilite** (dā-brē-īlīt), n. [See *daubreite*.] Native chromium sesquisulphid, a rare mineral known to occur only in certain meteoric irons. It has a black color, metallic luster, and is associated with troilite.

**daubreite** (dā-brē-īt), n. [After the French mineralogist G. A. Daubrée (born 1814).] Native bismuth oxichlorid, occurring in compact or earthy masses of a yellowish color in Chili.

**daubry**, n. An obsolete form of *daubery*.

**dauby** (dā-bī), a. [*< daub* + *-y*.] 1. Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.

And therefore not vain th' industrious kind  
With dauby wax and flow'r the chimks have lin'd.  
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, IV. 54.

2. Made by daubing; appearing like a daub: as, a dauby picture.

**Daucus** (dā-kus), n. [NL., < L. *daucus*, *daucum*, < Gr. *daikon*, also, neut. *daucos*, a plant of the carrot kind, growing in Crete. See *daube*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, roughly hispid, with finely divided leaves and small ovate or oblong fruit covered with barbed prickles. There are about 30 species belonging to the northern temperate regions of the old world, and one indigenous in America. The only important species is the cultivated carrot, *D. Carota*, which is also widely naturalized as a noxious weed. See *carrot*. See out in next column.

**daud** (dād), v. t. [Sc., a var. of *daed*.] To knock or thump; pelt with something soft and heavy.

He'll clap a shangan on her tail,  
And set the hairs to daud her  
Wi' dirt this day.  
Burns, *The Ordination*.



Carrot (*Daucus Carota*). a, flowering branch; b, fruit.

**daud** (dād), n. [Sc.; a var. of *daed*.] A large piece, as of bread, cheese, etc. Also spelled *daed*.

An' choose an' bread, frae women's laps,  
Was dealt about in hunches  
An' dauds that day. Burns, *Holy Fair*.

**daugh** (dāh), n. [Sc., = E. *dough*, q. v.] In coal-mining, under-clay, or the soft material which is removed in holing.

**daugh** (dāh), n. [Sc., contr. of earlier *daw-ach*, *davoch*, *davach*, said to be < Gael. *dawh*, pl. *dawh*, ox, + *achadh* (not \*ach), a field.] An old Scotch division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. It occasionally forms and enters into the names of farms in Scotland; as, the Great and Little Daugh of Ruthven; Edin-daugh. Also written *daesoch*.

**daughter** (dā-ter, formerly sometimes dā-ter), n. [Early mod. E. also *daughter*; < ME. *dough-ter*, *dough-ter*, *dough-ter*, *dough-ter*, etc., < AS. *dohter*, pl. *dohter*, *dohter*, *dohter*, = OS. *dohter* = OFries. *dochter* = OD. *dochter* = MLG. *dochter* = OHG. *tochter*, MHG. *tochter*, G. *tochter* = Icel. *dóttir* = OSw. *dóttir*, *dóttir*, Sw. *dotter* = Dan. *datter* = Gr. *θύγάτηρ* (not in L., where *thia*, daughter, fem. of *thios*, son: see *thial*) = OBulg. *děshiti* (gen. *děshitro*), Bulg. *děshitrya* = Serv. *šćć, kć, der* = Bohem. *dcí, dcra* = Pol. *córa* = Little Russ. *dochka* = Russ. *dócheri*, *doch* = Lith. *duktė* = Ir. *dear*, etc., = Skt. *dúhitar* = Zend *dughadar*, daughter. Ulterior origin unknown; appar. 'milkier,' or 'suckler.' < √ *dugh*, Skt. √ *duh*, milk.] 1. A female child, considered with reference to her parents.

The first time at the looking-glass  
The mother sets her daughter,  
The image strikes the smiling lass  
With self-love ever after.  
Gay, *Beggar's Opera*.

2. A female descendant, in any degree.

Ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham,  
... be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?  
Luke xiii. 16.

3. A woman viewed as standing in an analogous relationship, as to the parents of her husband (daughter-in-law), to her native country, the church, a guardian or elderly adviser, etc.

Dinah . . . went out to see the daughters of the land.  
Gen. xxiv. 1.

And Naomi said unto her two daughters-in-law, . . .  
Turn again, my daughters.  
Ruth I. 8, 11.  
But Jesus turned him about, and when he saw her, he said, *Daughter*, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole.  
Mat. ix. 22.

Jud. Are you at leisure, holy father, now;  
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?  
Fri. My leisure serves me, pensive daughter, now.  
Shak., *R. and J.*, IV. 1.

4. Anything (regarded as of the feminine gender) considered with respect to its source, origin, or function: as, the Romance tongues are the daughters of the Latin language.

Stern daughter of the Voice of God,  
O Duty! if that name thou love.  
Wordsworth, *Duty*.

In this country, at this time, other interests than religion and patriotism are predominant, and the arts, the daughters of enthusiasm, do not flourish. Emerson, *Art*.  
Duke of Exeter's daughter. See *brave*, 12.—Eve's daughter, woman.—Savenger's daughter. See *savenger*.

**daughter-cell** (dā-ter-sel), n. See *cell*.

**daughter-in-law** (dā-ter-in-lā'), n. A son's wife: correlative to *mother-in-law* and *father-in-law*.

I am come to set . . . the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law.  
Mat. x. 35.

**daughterless** (dā-ter-less), a. [*< ME. daughter-les*; < *daughter* + *-less*.] Without daughters.

Ye shall for me be daughterless  
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, III. 305.

**daughterliness** (dā-ter-li-ness), n. Conduct becoming a daughter; dutifulness. *Ibr. H. More*.  
**daughterling** (dā-ter-ling), n. [*< daughter* + *dim. -ling*.] A little daughter. [Rare.]

What am I to do with this daughter or daughterling of mine? She neither grows in wisdom nor in stature.  
Charlotte, *Bronie*, *Villette*, xxv.

**daughterly** (dā-ter-li), a. [*< daughter* + *-ly*.] Becoming a daughter; filial; dutiful.

For Christian charity, and natural love, & yours very daughterly dealing . . . both hynde me and straine me thereto.  
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1448.

**dauk**, n. See *dak*.

**dauke** (dāk), n. [*< L. daucum*, *daucum*, *daucus*, < Gr. *daikon*, a parsnip or carrot: see *Daucus*.] The wild variety of the common carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

**daunkin**, n. See *dawkin*.

**Daulias** (dā-li-as), n. [NL., < Gr. *δαυλίς*, epithet of Philomela, in Greek legend, who was changed into a nightingale, lit. a woman of *δαυλίς*, L. *Daulis*, a city of Phocis.] A genus of birds which contains only the two kinds of nightingales, *D. philomela* and *D. lusciniæ*. See *nightingale*.

**daunt**, n. An obsolete form of *dan*.<sup>1</sup>

**daunder** (dān-der), v. t. [Sc.] See *dander*.<sup>1</sup>

**daundering** (dān-der-ing), p. a. [Sc.] See *dander*.

**dauner** (dā-nēr), v. t. [Sc.] See *dander*.<sup>1</sup>

**daunering** (dā-nēr-ing), p. a. [Sc.] See *dander*.

**daunt** (dānt or dānt), v. t. [E. dial. also *daunt* (and *dauntion*, *danton*, q. v.); < ME. *dauntion*, *dauntion*, < OF. *danter*, *danter*, *danter*, *danter*, *danter* = L. *domitare*, *daunt*, subdue, tame, < L. *domitare*, tame, freq. of *domare*, pp. *domitus*, tame, = E. tame: see *tame*, c.] 1t. To tame.

In-to Burro he sougte and thorw his sotil wittes  
Daunted a dowse (dove) and day and nyghte hir feede.  
Piers Plowman (Bv), x. 288.

2t. To subdue; conquer; overcome.

Eldre daunteth daunger atte laste.  
Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 289.

3. To subdue the courage of; cause to quail; check by fear of danger; intimidate; discourage.

The Nightingale, whose happy noble hart  
No dale can daunt, nor fearful force affright.  
Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 68.

What daunts thee now?—what shakes thee so?  
Whittier, *My Soul and I*.

4. To cast down through fear or apprehension; cow down.

Rest on my word, and let not discontent  
Daunt all your hopes.  
Shak., *Tit. And.*, I. 2.

I find not anything therein able to daunt the courage of a man, much less a well resolved Christian.  
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, I. 28.

**daunt**, n. [ME. *daunt*; from the verb.] A fright; a check.

Till the crosses dunt [dint] saf him a daunt.  
Holy Rood (R. E. T. E.), p. 148.

**daunter** (dān- or dān-ter), n. One who daunts.

**dauntiness** (dān- or dān-ting-ness), n. The quality of being terrifying.

As one who well knew . . . how the first events are those which incense a dauntlessness or daring, [Scapala] employed all means to make his expeditions bold, and his executions cruel.  
Daniel, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 4.

**dauntless** (dānt- or dānt-less), a. [*< daunt* + *-less*.] Incapable of being daunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.

The dauntless spirit of resolution.  
Shak., *K. John*, v. 1.  
Dauntless he rose and to the fight returned.  
Dryden, *Æneid*.

If yet some desperate action rests behind,  
That asks high conduct and a dauntless mind.  
Dryden, *Ajax and Ulysses*, I. 582.

She visited every part of the works in person, cheering her defenders by her presence and dauntless resolution.  
Peverett, *Ferd. and Is.*, I. 2.

**dauntlessly** (dānt- or dānt-less-ly), adv. In a bold, fearless manner.

**dauntlessness** (dānt- or dānt-less-ness), n. Fearlessness; intrepidity.



**daunt** (dā'n-tŭn), *v. t.* [Sc., also dial. *daunt*; an extension of *daunt*, *q. v.*] 1. To daunt; intimidate; subdue.

To daunt rebels and conspirators against him.

*Pittsford, Chron.* of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To dare; seek to daunt.

It's for the like o' them, an' maybe no even see muckle worth, folk dauntin' God to his face and burn in muckle hell.

*R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.*

3. To break in or tame (a horse).

A tame and daunted horse. *Quon. Attack*, xiv. § 11.

**dauphin** (dā'fīn), *n.* [Formerly *dauphin* and *dolphin*; < OF. *dauphin*, *dauphin*, later *dauphin*, mod. F. *dauphin* = Fr. *daifin*; orig. the surname of the lords of the province hence called *Dauphiné*, Dauphiny, who bore on their crest three dolphins, in allusion to the origin of their name, < OF. *\*dauphin*, *dauphin*, *dauphin*, F. *dauphin* (E. *dolphin*). Pr. *daifin*, < L. *dolphinus*, a dolphin; hence ML. *Dolphinus*, *dauphin*; see *dolphin*, *dolphin*.] The distinctive title (originally Dauphin of Viennois) of the eldest son of the king of France, from 1349 till the revolution of 1830. When the reigning king had no son or lineal male descendant, the title was in abeyance, as no other heir to the throne could hold it. The title had been borne since the eleventh or twelfth century by the counts of Viennois as lords of the domain hence called *Dauphiné* (the Dauphinat, or Dauphiny), the last of whom ceded his lordship to the king, on condition that the title should be always maintained. The lords of Auvergne also used the title *dauphin*.

The dauphin Charles is crowned king in Rheims.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., l. 1.

The Dolphin was expected at the masquerade.

*Coryat, Crudities*, l. 45.

**dauphine** (dā'fēn), *n.* [F., fem. of *dauphin*.]

The wife of a dauphin.

**dauphiness** (dā'fīn-ēs), *n.* [< *dauphin* + *-ess*.] Same as *dauphine*.

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the dauphiness, at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. *Burke, Rev.* in France.

**daw** (dār), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *dare*.

**daw**, *v. t.* See *daw*.

**daww** (dā), *n.* [South African D. form of the native name.] The native name of Burchell's zebra, *Equus burchelli*, a very beautiful animal,



Daww (*Equus burchelli*)

resembling the quagga in some respects, but having the coloring of a zebra. Also called *bonte-quagga*.

**Davallia** (da-val'i-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Edmond Davall, a Swiss botanist.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having scaly creeping rhizomes, whence the name hare's-foot fern applied to *D. Canariensis*. The fronds are sometimes pinnate, but more frequently pinnately compound, being elegantly cut into numerous small divisions. The sori are borne close to the margin. The indusium which covers each is attached by its base to the end of a vein, and is free at the opposite side. The number of species slightly exceeds 100, and they are most numerous in the tropics of the old world. Some of the species are among the most elegant ferns in cultivation.

**davenport** (dā-v'n-pōrt), *n.* [Also *devoport*; from the surname *Davenport*; compare *Devoport*, since 1824 the name of a town in England.] A kind of small writing-desk.

**David**, *n.* An obsolete form of *dave*.

**Davidic**, **Davidical** (dā-vid'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *David* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from David, king of Israel.

We cannot well stop short of the admission that the Psalter must contain *Davidic* psalms, some of which at least may be identified by judicious criticism.

*Bryce, Brit.*, VI. 341.

**Davidist** (dā-vid-ist), *n.* [< *David* (see *dava*) + *-ist*.] 1. One of the followers of David of Dinant in Belgium (hence called *Dinant*), who taught extreme pantheistic doctrines. His treatise "Quaterni" was burned by a synod at Paris in 1208, and the sect was stamped out by persecution.

2. One of a fanatical sect which existed for more than a century after the death in 1556 of its founder, a Dutch Anabaptist, David George, or Joris. His followers were also called *Davidians*, *David-Georgians*, and *Familists*. See *Familist*.

**Davidsonite** (dā-vid-sŭn-īt), *n.* [From the discoverer, Dr. Davidson.] A variety of beryl discovered in the granite quarry of Rubialaw, near Aberdeen, Scotland. See *beryl*.

**David's-root** (dā-vids-rōt), *n.* The cabineeroot.

**David's staff**. See *staff*.

**davie** (dā'vī), *n.* Same as *davit*.

**davit** (dā'vīt), *n.* [Also *davit*, and formerly *david* ("the David's end," Capt. John Smith, Treat. on Eng. Sea Terms, 1626). Cf. F. *davier*, forceps, a cramp-iron, *davit*; supposed by Littré to stand for *\*davit*, a dim. of *David*, it being customary to give proper names to implements (e. g., E. *betty*, *billy*, *jack*, etc.).] *Naut.*, one of a pair of projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting a boat, by means of sheaves and pulleys. They are set so as to admit of being shipped and unshipped at pleasure, and commonly turn on their axes, so that the boat can be swung in on deck, or vice versa.

**davie** (dā'vīt), *n.* [After the English chemist Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829).] A sulphate of aluminium found in a warm spring near Bogotá in the United States of Colombia. It occurs massive, is of a fine fibrous structure, white color and silky luster, and is very soluble. **davreuxite** (da-vrē'sīt), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist Charles Davreux.] A silicate of aluminium occurring in fibrous crystalline aggregates resembling asbestos.

**davy** (dā'vī), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-vīs). [After Sir H. Davy.] The safety-lamp invented for the protection of coal-miners by Sir H. Davy. It consists of a metallic cistern for the oil, and a cylinder of wire gauze about 1½ inches in diameter and 9 inches in height. Fire cannot be communicated through the gauze to gas outside the cylinder.

**davy** (dā'vī), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-vīs). [A corruption of *affidavit*.] An affidavit. [Slang.]

**Davy Jones** (dā-vid-jōnz), [A humorous name, at the origin of which many guesses have been made.] *Naut.*, the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

This same Davy Jones, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep, and is seen in various shapes warning the devoted wretch of death and woe. *Smollett*.

**Davy Jones's locker**, the ocean; specifically, the ocean regarded as the grave of all who perish at sea.

**Davy lamp**, **Davy's lamp**. See *davy*.

**davyne** (dā'vin), *n.* [Better *davine*, < NL. *davina*.] A Vesuvian mineral related to cancrinite; in part, perhaps, identical with microsomite.

**davyum** (dā-vid-ūm), *n.* [NL., better *davium*; so called after Sir H. Davy; see *davite*.] A metal of the platinum group, whose discovery was announced in 1877 by Kern of St. Petersburg. He found it associated with the metals rhodium and iridium in some platinum ores, and described it as a hard silvery metal, slightly ductile, extremely infusible, and having a density of 9.886 at 25° C. Its existence as an element has not been established.

**daw** (dā), *v. t.* [ME. *dawen*, *dagen* (also *daien*, *dagen*: see *daw*, *v.*) = AS. *dagian* (= D. *dagen* = MLG. *LG. dagen* = G. *tagen* = Icel. *daga* = Sw. *dagne* = Dan. *dages*), become day, < *dag*, day: see *daw*, and cf. *dawn*.] To become day; dawn.

Tyl the day daweds these damselas dawnsede, That men rang to the resurrection; and with that ich awaked. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 471.

The cock doth crow, the day doth daw. *The Wife of Usher's Well* (Child's Ballads, l. 216).

**daw** (dā), *n.* [ME. *dawe* = OHG. *tāha*, MHG. *tāhe*, with dim. *tāhele*, *tāle*, *tāle*, also *nū*, *tole*, *dole*, G. *dohle*, a daw; cf. ML. *tsoula*, It. *tsocola*, a daw, from MHG. The same word appears as the second element of *caddow*, *q. v.*] 1. A jack-daw. See *dawcock*.

The windy clamour of the daws. *Tennyson, Geraint*.

2. A foolish, empty fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

At thi tabull neither crabs ne claw, Than men wylle say thow arte a daw. *Robertson* (R. E. T. S.), p. 22.

To hear the prattling of any such Jack Straw, For when hee hath all done, I compe him but a very daw. *R. Brome, Damon and Pythias*.

3. A sluggard; a slattern. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I will not be any daw, I wyl not sleep.

*Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 452.

But I see that but (without) spinning I'll never be brow, But see by the name of a dlop or a da. *A. Rose, Helenore*, p. 125.

**daw** (dā), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial.; a var. of *daw*, *do*, *q. v.*] I. *intrans.* To thrive; prosper; recover health or spirits.

II. *trans.* To cause to recover one's spirits; hearten; encourage; cheer.

Tyll with good rappe

And hery clappes

He dawds him up again.

*Sir T. More, Four Things*.

Daw thou her up, and I will fetch thee forth Potions of comfort, to repress her pain. *Greene, James IV.*, v.

**daw** (dā), *v. t.* [See *adaw*.] To daunt; frighten. She thought to daw her now as she had done of old. *Romans and Juliet*, Malone's Suppl. to Shak., l. 223.

**dawb**, *v. and n.* See *dawb*.

**dawcock** (dā'kok), *n.* A male daw; a jack-daw; hence, figuratively, an empty, chattering fellow. The doanel dawcock comes dropping among the doctors. *Walsley, Dict.*, p. 558.

**dawd**, *n.* See *dawd*.

**dawdle** (dā'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dawdled*, pp. *dawdling*. [A colloq. word, appar. a var. of *daddie*.] I. *intrans.* To idle; waste time; trifle; loiter.

Mrs. Bennet, having dawdled about in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference, . . . entered the breakfast-room. *Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice*, p. 95.

Next to the youth who has no calling, he is most to be pitied who toils without heart, and is therefore forever dawdling—loitering and lingering, instead of striking with all his might. *W. Matthews, Getting on in the World*, p. 165.

II. *trans.* To waste by trifling; with *away*: as to dawdle away a whole forenoon.

**dawdler** (dā'dl-er), *n.* [< *dawdle*, *v.*] A trifter; a dawdler. [Rare.]

Where is this dawdler of a housekeeper?

*Colman and Gerrit, Clandestine Marriage*, l. 2.

**dawdler** (dā'dl-er), *n.* One who dawdles; a trifter; an idler.

**dawdling** (dā'dling), *p. a.* Sauntering; idling.

There is the man whose rapid strides indicate his excitement, and the slow and dawdling walk indicative of purposeless aim. *P. Warner, Physical Expression*, p. 55.

**daw-dressing** (dā'dres'ing), *n.* The assumption of qualities one is not entitled to; the assumption of the achievements or claims of another as one's own; in allusion to the fable of the daw that dressed itself with peacock's feathers. [Rare.]

They would deem themselves disgraced had they been guilty, even in thought, of a simulation similar to this—howbeit not in danger of being ignominiously plucked for so contemptible a daw-dressing. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

**dawdy** (dā'dī), *n.* and *a.* Same as *dowdy*.

**dawel**, *n.* A Middle English form (in oblique cases) of *daw*.—Of *dawel*, of *dawest*, of *lifo-dawel*, out of life: with *do* or *bring*. See *adaw*, etymology.

All that nolde turne to God he brought hem some of dawes. *Holy Rood* (R. E. T. S.), p. 53.

**daw-fish** (dā'fīsh), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *dog-fish*.] The lesser dog-fish, one of the acylloid sharks. [Orkneys.]

**dawing** (dā'ing), *n.* [ME. *dawing*, *dawinge*, *dawunge*, < AS. *dagung*, *dawn*, verbal n. of *dagian*, become day, dawn: see *daw*, and cf. *dawning*.] The first appearance of day; dawn.

**dawning**. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And ek the same, Titan, gan he chide, And seyde, "O fol, wel may men the despise, That hast the Dawning at nyght by thi side." *Chaucer, Troilus*, iii. 1468.

Late at e'en, drinking the wine, And ere they paid the lawing They set a combat then between, To fight it in the dawing. *Old ballad*.

**dawish** (dā'ish), *a.* [< *daw* + *-ish*.] Like a daw.

**dawk** (dāk), *n.* [E. dial.; a var. of *dalk*, *q. v.*] A hollow or an incision, as in timber.

Observe if any hollow or dawk be in the length. *J. Newson, Mechanical Exercises*.

**dawk** (dāk), *v. t.* [Also written *dawk*; < *dawk*, *n.*] To cut or mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would . . . job the edge into the stuff, and so dawk it. *J. Newson, Mechanical Exercises*.

**dawk**, *n.* See *dak*.

**dawn**, *n.* [*Also dawnin*; < *M.E. Dawin* (also, as in mod. E., *Dawin* and *Dawkins*, as surnames), a dim. of *Daw*, *Dawe*, a reduced form of *David*.] A fool; a simpleton.

**dawn** (*dām*), *n.* [*Also written dawn*, repr. *Hind. dām*.] An East Indian copper coin of the value of one fortieth of a rupee.

**dawn** (*dān*), *v. i.* [*< M.E. dawnen* (late and rare), substituted, through influence of earlier noun *dawnings* (see *dawning*), for reg. *dawn*, *dagen*, *dalen*, *dayen*, *dawn*: see *daw*, *day*.] 1. To become day; begin to grow light in the morning; grow light: as, the morning *dawns*. It began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week.

Mat. xxviii. 1.

2. To begin to open or expand; begin to show intellectual light or power: as, his genius *dawned*.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,  
Where life awakes and *dawns* at every line.  
Pope, To Mr. Jervas.

3. To begin to become visible in consequence of an increase of light or enlightenment, literally or figuratively; begin to open or appear: as, the truth *dawns* upon him.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!  
*Dawns* on our darkness and lend us thine aid.  
Sp. Hebr. Hymn.

I waited underneath the *dawning* hills.  
Tennyson, *Enone*.

There has been gradually *dawning* upon those who think the conviction that a state-church is not so much a religious as a political institution.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 333.

**dawn** (*dān*), *n.* [*< dawn*, *v.* The older nouns are *dawning* and *dawning*.] 1. The first appearance of daylight in the morning.

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,  
If better thou belong not to the *dawn*.  
Milton, P. L., v. 167.

Full off they met, as *dawn* and twilight meet  
In northern clime.  
Lovelace, *Legend of Brittany*, li. 5.

2. First opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance: as, the *dawn* of intellect; the *dawn* of a new era.

Such as creation's *dawn* beheld, thou rollest now.  
Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 182.

But no cloud could overcast the *dawn* of so much genius and so much ambition.  
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

**dawn**, the first indications of daylight seen above a bank of clouds. *Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 234. — Low *dawn*, *daybreak* or on near the horizon, the first streaks of light being low down. *Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual*, p. 234.

**dawn** (*dā-nér-ing*), *p. a.* Same as *dawning*.

I lead a strange *dawning* life at present; in general not a little relieved and quieted.

Carlyle, in *Froude*, I. 103.

**dawning** (*dā-nér-ing*), *n.* [*< M.E. dawnunge, dawnunge, dawnunge, dawnunge, dawnunge, etc.*, an alteration, through the influence of *Sw. Dan. dawning, dawn*, *leel. dagan, dagan, dawn*, = *D. dagende* (cf. *leel. dagn, dagn* = *Sw. dagn* = *D. dagn*, *day* and *night*, 24 hours), of the reg. *M.E. dawnunge, dawnunge*, < *A.S. dagung, dawn*, < *dagian*, *dawn*, become day: see *dawn* and *daw*.] 1. The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak; dawn.

On the morrow, in the *dawnings*, the tidings com in to the town that the Duke was dead.

Martin (R. E. T. S.), i. 77.

Alas poor Harry of England, he longs not for the *dawning* as we do.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 7.

2. First advent or appearance; beginning.

Moreover always in my mind I hear  
A cry from out the *dawning* of my life.  
Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

**dawpate** (*dā-pāt*), *n.* [*< daw + pate*.] A simpleton.

**dawsonite** (*dā-sōn-īt*), *n.* [*After J. W. Dawson of Montreal* (born 1830).] A hydrous carbonate of sodium and aluminium, occurring in white-bladed crystals at Montreal, and in the province of Blana in Italy.

**dawt, daut** (*dāt*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dawted* or *dautt*, ppr. *dawting*. [*So*; hardly the same as *daw*, *q. v.*] To regard or treat with affection; pet; caress; fondle.

I'll set thee on a chair of gold,  
And daut thee kindly on my knee.  
Lord James Douglas (Child's Ballad, IV. 130).

Much dauted by the gods is he,  
Who to the Indian plain  
Successor's ploughs the wally sea,  
And safe returns again.

Kennedy, *The Poet's Wish*.

**dawtle, dawty** (*dā-tl*), *n.* [*So*, dim. from *dawt*.] A beloved child; a darling; a child

much fondled through affection: frequently used as a term of endearment.

It's ten to one ye're nse their dawty.  
Shirreff, *Poems*, p. 333.

**day** (*dā*), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also days, dale*; < *M.E. day, dai, del, dage, dawe, dage, etc.*, < *A.S. dag, pl. dagas*, = *OS. dag = OFries. dei, di = MLG. dach, LG. dag = D. dag = OHG. tag, MHG. tag, G. tag = Icel. dagr = Sw. Dan. dag = Goth. dags, day*; akin to *A.S. (post.) dāgor = Icel. dāgr, day*. Possibly ult. < *Ind.-Eur. √ \*dhagh, Skt. √ dah, burn*. Not connected with *L. dies, day* (see *dial*). Hence *daw* and *dawn*.] 1. The period during which the sun is above the horizon, or shines continuously on any given portion of the earth's surface; the interval of light, in contradistinction to that of darkness, or to night; the period between the rising and the setting of the sun, of varying length, and called by astronomers the *artificial day*.

And God called the light *Day*, and the darkness he called Night.  
Gen. i. 5.

And always, night and *day*, he was in the mountains.  
Mark v. 5.

It was the middle of the *day*.  
Ever the weary wind went on.  
Tennyson, *Dying Swan*.

Hence—2. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*.  
Rom. xiii. 13.

It is directly in your way, we have *day* enough to perform our journey, and, as you like your entertainment, you may there repose yourself a day or two.

Cotton, in *Walton's Angler*, ii. 235.

While the *day*,  
Descending, struck athwart the hall, and shot  
A flying splendour out of brass and steel.  
Tennyson, *Princess*, vi.

3. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or the space of twenty-four hours; specifically, the interval of time which elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the sun. In this latter specific sense it is called the *natural, solar, or astronomical day*. Since the length of this day is continually varying, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the obliquity of the ecliptic, a mean *solar day* (the *civil day*) is employed, which is the average period of one revolution of the earth on its axis relative to the sun's position considered as fixed. The day of twenty-four hours may be reckoned from noon to noon, as in the *astronomical or nautical day*, or from midnight to midnight, as in the *civil day* recognized in the United States, throughout the British empire, and in most of the countries of Europe. The Babylonians reckoned the civil day from sunrise to sunrise; the Umbrians, from noon to noon; the Athenians and Hebrews, from sunset to sunset; and the Romans, from midnight to midnight.

And the evening and the morning were the first *day*.  
Gen. i. 5.

My lord, I cannot be so soon provided;  
Please you, deliberate a *day* or two.  
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, i. 2.

4. A particular or regularly recurring period of twenty-four hours, assigned to the doing of some specified thing, or connected with some event or observance: as, settling-day; bill-day.

Knip's maid comes to me, to tell me that the women's *day* at the playhouse is to-day, and that therefore I must be there, to encrease their profit.  
Pope, *Diary*, IV. 23. Specifically—(a) An anniversary; the particular day on which some event is commemorated: as, St. Bartholomew's *day*; a birthday; New Year's *day*. (b) The regularly recurring period in each week set apart for some particular purpose, as for receiving calls, etc.

Mr. Gayman, your servant; you'll be at my Aunt Susan's this afternoon; 'tis her *day*, you know.

Southern, *Maid's Last Prayer*, i.

You have been at my Lady Whiff's upon her *day*, Madam?

Congress, *Double-Dealer*, iii. 3.

Ladies, however, have their *days*, and afternoon tea is as much an institution in Australia as at home.

Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 75.

5. Time. (a) Specified interval or space of time: as, three years' *day* to do something; he was absent for a year's *day*. (b) Time to pay; credit. [*Time* is now used in this sense.]

Faith, then, I'll pray you, 'cause he is my neighbour,  
To take a hundred pound, and give him *day*.  
B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, iv. 1.

(c) Period of time.

At twenty-one, in a *day* of gloom and terror, he was placed at the head of the administration.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

(d) Appointed time; set period; appointment.

After long waiting, & large expenses, though he kept no *day* with them, yet he came at length & took them in, in *y* night.

Bradford, *Flymouth Plantation*, p. 12.

If my debtors do not keep their *day*.  
Dryden.

(e) Definite time of existence, activity, or influence; allotted or actual term of life, usefulness, or glory: as, his *day* is over.

The cat will mew, and dog will have his *day*.  
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1.

*Lady Shrew*. Why, truly, Mrs. Clackitt has a very pretty talent, and a great deal of industry.  
Shak., *True, madam*, and has been tolerably successful in her *day*.  
Shirreff, *School for Scandal*, i. 1.

Our little systems have their *day*:  
They have their *day* and cease to be.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, Prol.

(f) A time or period, as distinguished from other times or periods; ago: commonly used in the plural: as, bygone *days*; the *days* of our fathers.

Much cruelty did the Patavines suffer in this mans *dates*.  
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 158.

In *days* of old there liv'd, of mighty fame,  
A valliant prince, and Theseus was his name.  
Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, i. 1.

6. A distance which may be accomplished in a day; a day's journey. See phrase below.

"Sire Dowel dwelleth," quod Wit, "not a *day* hennet."  
Piers Plowman (A), x. 1.

Beyond this Ile is the maine land and the great river (Ocean), on which standeth a Towne called Pomeiock, and six *dayes* higher, their City Skioack.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 84.

7. The contest of a day; a battle or combat with reference to its issue or results: as, to carry the *day*.

The trumpets sound retreat, the *day* is ours.  
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, v. 4.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*.  
Roscomon, *To the Duke of York*.

All Fools' day, All Saints' day, All Souls' day. See *fool, saint, soul*.—Ancient *days*. See *ancient*.—Anniversary day. See *anniversary*.—Arbor day. See *arbor-day*.—Assumption day. See *assumption*.—A year and a day. (a) A full year and an extra day of grace: an old law term denoting the period beyond which certain rights ceased. See *year*. (b) A long while; time of uncertain length. [Humorous.]—Barnaby *days*. See *barnaby*.—Barnaby day, the day of St. Barnabas. See *Barnaby-bright*.

That man that is blind, or that will wink, shall see no more sun upon St. Barnaby's day than upon St. Lacie's; no more in the summer than in the winter solstice.  
Donne, *Sermons*, vii.

Bartholomew day, the 24th day of August, on which is held a festival in honor of St. Bartholomew, one of the twelve apostles, and which is noted in history as—(1) the day in 1572 on which the great massacre of French Protestants (called the St. Bartholomew massacre) was begun in Paris by order of the king, which order was executed in other towns on its receipt, last in Bordeaux on October 2d; (2) the day in 1622 on which the penalties of the English Act of Uniformity came into force; (3) the day on which a great fair (called Bartholomew fair) was held annually at Smithfield in London, from 1183 to 1585, whence the name Bartholomew attached to the names of many articles sold there, as Bartholomew baby, Bartholomew pig, Bartholomew ware, etc.—Bill day, in the United States House of Representatives, a day usually Monday of each week set apart for the introduction of bills by members.—Black-letter day. See *black-letter*.—Break of day. See *break*.—Candlemas day. See *candlemas*.—Childermas day. See *Childermas*.—Civil day, the mean solar day as recognized by the state in civil or legal and business transactions. See definition 3, above.—Cleansing day, clear days. See the adjective.—Commemoration day, commemoration day, communion day, communion day. See the qualifying words.—Continuation of days. See *continuation*.—Costs of the day. See *cost*.—Daff days. See *daff*.—Dark days. See *dark*.—Day about. (a) On alternate days; every other day. (b) A day in turn; a fixed recurrent day.

"Husband," quoth echo, "content am I  
To take the pluche my *day* about."  
Wyl of Aulokirwuchty (Child's Ballad, VIII. 117).

Day by day, daily: every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day the zore gon passe,  
The pope for-gate neuer his masse.  
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 38.

Withynne his breast he kept it *day* by *day*.  
Gower (R. E. T. S.), i. 233.

Day by day we magnify thee.  
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Eating the Lotus day by day. Tennyson, *Lotus-Eaters*.

Day of abstinence. See *abstinence*.—Day of Brahma, in *Hindu myth*, 1,000 mahayugas or great ages, each equal to 4,320,000 years.—Day of doom, the judgment-day.—Day of grace. See *grace*.—Day of tresp, a diet or meeting to treat of a truce or to settle disputes.

With letters to diners persons on the Bordouris, for the *day* of tresp to be haldin stirr the diets of Anvic.

Accounts of Lord Hugh Trevisor (1478).

Days in base, in *Eng. law*, days set apart by statute or by order of the court when writs are to be returned, or when the party shall appear upon the writ served.—Days in court, opportunity for appearance to contest a case.—Day's journey, a somewhat loose mode of measuring distance, especially in the East. The day's journey of a man on foot may be estimated at about 20 to 24 English miles, but if the journey is for many days, at about 17½. A day's journey on horseback may be taken at about 30 to 35 miles. In a caravan journey with camels the day's journey is about 30 miles for a short distance, but on an extended line somewhat less. The mean rate of the daily march of an army is about 14 miles in a line of from eight to ten marches; but for a single march, or even two or three, the distance may be a mile or two longer, or for a forced march twice

as long or more. The ancient Assyrian day's journey (yom) was 6 parasangs; the marabha of Arabia, 8 parasangs. In many other countries the day's journey is a recognized unit.—**Day's work.** (a) The work of one day. (b) *Naut.*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.—**Decoration day.** Derby day, Dominion day, Easter day. See the qualifying words.—**Eating days,** days on which the eating of meat was allowed in the Anglican Church before the Reformation.

Upon *estrange* **days** at dinner by eleven of the clocks, a first dinner in the time of high masses for carvers.

*Rules of the House of Princess Cecil* (Edw. III.).

**Emancipation days.** See *emancipation*.—**Evacuation day.** See *evacuation*.—**Fast day.** See *fast-day*.—**For ever and a day.** See *ever*.—**Good day.** See *good*.—**Grand days,** in old Eng law, holidays in the terms of court, solemnly kept in the Inns of court and chancery: viz. 'Candlemas day, Ascension day, St. John Baptist's day, and All Saints' day. Also called *days non-juridici*.—**Ground-hog day.** See *groundhog*.—**Hallow day.** See *hallow*.—**High day.** See *high*.—**Holy-Cross day,** a festival observed in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches on September 14th, in commemoration of the exaltation of the alleged cross of Christ after its recovery from the Persians, A. D. 628. Also called *Holyrood day*. See *Exaltation of the Cross*, under *cross*.—**Holy days,** days set apart by the church in especial commemoration of certain sacred persons or events.—**Inauguration day,** March 4th, the day when the President elect of the United States takes the oath of office [U. S.].—**Independence day,** the day on which the Congress of the North American colonies of Great Britain (afterward the United States) passed the Declaration of Independence (July 4th, 1776). Its anniversary is observed as a national holiday. [U. S.].—**Innocent's day.** See *innocent*.—**In one's born days.** See *born*.—**Intercalary day.** See *intercalary*.—**Lawful day,** a day on which any legal act may be performed; a week-day, as distinguished from Sunday or a legal holiday.—**May day.** See *May*.—**Memorial day.** Same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *Decoration*).—**Midsummer day,** name day. See the qualifying words.—**New Year's day,** the first day of a new year.

And also *Newyear's Day*, sunnyme bakward, sunnyme forward, both Day and nyght, in gret fer be the costs of Turkey. *Torkeington, Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 60.

**Nine days' wonder.** See *wonder*.—**Offering day.** See *offering*.—**Office of the day.** See *office*.—**One day.** (a) On a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

*One day when Phoebe fair*

With all her hand was following the chase.

*Spenner.*

(b) At an indefinite future time; on some day in the future.

I hope to see you *one day* fitted with a husband.

*Shak., Much Ado*, II. 1.

Heaven wareth old, and all the spheres above

Shall *one day* faint

*Sh. J. Davies.*

**One of these days,** on some day not far distant; within a short time: as, I will attend to *one of these days*.—**Order of the day.** See *order*.—**Rainy day.** See *rainy*.—**Red-letter day.** See *red-letter*.—**St. Andrew's day,** a festival observed on November 30th in honor of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland.—**St. Crispin's day.** See *Crispin*.—**St. David's day,** a festival observed by the Welsh on March 1st in honor of their patron saint, St. David, bishop of St. David's in Pembrokeshire, who flourished in the fifth and sixth centuries, and is said to have lived to the age of 110.—**St. George's day,** April 23d, the day observed in honor of St. George, the patron saint of England.—**St. Nicholas's day,** December 6th, the day observed in honor of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, merchants, travelers, and captives, and of several countries, especially in medieval times, and revered especially by the Dutch (under the name of Santa Claus, made familiar in America by the Dutch settlers) as the guardian of children.—**St. Patrick's day,** March 17th, the day observed by the Irish in honor of St. Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland, who is supposed to have died about 460.—**St. Swithin's day,** July 15th, a festival in honor of St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, 852-892. When he was canonized within the next century, the monks desired to transfer his remains from the churchyard at Winchester, where he had at his own request been buried, to the cathedral, and selected July 15th as the date. Heavy rains lasting for forty days delayed the transfer: hence the popular saying that, if rain falls on St. Swithin's day, it is sure to rain continuously for forty days.—**St. Valentine's day,** February 14th. See *valentine*.—**Sidereal day,** the interval of time beginning and ending with the passage over the meridian of the vernal equinox. It is uniformly equal to 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.099 seconds, or 3 minutes, 56.901 seconds less than the mean solar day.—**Still days,** a name given by the Anglo-Saxons to Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday.—**Thanksgiving day.** See *thanksgiving*.—**The day.** (a) The period or time spoken of; time then (or now) present. Looks freshest in the fashion of the day. *Tennyson, The Epic.*

(b) To-day: as, how are ye *the day*? [Booth.]

But we mean a' live *the day*, and have our dinner.

*Scott, Waverley*, xiii.

**The day before (or after) the fair,** too early (or too late).—**The days of creation,** the periods of creative energy into which the first chapter of Genesis divides the creation or formation of the world. The nature of these days cannot be determined from the language of the chapter, the literal meaning of which is, there was evening (the close of a period of light), and there was morning (the close of a period of darkness), one day.—**The Great Day of Reckoning.** See *reckoning*.—**The other day,** lately; recently; not long ago.

*Celia and I, the other Day,*

Walk'd o'er the Sand-Hills to the Sea.

*Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.*

**The time of day,** a greeting: as, to pass the time of day.

Not worth the time of day. *Shak., Pericles*, IV. 4.

Hence.—**To give one the time of day,** to salute or greet in passing.—**This day week or month,** the day of next week or next month which corresponds to this day.

*Ever this day-month come and gang,*

*My wedded wife ye be.*

*Blanchefleur and Jolyfleur* (Child's Ballads, IV. 306).

**To carry the day.** See *carry*.—**To have seen the day,** to have lived in or witnessed the time when such and such a thing or circumstance was different from what it is now.

An old woman is one that hath seen the day, and is commonly ten years younger or ten years older by her own confession than the people know she is.

*J. Stephens, Essays* (1615).

*Oh Tibble, I ha'e seen the day*

*Ye wad na been sae aly.*

*Burns, Tibble, I ha'e seen the day.*

**To name the day,** to fix the date of a marriage.—**Without day,** for an indefinite or undetermined time; without naming any particular day; also die: as, the committee adjourned *without day*.—**Woodchuck day.** See *woodchuck*.

**day<sup>1</sup> (dā), v.** [*ME. dayen, daten*, var. of *dawen*, *dagen*, *AS. dagian*, become day, *< day*, day: see *daw<sup>1</sup>*, c.] *I. intrans.* To become day; dawn: same as *daw<sup>1</sup>*.

*II. trans.* To put off from day to day; adjourn. See *daying*.

**day<sup>2</sup> (dā), n.** [Supposed to be a corruption of *boy<sup>2</sup>*.] One of the compartments of a multi-paned window.

**day<sup>3</sup>, n.** Same as *day<sup>1</sup>*.

**Dayak, Dayakker, n.** Same as *Dyak*.

**dayal (dā'yāl), n.** [Native name; also written *dahl*, q. v.] A magpie-robin; a bird of the genus *Copidichus* (which see).

**day-bed (dā'bed), n.** A bed used for rest during the day; a lounge or sofa.

Having come from a *day-bed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping.

*Shak., T. N.*, II. 5.

*Mery.* Is the great couch up the Duke of Medina sent?

*Alles.* 'Tis up and ready.

*Mery.* And day-beds in all chambers?

*Fletcher, Rule a Wife*, III. 1.

**dayberry (dā'ber'i), n.** [*pl. dayberries (-ies)*.] [Also dial. *deberry*; *< day (day<sup>1</sup>) + berry<sup>1</sup>*.] An English name for the wild gooseberry.

**day-blindness (dā'blind'nes), n.** The common name for the visual defect by which objects are seen distinctly only by a dim light: the opposite of *daylight*. Also called *night-sight*, *nocturnal sight*, and by medical writers either *hemeralopia* or *nyctalopia*, according to their definition of these words.

**day-book (dā'būk), n.** [= *D. dagbook* = *G. tagbuch* = *Dan. dagbog* = *Sw. dagbok*, a diary.] 1. A diary or chronicle.

*Diarium* [L.] . . . *Registre journal* [F.] . . . A *daily* book, containing such acts, deeds, and matters as are daily done. *Nomenclator*.

The many rarities, riches and monuments of that sacred building, the deceased benefactors whereof our *day-books* make mention. *Lansdown MS.* (1684), 513.

2. *Naut.*, a log-book.—3. In *bookkeeping*, a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence; a book of original entries, or first record of sales and purchases, receipts, disbursements, etc.

Primary records, or *day-books*, for each distinct branch of business. *Waterston, Cyc. of Commerce*.

**daybreak (dā'brāk), n.** [*Of. Dan. dagbrakning* = *Sw. dagbräckning*.] The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,  
As men for *daybreak* watch the eastern skies.

*Dryden.*

**day-coal (dā'kōl), n.** A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal, as being nearest the light or surface.

**day-dream (dā'drēm), n.** A reverie; a castle in the air; a visionary fancy, especially of wishes gratified or hopes fulfilled, indulged in when awake; an extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination.

The vain and unprincipled Belle-Ile, whose whole life was one wild *day-dream* of conquest and spoilation. *Macaulay, Frederic the Great*.

**day-dreamer (dā'drēs'mēr), n.** One who indulges in day-dreams; a fanciful, sanguine schemer; one given to indulging in reveries or to building castles in the air.

**day-dreaming (dā'drēs'ming), n.** Indulgence in reveries or in fanciful and sanguine schemes.

To one given to *day-dreaming*, and fond of losing himself in reveries, a sea voyage is full of subjects for meditation. *Irvine, Sketch-Book*, p. 18.

**day-dreamy (dā'drēs'ml), a.** Relating to or abounding in day-dreams; given to building castles in the air. [Rare.]

**day-feeder (dā'fēs'dēr), n.** An animal that feeds by day. *W. H. Flower.*

**day-fever (dā'fēs'vēr), n.** The sweating-sickness. *Davies.*

**day-flier (dā'fī'er), n.** An animal that flies by day.

**day-flower (dā'fīou'ēr), n.** The popular name of plants of the genus *Commelina*.

**day-fly (dā'fī), n.** [= *D. dayflogge* = *Dan. dagflue* = *Sw. dagfluga*; cf. *G. Eintagsfliege*, 'one-day-fly.'] A May-fly; a popular name of the neuropterous insects of the family *Ephemeroidea*.



*Day-fly (Ephemera (Plecoptera) marginata), natural size.*

*Day-fly* (Ephemera) (Plecoptera) marginata, natural size. *Day-fly*: so called because, however long they may live in the larval state, in their perfect form they exist only from a few hours to a few days, taking no food, but only propagating and then dying. See *Ephemeroidea*.

**day-hole (dā'hōl), n.** In *coal-mining*, any heading or level communicating with the surface.

**day-house (dā'hous), n.** In *astrology*, the house ruled by a planet by day. Thus, Aries is the day-house of Mars, Gemini of Mercury, Libra of Venus, Sagittarius of Jupiter, and Aquarius of Saturn.

**dayhouse (dā'hous), n.** See *dayhouse*.

**daying (dā'ing), n.** [Verbal n. of *day<sup>1</sup>*, c.] A putting off from day to day; procrastination.

I will intreat him for his daughter to my sonne in marriage; and if I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more *daying* for the matter, but marrie them out of the way? *Terror in English* (1614).

**day-labor (dā'lā'bōr), n.** Labor hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labor.

Doth God exact *day-labor*, light denied?

*Milton, Sonnets*, xiv.

**day-laborer (dā'lā'bōr-ēr), n.** One who works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,  
His shadowy fall hath thrond'd the corn,  
That ten *day-laborers* could not end.

*Milton, L'Allegro*, l. 108.

**daylight (dā'līt), n.** [*ME. daylight, dæht, etc.*; *< day<sup>1</sup> + light<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. The light of day; the direct light of the sun, as distinguished from night and twilight, or from artificial light.

Or make that morn, from his cold crown  
And crystal silence creeping down,  
Flood with full *daylight* globe and town?

*Tennyson, Two Voices*.

2. Daytime as opposed to night-time; the time when the light of day appears; early morning.

Vysvtytse the holy place aforeward, saying and beryng masses vnto tyme it was *day light*.

*Sir R. Glynforde, Pyrgymage*, p. 28.

3. The space left in a wine-glass between the liquor and the brim, and not allowed when bumpers are drunk, the toast-master calling out, "No *daylights*!" [Slang.]—4. pl. The eyes. [Slang.]

If the lady says such another word to me, d—n me, I will darken her *daylights*.

*Fielding, Amelia*, I. 12.

5. A name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophopsetta maculata*, a fish so thin as to be almost transparent, whence the name. Also called *window-pane*.—To burn *daylight*. See *burn*. **daylighted (dā'līt'ed), a.** [*< daylight + -ed<sup>1</sup>*.] Light; open. [Rare.]

He who had chosen the broad, *daylighted* unnumbered paths of universal skepticism, found himself still the bondslave of honor.

*R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter*, p. 218.

**day-lily (dā'lī'lī), n.** A familiar garden-plant of the genus *Heimerocallis*: so called because the beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day.

**day-long (dā'lōng), a.** [*ME. \*daylong*, *< AS. daglang*, *< dag*, day, + *lang*, long.] Lasting all day.



All about the fields you caught  
His weary daylong chirping.

Tennyson, The Brook.

**dayly**, *a.* An obsolete form of *daily*.

**daymaid**, *daymaid* (dā'māid), *n.* [*< day*, = *day*, + *maid*.] A dairymaid.

**dayman** (dā'man), *n.*; pl. *daymen* (-men). A day-laborer; one hired by the day.

**daymare** (dā'mār), *n.* [*< day* + *mare*; cf. *nightmare*.] A feeling resembling that experienced in nightmare, but felt while awake.

The daymare, spleen, by whose false pleas  
Men prove more suicides of ease.

Green, The Spleen.

A monstrous load that I was obliged to bear, a *daymare* that there was no possibility of breaking in, a weight that brooded on my wit, and blunted them!

DeVries, David Copperfield, viii.

**day-nett** (dā'net), *n.* A net for catching small birds, as larks, martins, etc. *Devises*.

As larks come down to a day-net, many vain readers will tarry and stand gazing like silly passengers at an antic picture in a painter's shop.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 18.

**day-nurse** (dā'nērs), *n.* A woman or girl who takes care of children during the day.

**day-nursery** (dā'nēr-sē-ri), *n.* A place where poor women may leave their children to be taken care of during the day, while the mothers are at work.

The day-nurseries which benevolence has established for the care of these little ones are truly a blessing to the poor mothers.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII, 608.

**day-owl** (dā'oul), *n.* An owl that flies abroad by day; specifically, the hawk-owl, *Bubo*.

**day-peep** (dā'pēp), *n.* The dawn of day; dawn.

The honest Gardener, that ever since the day-peep, till now the sunne was growne somewhat ranke, had wrought painfully about his banks and seed-plots.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Bemonst.

**day-rawet**, *n.* [ME., also *dayroce*, *< day* + *rawe*, *row*, in ref. to the line of the horizon at dawn: see *day*<sup>1</sup> and *row*<sup>2</sup>.] The dawn.

The eagles in the day-raws bloweth hoars beane (trumpets).

Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 163.

When the day-rawe rase, he ryals belyte.

King Alisunder, p. 14.

**day-room** (dā'rōm), *n.* A ward of a prison in which the prisoners are kept during the day.

**day-rule**, **day-writ** (dā'rōl, -rit), *n.* In Eng. law, formerly, a rule or order of court permitting a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, etc., to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

**day-scholar** (dā'skol'ār), *n.* 1. A scholar or pupil attending a day-school.—2. A scholar who attends a boarding-school, but who boards at home.

**day-school** (dā'skōl), *n.* 1. A school the sessions of which are held during the day: opposed to *night-school*.—2. A school in which the pupils are not boarded: distinguished from *boarding-school*.

**dayshine** (dā'shīn), *n.* Daylight. [Rare.]

Wherefore waits the madman there  
Naked in open dayshine?

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

**dayst** (dā'st), *n.* Same as *night-blindness*.

**dayman** (dā'man), *n.*; pl. *daymen* (-men). [*< day*, poss. of *day*<sup>1</sup>, + *man*; that is, one who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] 1. An umpire or arbitrator; a mediator.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not straight to law,  
Deacons took up the matter, and out them not a straw.

New Customs, I, 260.

Neither is there any daymen betwixt us.

Job ix, 23.

**St.** A day-laborer; a dayman.

He is a good day's-man, or journeyman, or tasker.

S. Ward, Sermons, p. 106.

**dayspring** (dā'spring), *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

The daypring from on high hath visited us.

Luke i, 78.

So all are daypring, under conscious night,  
Secret they finish'd.

Milton, P. L., vi, 521.

**day-star** (dā'stār), *n.* [*< ME. daysterre, dai-sterre* (also *daistera, daysterne*, after *Scand.*), *< AS. dagetorre*, the morning star, *< dag*, day, + *storr*, star.] 1. The morning star. See *stir*.

I meant the daystar should not brighter rise.

B. Jonson.

**2.** The sun, as the orb of day.  
So shines the day-star in the ocean bed.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 128.

**day-tale** (dā'tāil), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* The amount of work done during the day; work done by a day-laborer. See *daytaller*.

**II. a.** Hired by the day. *Storne*.—*Day-tale* pass, a slow pace. [Prov. Eng.]

**daytalemán** (dā'tāl'man), *n.* Same as *day-taler*.

**daytaller** (dā'tāl'ler), *n.* [*E. dial. also dataler, dattler; < daytale* + *-er*.] A day-laborer; a laborer, not one of the regular hands, who works by the day. [Prov. Eng.]

**daytime** (dā'tīm), *n.* That part of the day during which the sun is above the horizon; the time from the first appearance to the total disappearance of the sun.

In the daytime she [Fame] sitteth in a watch-tower, and sleeth most by night.

Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame.

**daywoman** (dā'wūm'ən), *n.*; pl. *daywomen* (-wūm'ən). [*< day*, = *day*<sup>1</sup>, + *woman*.] A dairymaid. [Rare.]

For this damsel, I must keep her at the park: she is allowed for the day-woman.

Shak., L. L. L., i, 2.

**day-work** (dā'wērk), *n.* [= *Sc. darg, dark* (see *darg*), *< ME. dawerk, < AS. dagweorc, < dag*, day, + *weorc*, work.] 1. Work by the day; day-labor.

True labourer in the vineyard of thy lord,  
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed day-work done.

Spenser, F. Q., III, tr. of Tasso.

**2.** Work done during the day, as distinguished from that done during the night.—**3.** An old superficial measure of land, equal to four perches.

**day-writ**, *n.* See *day-rule*.

**daze** (dāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dased*, ppr. *dasing*.

[Early mod. E. also *dase*, *Sc. also spelled dase, dase*; *< ME. dazen*, stupefy, intr. be stupefied (different from, but appear in part confused with, *dawen*, *dawenon*, become dark or dim), *< Icel. dása*, reflex. *dasausk*, become weary or exhausted, lit. daze one's self, = Dan. *dase* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle. Connection with *dase* doubtful: see *dasc*. See also *dare*<sup>2</sup>. Hence freq. *dazzle*. Cf. *dastiberd*, *dastard*.] **I. trans.** 1. To stun or stupefy, as with a blow or strong drink; blind, as by excess of light; confuse or bewilder, as by a shock.

For he was dazed of the dint and half dode him semyd.  
King Alisunder, p. 126.

Some extasy

Assotted had his sense, or dazed was his eye.

Spenser, F. Q., III, viii, 22.

Some flash'd and others dazed, as one who wakes  
Half-blinded at the coming of a light.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur

**2.** To spoil, as bread or meat when badly baked or roasted. [Prov. Eng.]

**II. intr.** 1. To be stunned or stupefied; look confused.

Thin eyen dazen [Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 31.

**2.** To be blinded or confused, as by excess of light.

Whose more than eagle-eyes

(An view the glorious flames of gold, and gaze

On glittering beams of honor, and not daze.

Quarles, Emblems, III, Entertainment.

**3.** To wither; become rotten.

**daze** (dāz), *n.* 1. The state of being stunned, stupefied, or confused.

As Mrs. Gaylord continued to look from her to Bartley in her daze, Marcia added, simply, "We're engaged, mother."

Hewitt, Modern Instance, iv.

**2.** In mining, a glittering stone.

**dased** (dāsd), *p. a.* 1. Stunned; stupefied.

"Let us go," said the one, with a sudden dased gloom in his face.

Miles De la Ramée (Ouida).

**2.** Dull; sickly.—**3.** Spoiled, as ill-roasted meat.—**4.** Raw and cold.—**5.** Cold; benumbed with cold.—**6.** Of a dun color. [In the last five senses prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**dasedly** (dā'sed-lī), *adv.* In a dased, bewildered, or stupid manner.

**dasedness** (dā'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being dased, stunned, or confused.

**daseg** (dā'seg), *n.* A dialectal form of *daisy*.

**dazlet**, **dazied**. Obsolete spellings of *daisy*, *daisies*.

**dazy** (dā'zi), *a.* [*Sc. also daisy, daisie*, etc.; *< dase* + *-y*.] Cold; raw; as, a *dazy* day. [Scotch.]

**dazle** (das'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dassied*, ppr. *dassling*. [Freq. of *daze*.] **I. trans.** 1. To overpower with light; hinder distinct vision of by intense light; dim, as the sight, by excess of light.

Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear,  
Yet dazzle heaven; that brighter seraphim

Approach not, but with both wings veil their eyes.

Milton, P. L., III, 251.

Then did the glorious light of the Gospel shine forth, and dazzle the eyes even of those who were thought to see best and furthest.

Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, I, III.

**2.** Figuratively, to overpower or confound by splendor or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind.

His sparkling eyes, replete with wrathful fire,  
More dazzled and drove back his enemies  
Than mid-day sun, fierce bent against their faces.

Shak., I Hen. VI, i, 1.

**II. intr.** 1. To be stupefied; be mentally confused.

Sure, I dazle.  
There cannot be a faith in that foul woman,  
That knows no god more mighty than her mischief.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv, 1.

**2.** To be overpowered by light; become unsteady or waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes;  
They dance in mist, and dazzle with surprise.

Dryden.

**3.** To be overpoweringly or blindingly bright.

—**4.** Figuratively, to excite admiration by brilliancy or showy qualities which overbear criticism.

Ah, friend! to dazzle let the vain design.

Pope, Moral Essays, II, 249.

**dazle** (das'l), *n.* [*< dazle*, *v.*] 1. Brightness; splendor; excess of light.

The arena swam in a dazle of light.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 269.

**2.** Meretricious display; brilliancy. *Moore*.

**dazzlement** (das'li-mēt), *n.* [*< dazle* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or power of dazzling; dazzling effect.

It beat back the sight with a dazzlement.

Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 55.

**2.** That which dazzles.

Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos [a hand-lantern], let up spots of dazzlement into the bearer's eyes . . . as he paced forth in the ghostly darkness.

R. L. Stevenson, A Plea for Gas Lamps.

**dazzler** (das'ler), *n.* One who or that which dazzles; specifically, one who produces an effect by gaudy or meretricious display. [Chiefly colloq.]

Mr. Lumby shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a dazzler.

Debris, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvi.

**dazzlingly** (das'ling-lī), *adv.* In a dazzling or blinding manner; confusingly; astonishingly.

Pompey's success had been dazzlingly rapid.

Freude, Caesar, p. 151.

**dbk.** In com., a common contraction for *drew-back*.

**D-block** (dē'blok), *n.* [*< D* (from the shape) + *block*.] A block formerly bolted to a ship's side in the channels, and through which the lifts were rove.

**D. C.** In music, an abbreviation of *da capo*.

**D. O. L.** An abbreviation of Latin *doctor civilitatis legis*, Doctor of Civil Law.

**D. D.** An abbreviation of Latin (ML.) *divinitatis doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

**d/d.** An abbreviation of *days' date* (days after date) used in commercial writings: as, to make out a bill payable 30 d/d (30 days after date).

**D. D. S.** An abbreviation of *Doctor of Dental Surgery*, a degree conferred upon the graduates of a dental college.

**de** (dē), *n.* [Also written *dee*, *< ME. de*, *< AS. de*, *< L. de*, the name of the fourth letter, *< d*, its proper sound, + *-e*, a vowel used with consonants to assist their utterance.] The fourth letter of the Latin and English alphabets. It is rarely spelled out, being usually represented by the simple character. See *D*, 1.

**de**<sup>3</sup>, *prep.* [(1) *ME. de*, *< OF. de*, *F. de* = *Sp. Pg. de* = *It. di*, *< L. de*, from, of, etc.: see *de*.] (2) [*L. de*: see *de*.] 1. A French preposition, found in English only in some French phrases, as *couleur de rose*, or in proper names, as in *Simon de Montfort*, *Cœur de Lion*, *De Vere*, etc., either of Middle English origin, or modern and mere French. Its use in such names, following the name proper, and preceding what was originally, in most cases, the name of an estate, led to its acceptance as evidence of noble or gentle descent, corresponding in this to the German *von* and the Dutch *van*. But as the particle in proper names often originated without any such implication, and has also been often assumed without authority, it is in itself of no value as an evidence.

**2.** A Latin preposition, meaning 'from' or 'of,' occurring in certain phrases often used in English: as, *de novo*, anew; *de facto*, of fact; *de jure*, of right.

**de-** [(1) *ME. de*, *< OF. de*, often written *des*, *def*, *F. de*, *de-* = *Sp. Pg. de* = *It. di*, *< L. de*, prefix, *de*, prep., from, away from, down from, out of, of, etc. (2) *ME. de*, *def*, *< OF. def*, *deo*, *de-*, mod. *F. de*, *< L. de-*, *dis*: see

**de-, dif-.** 1. A verb-prefix of Latin origin, expressing in Latin, and hence with modifications in modern speech, various phases of the original meaning 'from, away from, down from.' (1) Separative, denoting departure or removal—'off, from off, away, down, out,' or cessation or removal of the fundamental idea—*de-privative*, equivalent to *ex-* or *dis-* privative. (2) 'Completing'—'through out to the end,' etc. (3) Intensive: a force often lost in English. (See examples following.) In some words the separative or privative force of this prefix is felt in English, as in *de-compose*, *de-mote*, being in such meaning often used as an English prefix (*de-privative*), as in *deconstructive*, *de-Saonise*, *derail*, etc. It is less distinctly felt in words like *depress*, *devalue*, etc.; and in many words, where it has in Latin the completive or intensive force, its force is not felt in English, as in *deride*, *denote*, etc.

2. In some words a reduced form of the original Latin prefix *dis-*, Latin *dis-* and *dis-* being in Old French and Middle English more or less merged in form and meaning (see *dis-*). See *defer*, *deface*, *defame*, *decoy*, etc.

**de-** A form of *-di-*, *-di-*, or *-di-*, *-di-* in older English, as in *aid*, *felde*, *felde*, etc., now extant only in *made*, the (contracted) preterit and past participle of *make*. See *-di-*, *-di-*.

**deab.** A kind of dog, the ekia (which see). **deacidification** (dē'a-sid'i-f-kā'shon), *n.* [*de-priv.* + *acidification*.] The removal or neutralization of an acid or of acidity.

**deacon** (dē'kn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deken*; < ME. *deken*, *deken*, *decon*, *deacon*, *diakon*, *deakne*, < AS. *deodcon*, *deacon* = D. *deken*, *diakon* = MLG. *diakon* = G. *diakon*, *diakon* = Icel. *dyakon*, *dyakon*, a deacon, = Dan. *degn*, a parish clerk, = Sw. *dekan*, a scholar (Dan. Sw. *diakon*, *deacon*), = OF. *diacne*, *diacne*, F. *diacre* = Pr. *diacre*, *diague* = Sp. *diacno* = Pg. *diacno*, < LL. *diaconus* = Goth. *diakon*, a deacon, < Gr. *diakonos*, a servant, waitingman, messenger, eccles. a deacon; of uncertain origin; perhaps related to *deceus*, pursue, cause to run. The Teut. forms appear to have been in part confused with the forms belonging to L. *decanus*, a dean (see *dean*), and with those belonging to G. *degen*, etc., AS. *degn*, E. *thane* (see *thane*).] 1. *Eccl.*, one of a body of men, either forming an order of the ministry or serving merely as elected officers of individual churches, whose chief duty is to assist a presbyter, priest, or other clergyman, especially in administering the eucharist and in the care of the poor. (a) In the apostolic church, one of an order of ministers or church-officers, inferior to apostles and presbyters, whose duty it was to serve at the Lord's Supper, or as a deacon, to minister to the poor. It is generally believed that the institution of this office is recorded in Acts vi. 1-6, where, although the word *deacon* (*diakonos*, minister) is not used of the seven persons appointed, the corresponding words "to minister or serve" (*diakonein*) and "ministration" (*diakonia*) are employed. By an analogy with the Moslem hierarchy, St. Clement of Rome in the apostolic age called the deacons *Levites*, and this use of the word *Levite* long remained frequent. (b) In the early Christian church, one of the third order of the ministry, of lower rank than bishops and presbyters. The deacons applied complete unction to men in preparation for baptism, but anointed women on the forehead only, assisted the celebrant at the eucharist, read the gospel and made proclamations during the liturgy, maintained order in the congregation, and cared for the poor and sick. Those attached to episcopal sees acted as the bishop's adjutants, messengers, and representatives, and when belonging to a great patriarchal or metropolitan see possessed much influence. Hence—(c) In the Greek Church, one of the third order of the ministry, similar in rank and duties to the office of the same name in the early church. (d) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. He assists the priest throughout the celebration of the eucharist or mass, and reads the gospel. The principal assistant to the celebrant at a solemn celebration is called the *deacon*, and vested accordingly, whether in deacon's, priest's, or bishop's orders. (e) In the Anglican Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. His duties are to assist the priest in divine service, especially at the holy communion, help in distributing the elements to the people, read the Scriptures, especially the eucharistic gospel, catechize, baptize infants in the absence of the priest, preach if licensed by the bishop, and seek out the sick and poor and make their wants known to the curate. Deacons cannot consecrate the eucharist, pronounce absolution, or give benediction. The bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as principal assistant at the holy communion is called the *deacon* or *compter*. (f) In the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of an order of the ministry next below that of elder. The deacons are elected by the annual conference, are ordained by the bishop, and are authorized to assist in the administration of the eucharist, to administer the rites of baptism and marriage, and to perform the duties of a traveling preacher. (g) In the Baptist and Congregational churches, one of two or more officers elected by each church to distribute the elements in the communion after they have been consecrated by the minister, and to act as the advisers of the pastor and as the almoners of the charities of the church. (h) In the Presbyterian Church, one of a number of officers elected by a congregation and ordained by the minister to assist the session in the care of the poor and in the general management of the secular affairs of the church. Deacons are not always appointed, their place being sometimes supplied by the elders. (i) In the Lutheran Church in the United States, one of a number of laymen chosen to at-

tend to the charities and temporalities of a congregation. With an equal number of elders and the pastor, the deacons constitute the council of each church to manage its temporal and spiritual affairs. (j) In the Mormon Church, a subordinate official who acts as an assistant to the teacher, but has no authority to baptize or administer the sacrament. *Mormon Cyclopedia*, xvii.

2. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade, who is the chairman of its meetings and signs its records. Before the passing of the Burgh Reform Act the deacons of the crafts or incorporated trades in royal burghs formed a constituent part of the town council, and were understood to represent the trades, as distinguished from the merchants and guild brethren. The deacon-convenor of the trade in Edinburgh and Glasgow still continues to be a constituent member of the town council.

3. [Allusion not clear.] A green salted hide or skin weighing less than 8 pounds.—Cardinal deacon. See *cardinal*.—Deacons' seat, in New England, a pew formerly made in the front of the pulpit for deacons to occupy.—Regent deacon, in the early church, a deacon attached to one of the seven ecclesiastical regions into which Rome was divided from very early times. There was one deacon for each region.

**deacon** (dē'kn), *v. t.* [*deacon*, *n.*] 1. To make or ordain deacon.—2. To read out, as a line of a psalm or hymn, before singing it; sometimes with *off*: from an ancient custom of reading the hymn one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as read. This office was frequently performed by a deacon. The custom is nearly as old as the Reformation, and was made necessary by the lack of hymn-books when congregational singing was introduced. See *live*, *v. t.*

A prayer was made, and the chorister *deaconed* the first two lines. *Goodrich*, *Reminiscences*, I. 77.

3. To arrange so as to present a specious and attractive appearance; present the best and largest specimens (of fruit or vegetables) to view and conceal the defective ones: as, to *deacon* strawberries or apples. [Slang, U. S.] [This sense contains a humorous allusion to the thrifty habits ascribed to the rural New England deacons.] Hence—4. To sophisticate; adulterate; "doctor": as, to *deacon* wine or other liquor. [Slang.]—Deaconed veal, veal unfit for use, as when killed too young. [Connecticut.]

**deaconess** (dē'kn-ēs), *n.* [Formerly also *deaconise*; = D. *diakoness* = G. *diakonissa* = Dan. *diakonisse* = F. *diakonisse*, *diakonisse* = Sp. Pg. *diaconisa* = It. *diaconessa*, < ML. *diaconissa*, fem. of *diaconus*, deacon: see *deacon* and *-ess*.] 1. One of an ecclesiastical order of women in the early church, who discharged for members of their own sex those parts of the diaconal office which could not conveniently or fitly be performed by men. They acted as doorkkeepers and kept order on the women's side of the congregation, assisted at the baptism of women and administered the unction before baptism except the anointing of the forehead, instructed female catechumens, took charge of sick and poor women, and were present at interviews of the clergy with women. Such an order was especially needed in those Christian countries where Oriental seclusion of women prevailed. Deaconesses were required to remain unmarried, and were generally selected from the consecrated virgins or from the order of widows. In the Eastern Church the order continued into the middle ages, but it is not certain when it became extinct. In the Western Church it was abolished by successive decrees of council during the sixth and succeeding centuries, and became finally extinct about the tenth. Abbesses were sometimes called deaconesses after the order became obsolete.

And Rom. xvi. I commend unto you Phoebe, the deaconess of the church of Cenchrea. *Tyndale*, *Works*, p. 250.

2. No Epiphanius: There is an order of deaconesses in the church, but not to meddle, or to attempt any of the holy offices. *Jer. Taylor*, *Office Ministerial*.

3. A member of an order of women more or less fully established in recent times in several Protestant churches, with duties similar to the preceding; also, a member of the Institution of Deaconesses first established by Pastor Fliedner, of the United Evangelical Church of Prussia, at Kaiserswerth in 1838. The latter are wholly devoted, by engagements for fixed periods to charitable work, as the nursing of the sick, etc. They reside in separate houses, which have been established in many parts of the world.

**deaconhood** (dē'kn-hūd), *n.* [*deacon* + *-hood*.]

1. The office or ministry of a deacon; deaconship.—2. A body of deacons taken collectively. **deaconry** (dē'kn-ri), *n.* [*deacon* + *-ry*.] Deaconship.

The deacons of all these churches should make up a common *deaconry*, and be deacons in common unto all these churches in an ordinary way, as the other elders. *Goodwin*, *Works*, IV. iv. 128.

**deacon-seat** (dē'kn-sēt), *n.* A long settee used by lumbermen in camp. It is hewn from a single log, is usually a foot wide and five or six inches thick, and is raised about eighteen inches from the floor. [U. S. and Canada.]

**deaconship** (dē'kn-ship), *n.* [*deacon* + *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

Even the apostle himself [was] called a deaconship. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1885), II. 21.

**dead** (ded), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ded*; < ME. *ded*, *dead*, *dead*, *dyad*, < AS. *deadd* = OE. *ddd* = OFries. *ddd*, *ddd* = MD. *d. dood* = MLG. *ddd*, *ddd*, LG. *ddd* = OHG. MHG. *dd*, G. *tot*, *tot* = Dan. *ddd* = Sw. *ddd* = Icel. *deudr* = Goth. *daute*, *dead*; orig. a pp. (with suffix *-d*, *-d*, etc.: see *-ed* and *-d*) of the strong verb represented by Goth. *\*dauan* (pret. *\*dau*, pp. *\*dauan*) = Icel. *deyja* (pret. *dó*, pp. *dáttan*), *dis*: see *die*. *Dead* is thus nearly equiv. to *diad*, pp. of *die*. Cf. *death*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having ceased to live; being deprived of life, as an animal or vegetable organism; in that state in which all the functions of life or vital powers have ceased to act; lifeless.

The men are dead which sought thy life. Ex. iv. 19.  
Old Lord Dartmouth is dead of age. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 224.

Hence—2. Having ceased from action or activity; deprived of animating or moving force; brought to a stop or cessation, final or temporary: as, *dead* machinery; *dead* affections.

All hopes of Virginia thus abandoned, it lay dead and obscured from 1560, till this year 1602, that Captaine Gosnell, with 22, and himselfe in a small Barke, set saile from Dartmouth vpon the 25. of March.  
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 105.

The crackling embers on the hearth are dead. *H. Coleridge*, *Night*.

The winds were dead for heat. *Tennyson*, *Tiresias*.

3. Not endowed with life; destitute of life; inanimate: as, *dead* matter.—4. Void of sensation or perception; insensible; numb: as, he was *dead* with sleep; *dead* to all sense of shame.

The messenger of so unhappy news  
Would faine have dyde: *dead* was his hart within. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. vii. 21.

Everything.  
Yes, even pain, was dead a little space. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 257.

That white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the *dead* ear of Venice "Know thou that for all these God will bring thee into judgment." *Ruskin*.

5. Having the appearance of being lifeless, as in a swoon.

Sir J. Minnes fell sick at Church, and going down the gallery stairs, fell down *dead*, but came to himself again, and is pretty well. *Pepps*, *Diary*, II. 168.

I presently fell *dead* on the floor, and it was with great difficulty I was brought back to life. *Firdling*, *Amelia*, I. 9.

6. Resembling death; still; motionless; deep: as, a *dead* sleep; a *dead* calm.

But in the dead time of the night,  
They set the field on fire. *The Boyne Water* (Child's Ballads, VII. 256).

In the dead waste and middle of the night. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 2.

Her hand shook, and we heard  
In the dead hush the papers that she held rustle. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

Slowly down the narrow canal, in that dead stillness which reigns in Venice, swept the sombre flotilla, bearing its unconscious burden to the Campo Santo. *T. B. Aldrich*, *Poukagop to Penth*, p. 20.

7. Utter; entire; complete; full: as, a *dead* stop.

I was at a *dead* Stand in the Course of my Fortunes, when it pleased God to provide me lately an Employment to Spain, whence I hope there may arise both Repute and Profit. *Houell*, *Letters*, I. iii. 6.

8. Unvarying; unbroken by projections or irregularities.

For every *dead* wall is covered with their names, their abilities, their amazing cures, and places of abode. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, lxxviii.

The long dead level of the marsh between  
A coloring of unreal beauty wore. *Whittier*, *Bridal of Pennacook*, v.

9. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable: as, *dead* capital or stock (such as produces no profit).

Our people, having plied their business hard, had almost knit themselves out of work: and now came to be a very *dead* commodity, which were the chief stay they had heretofore to trust to. *R. Knes* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 200).

10. Dull; inactive: as, a *dead* market.

Have their *dead* time, we see.  
Middletown (and others), *The Widow*, iv. 2.

They came away, and brought all their substance in tobacco, which came at so *dead* a market as they could not get above two pence the pound. *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 10.

11. Producing no reverberation; without resonance; dull; heavy: as, a *dead* sound.

The bell seemed to rattle more *dead* than it did when, just before, it sounded in the open air. *Suppl.*

13. Tasteless; void; spiritless; flat; said of liquor.—13. Without spiritual life: as, *dead works*; *dead faith*.

And you hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

14. Fixed; sure; unerring: as, a *dead* certainty.

The author . . . has . . . been out with thousands of sportsmen, but he never yet saw a *dead* shot—one who can kill every time. R. B. Roosevelt, *Game Water-Birds*, p. 401.

15. Being in the state of civil death; cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property, as one sentenced to imprisonment for life for crime, or, formerly, one who was banished or became a monk.—16. Not communicating motion or power: as, *dead steam*; the *dead* spindle of a lathe.—17. Not glossy or brilliant: said of a color or a surface.—18. Out of the game; out of play: said of a ball or a player: as, a *dead* ball; he is *dead*.—19. In golf, said of a ball when it falls without rolling.—*Abolition for the dead*. See *abolition*.—*Baptism for the dead*. See *baptism*.—*Dead-alive*, or *dead-and-alive*, dull; inactive; moping. [Colloq.]

If a man is alive, there is always danger that he may die, though the danger must be allowed to be less in proportion as he is *dead-and-alive* to begin with.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 168.  
*Dead angle*, in fort. See *angle*.—*Dead* as a door-nail, utterly, completely dead.

As *dead* as doornail to damn the soles. William of Palerno (E. E. T. A.), i. 2398.

*Dead axe*, *beat*, *block*, *calm*, *copy*, *escapement*, *file*, *force*, *gold*, etc. See the nouns.—*Dead cotton*, unripe cotton fibers which will not take dye.—*Dead floor*, a floor so constructed as to absorb or prevent the passage of sounds.—*Dead freight*, in maritime law, the amount paid by agreement, by a charterer, for that part of a vessel which he does not occupy.—*Dead ground*. Same as *dead angle*.—*Dead heat*. See *heat*.—*Dead hedge*, a hedge made with the prunings of trees, or with the tops of old hedges which have been cut down.—*Dead holes*. See *hole*.—*Dead language*, *lift*, *matter*. See the nouns.—*Dead letter*. (a) A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which for any reason, a defect of address, cannot be delivered, and is sent to the dead-letter office. (b) A law, ordinance, or legal instrument which, through long-continued and uninterrupted disuse or disregard, has lost its actual although not its formal authority.—*Dead-letter office*, a department of a general post-office where dead letters are examined and returned to the writers when an address is found within, or, if the address is not given, destroyed after a fixed time. In the United States this department is called the Division of Dead Letters, and is under the supervision of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.—*Dead men*. (a) Bottles emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.]

Lord Sm. Come, John, bring us a fresh bottle. Col. Ay, my lord, and pray let him carry off the *dead men*, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles). Swift, *Polite Conversation*, ii.

(b) *Naut.*, an old name for the reef- or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in. [Rare.]—*Dead men's shoes*, a situation or possession formerly held by a person who has died.

'Tis tedious waiting *dead men's shoes*. Fletcher, *Poems*, p. 250.

And ye're e'en come back to Libberton to wait for *dead men's shoes*. Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, v.

*Dead on end* (*naut.*), said of the wind when it blows in direct opposition to a ship's course.—*Dead pallet*, in clock- and watch-making. See *dead* (b), under *beat*.—*a. Dead pull*. See *pull*.—*Dead space*. Same as *dead angle*.—*Dead weight*. See *weight*.—*Dead wire*, in telegraph, a wire or line to which there is no instrument attached and which is not in use.—*Dead works*. See *works*.—*Heads for the dead*. See *heads*.—*To be dead* (with reference to the act, be being equivalent to become; cf. *I mortuus est*, he died, *lit.* he is dead), to die.

Dampned was this Knight for to be *dead*. Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 25.

If righteousness come by the law, then Christ to *dead* in vain. Gal. ii. 21.

The gracious Duncan Was pitied of Macbeth:—marry, he was *dead*. Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 6.

To flog a *dead* horse, to pay for a *dead* horse, to pull the *dead* horse. See *horse*.

II. a. 1. The culminating point, as of the cold of winter, or of the darkness or stillness of the night.

What saucy groom knocks at this *dead* of night? Browe and Pl., *Philaster*, ii. 4.

2. *pl.* Material thrown out in digging; specifically, in mining, worthless rock; *stale*: same as *gob* in coal-mining. Also (dialectal) *deads*.—*St.* [Prop. a var. of *death*; cf. *deadly* = *deathly*, *dead-day* = *death-day*, etc.] *Death*.

The date a thousand right a hundredth a fifty. That *Steen* to *deads* was right. Robert of Brunne.

Although he were my so brother, An ill *dead* shall he die. Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 47).

4. A complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

*dead* (ded), *v.* [*ME. deden*, *AS. dydan*, also in comp. *dagdan*, *kill* (cf. *daeddan*, become *dead*, *mortify*) (= *D. dooden* = *MLG. doden* = *OHG. toden*, *MHG. tōten*, *G. tōten*, *tōten* = *Dan. døde* = *Sw. döda* = *Goth. dauþans*, *kill*), *< deda*, *dead*: see *dead*, *a. Cl. daoden*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To become *dead*; lose life or force.

Al my felynge gan to *deade*. Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 552.

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deade*th straightway. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 774.

2. To make a complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

II. *trans.* 1. To make *dead*; deprive of life, consciousness, force, or vigor; dull; *deaden*.

When Calidore these ruefull news had raught, His hart quite *deaded* was with anguish raught. Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. xi. 52.

A sad course I lise now; heauen's sterne decree With many an ill hath numbed and *deaded* me. Chapman, *Odyssey*, xviii.

Why lose you not your powers, and become Dull'd, if not *deaded*, with this spectacle? R. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, l. 1.

2. To cause to fail in recitation: said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar. [School slang.]

*dead* (ded), *adv.* [*< dead*, *a.*] 1. In a *dead* or dull manner.—2. To a degree approaching *death*; *deathly*: to the last degree: as, to be *dead* sleepy; he was *dead* drunk.

Their weeping mothers, Following the *dead*-cold ashes of their sons, Shall never curse my cruelty. Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iv. 2.

3. Entirely; completely: as, he was *dead* sure that he was right. [Colloq.]

I aim At a most rich success strikes all *dead* sure. Middleton, *Changeling*, v. 1.

4. Directly; exactly; diametrically: as, the wind was *dead* ahead.—*Dead beat*. See *beat*, *pp.*—*To be dead set* against, to be wholly and resolutely opposed to. [Colloq.]—*To be dead up* to, to know or understand thoroughly; be expert in. [Thieves' slang.]—*To lie dead*, in golf, to lie so near the hole that a player is certain to put it in with his next stroke: said of a ball.—*dead-beat* (ded'bēt'), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil; free from oscillatory movement.—*Dead-beat escapement*, etc. See the nouns. II. *n.* 1. A *dead-beat escapement*.—2. See *dead beat* (a), under *beat*, 1.

*dead-bell* (ded'bel), *n.* Same as *death-bell*. And every low that the *dead-bell* gold, It cry'd, Woe to Barbara Allan! Herd's Collection, i. 30.

*dead-born* (ded'börn), *a.* [*AS. dedboren*.] Still-born.

All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press, Like the last gasp, or the last address. Pope, *Epil.*, to *St. Ives*, ll. 230.

*dead-center* (ded'sen'tēr), *n.* In *mech.*, that position of the arms of a link-motion in which they coincide with the line of centers—that is, when the links are in the same straight line. Thus, when the crank and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line, the situation is expressed by saying that the engine is on its (upper or lower) *dead-center*, or that the crank is at its (long or short) *dead-point*.—*dead-clothes* (ded'klōz), *n. pl.* Clothes in which to bury the dead.

Once in the woods the men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made *dead-clothes*. Contemporary Rev., LIII. 409.

*dead-coloring* (ded'kul'or-ing), *n.* In *painting*, the first broad outlines of a picture. See *extract*.

*Dead colouring* is the first, or preparatory painting: it is so called because the colours are laid on in a *dead* or cold manner—to form as it were the ground for the subsequent processes—resembling in some degree the work known amongst house-painters as "priming," the future effects being rather indicated and provided for than really attained. Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 170.

*dead-day*, *n.* See *death-day*.

*dead-dipping* (ded'dip'ing), *n.* The process of giving, by the action of an acid, a *dead* pale-yellow color to brass. Weale.

*dead-doing* (ded'dō'ing), *a.* Causing or inflicting *death*; *deadly*.

Hold, O dear Lord! hold your *dead-doing* hand. Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 8.

Stay thy *dead-doing* hand; he must not die yet. Browe and Pl., *Scornful Lady*, ll. 2.

*dead-door* (ded'dōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a door fitted to the outside of the quarter of a ship, to keep out the sea in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.

*deaden* (ded'n), *v. t.* [*< dead* + *-en*. Cf. *dead*, *v.*] 1. To make *dead* (in a figurative sense);

render less sensitive, active, energetic, or forcible; impair the sensitiveness or the strength of; dull; weaken: as, to *deaden* sound; to *deaden* the force of a ball; to *deaden* the sensibilities.

There is a vital energy in the human soul, which vice, however it may *deaden*, cannot destroy. Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 75.

2. To retard; hinder; lessen the velocity or momentum of: as, to *deaden* a ship's way (that is, to retard her progress).—3. To make imperious to sound, as a floor.—4. To make insipid, flat, or stale: said of wine or beer.—5. To deprive of gloss or brilliancy: as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

The sunbeams sought the Court of Guard, And, struggling with the smoky air, Deaden'd the torches' yellow glare. Scott, *L. of the L.*, vi. 2.

Oily marrow *deaden*s the whiteness of the tresses. Owen, *Anat.*, ii.

6. To kill; especially, to kill (trees) by girdling. [Western U. S.]

*deaden* (ded'n-ēr), *n.* A person or thing that *deaden*s, dulls, checks, or represses.

Incumbrances and *deadeners* of the harmony. Lander.

*deaden* (ded'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *deaden*, *v.* Cf. *D. doeden*.] 1. A device or material employed to *deaden* or render dull. Specifically—(a) A device preventing the transmission of sound, as from one part of a building to another. (b) A thin wash of glue spread over gilding to reduce the specular reflection, or any roughening of a decorative surface to destroy the reflection of light.

When the *deaden*ing is laid on the glass, the figures must be engraved or etched with a pointed instrument made of wood, bone, or ivory. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 57.

2. A tract of land on which the trees have been killed by girdling. [Western U. S.]

*dead-eye* (ded'ī), *n.* *Naut.*, a round, laterally flattened wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.

*deadfall* (ded'fal), *n.* 1. A trap in which a weight is arranged to fall upon and crush the prey, used for large game. It is commonly formed of two heavy logs, one lying on the ground, and the other rising in a sloping direction, and upheld in this position by a contrivance of insecure props. The game, in order to get at the bait, has to pass under the sloping log, and in doing so is compelled to knock away the props, when the raised log falls and secures it.

2. A smaller trap for rats, etc., in which the fall is a loaded board.—3. A tangled mass of fallen trees and underbrush.

*Deadfalls* of trees thrown over, under, or astraddle of each other by gales or avalanches. The Century, XXIX. 198.

4. A low drinking- or gaming-place. [Western U. S.]

*dead-file* (ded'fil), *n.* A file in which the cuts are so close and fine that its action is practically noiseless.

*dead-flat* (ded'flat), *n.* In *ship-building*, the greatest transverse section of a ship. Also called *midship bend*.

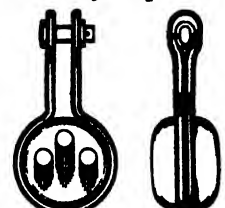
*dead-ground* (ded'ground), *n.* In *mining*, unproductive ground; country-rock; any rock adjacent to a metalliferous deposit or vein, through which work has to be carried to develop a mine, but which itself contains no ore.

*dead-hand* (ded'hand), *n.* [Trans. of *mortmain*, *q. v.*] Same as *mortmain*.

Forty thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura . . . were held in *dead-hand* by the Bishop of St. Claude. J. Morley, *Burke*, p. 160.

1. In *foundry*: (a) The extra length of metal given to a cast gun. It serves to receive the dross, which rises to the surface of the liquid metal, and would be, were it not for the *dead-head*, at the muzzle of the gun. When cooled and solidified, the *dead-head* is cut off. Also called *sinking-head* or *spire*. (b) That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal enters the mold. E. H. Knight.—2. The tailstock of a lathe. It contains the *dead-spindle* and *back-center*, while the *live-head* or *headstock* contains the *live-spindle*.—3. *Naut.*, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy.

*deadhead* (ded'hed), *n.* [Cf. *Odan. döðhöved*, a fool.] One who is allowed to ride in a public conveyance, to attend a theater or other place of



Front and Side Views of Dead-eye.



entertainment, or to obtain any privilege having its public price, without payment. [U. S.] **deadhead** (ded'hed), v. I. *trans.* To provide free passage, admission, etc., for; pass or admit without payment, as on a railroad or into a theater: as, to **deadhead** a passenger, or a guest at a hotel.

II. *intr.* To travel on a train, steamboat, etc., or gain admission to a theater or similar place, without payment.

**deadheadism** (ded'hed'izm), n. [*< deadhead + -ism.*] The practice of traveling, etc., as a deadhead.

**dead-house** (ded'hous), n. An apartment in a hospital or other institution, or a separate building, where dead bodies are kept for a time; a morgue.

**deadening** (ded'ing), n. [*< dead + -ing.*] In a steam-engine, a jacket inclosing the pipes or cylinder of a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of the heat. Also called **deadening** and **lagging**.

**dead-latch** (ded'lach), n. A latch which is held in its place by a catch, or of which the bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be raised by the latch-key from the outside, nor by the handle from within. E. H. Knight.

**dead-light** (ded'lit), n. 1. *Naut.*, a strong wooden or iron shutter fastened over a cabin-window or port-hole in rough weather to prevent water from entering.—2. A luminous appearance sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies. [Scotch.]

At length it was suggested to the old man that there were always **dead lights** hovering over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air.

Blackwood's Mag., March, 1833, p. 318.

**deadlihood** (ded'li-hüd), n. [*< dead + -hood.*] The state of the dead.

Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in **deadlihood**. Ep. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, v.

**dead-line** (ded'lin), n. A line drawn around the inside or outside of a military prison, which no prisoner can cross without incurring the penalty of being immediately shot down: used during the American civil war especially with reference to open-air inclosures or stockades for prisoners.

Should he some day escape alive across the **dead-line** of Winchester, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.

Contemporary Rev., LIII, 449.

**deadliness** (ded'li-nes), n. [*< ME. dedlinesse, dedlinesse, < AS. deddlicnes, mortality, < deddlic, mortal, deadly: see deadly, a.*] The quality of being deadly; the character of being extremely destructive of life.

As for my relatives, I . . . know their danger and . . . their **deadliness**.

Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, II.

**dead-lock** (ded'lok), n. 1. A lock worked on one side by a handle and on the other side by a key. E. H. Knight.—2. A complete stoppage, stand-still, or entanglement; a state of affairs in which further progress or a decision is for the time impossible, as if from an inextricable locking up: as, a **dead-lock** in a legislature where parties are evenly balanced. [Often written **deadlock**.]

There's situation for you! there's an heroic group!—You see the ladies can't stab Whiskerandos—he durst not strike them, for fear of their uncles—the uncles durst not kill him, because of their nieces—I have them all at a **dead lock**!—for every one of them is afraid to let go first.

Sheridan, The Critic, III, 1.

The opposition were not convinced, and the parties came to a **dead-lock**.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII, 127.

**deadly** (ded'li), a. [Early mod. E. also **dedly**, < ME. **dedly**, **dedly**, **dedely**, **dedel**, fatal, dead, mortal, < AS. **deddlic** (= OFries. **deddlik**, **deddlik** = D. **doodeljk** = MHG. **wittich**, G. **wittich** = Icel. **dauðleg** = Dan. **dødelig** = Sw. **dödlig**, fatal, mortal, **dedd**, dead, + **-lic**, E. **-ly**. Cf. **deathly**.] 1. Mortal; liable to death; being in danger of death.

The image of a **deadly** man. Wyck, Rom. I, 23.

Hip. How does the patient?

Cled. You may inquire

Of more than one; for two are sick and **deadly**.

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 4.

2. Occasioning or capable of causing death, physical or spiritual; mortal; fatal; destructive: as, a **deadly** blow or wound.

The ankers brak, and the topmasts lay,

It was sic a **deadly** storm.

Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III, 154).

He mounted . . . and set out . . . on the errand which, neither to him nor to Perdita, seemed to involve any **deadly** peril.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 195.

3. Mortal; implacable; aiming or tending to kill or destroy: as, a **deadly** enemy; **deadly** malice; a **deadly** feud.

Thy assailant is quick, skilful, and **deadly**.

Shak., T. N., III, 4.

**Deadlier** emphasis of course. Scott, L. of the L., III, 4.

In England every preparation was made for a **deadly** struggle.

Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., III.

4. Adapted for producing death or great bodily injury: as, a **deadly** weapon; a **deadly** drug.

He drew his **deadly** sword.

Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII, 263).

Shot from the **deadly** level of a gun.

Shak., L. and J., III, 2.

5. Dead. [Rare.]

And great lords bear you clothed with funeral things,

And your crown girded over **deadly** brows.

Swinburne, Chastelard, III, 1.

6. Very great; excessive. [Colloq.]

To the privy seals, where I signed a **deadly** number of

pardons, which do trouble me to get nothing by.

Pepys, Diary, I, 129.

**Deadly** carrot. See **carrot**.—**Deadly** nightshade. See

**nightshade**.—**Deadly** sins. See **sins**.—**Deadly**, **Deadly**, **Deadly** is applied to that which inflicts death;

**deadly**, to that which resembles death. We properly speak

of a **deadly** poison, and of **deadly** paleness. A. S. Hill,

Rhetoric, p. 50.

Anointed let me be with **deadly** venom;

And die, ere men can say—God save the queen!

Shak., Rich. III, IV, 1.

Her hands had turned to a **deadly** coldness.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, XIV.

**deadly** (ded'li), adv. [Early mod. E. also **dedly**, < ME. **dedly**, **dedely**, **dedely**, < AS. **deddlic**, adv., < **deddlic**, **deadly**: see **deadly**, a.] 1. Mortally.

He shall groan before him with the groanings of a **deadly**

wounded man. Back, xxx, 24.

2. Implacably; destructively.

For though that I have hated you neuer so **deadly**, ye

have here soche children that have do me soche service

that I may have no will to do you noon enill.

Merlin (R. E. T. S.), III, 478.

3. In a manner resembling death; **deadly**: as,

**deadly** pale or wan.

Such is the aspect of this shore:

'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!

So coldly sweet, so **deadly** fair.

We start, for soul is wanting there.

Byron, The Giaour, I, 92.

4. Extremely; excessively. [Colloq.]

**deadly-handed** (ded'li-han'ded), a. Sanguin-

ary; disposed to kill. [Rare.]

The **deadly-handed** Clifford slew my steed.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI, v, 2.

**deadly-lively** (ded'li-liv'li), a. Blending the

aspect or effect of gloom and liveliness: as, a

**deadly-lively** party. [Eng.]

Even her black dress assumed something of a **deadly-**

**lively** air from the jaunty style in which it was worn.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, XII.

**dead-man's-hand** (ded'manz-hand'), n. 1. A

name of the male fern, *Nephrodium Filix-mas*,

and of some other ferns, from the fact that the

young fronds before they begin to unroll re-

semble a closed fist.—2. The devil's-apron,

*Laminaria digitata*. Also called **dead-man's-**

**toe**.

**dead-march** (ded'märch), n. A piece of solemn

music played in funeral processions, especially

at military funerals: as, the **dead-march** in Han-

del's oratorio of Saul.

Hush, the **Dead-March** waits in a people's ears:

The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears:

The black earth yawns: the mortal disappears.

Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

**dead-men's-bells** (ded'menz-belz'), n. The

foxglove, *Digitalis*

*purpurea*.

**dead-men's-fingers**

(ded'menz-fing-

gers), n. 1. The

hand-orehis, *Orehis*

*maculata*: so called

from its pale hand-

like tubers. The

name is also given

to other species of

*Orehis* and to some

other plants.

Our cold maids do **dead**

**men's fingers** call

them.

Shak., Hamlet, IV, 7.

2. An aleyonarian

or haleyonoid polyp

of the order *Aleyo-*

*nacea*, family *Aleyo-*

*nidae*, and genus *Aleyo-*

*nomium*, as *A. digi-*

*tatum*. Also called

**cow-paps** and **mormoid's-glove**. See *Aleyonium*.



Dead-men's-fingers (*Aleyonium digitatum*).

**dead-men's-lines** (ded'menz-lins'), n. An alga, *Chorda filum*, having cord-like fronds about one fourth of an inch in diameter and sometimes 12 feet long.

**dead-neap** (ded'nēp), n. The lowest stage of the tide.

**deadness** (ded'nes), n. The state of being dead. (a) Want of life or vital power in a once animated body, as an animal or a plant, or in a part of it.

When he seemed to show his weakness in seeking fruit upon that fig-tree that had none, he manifested his power by curing it to **deadness** with a word.

South, Works, VII, I.

(b) The state of being by nature without life; inanimate-

ness. (c) A state resembling that of death: as, the **dead-**

ness of a fainting-fit. (d) Want of activity or sensitiveness;

lack of force or susceptibility; dullness; coldness; frigidity;

indifference: as, **deadness** of the affections.

The most curious phenomenon in all Venetian history

is the vitality of religion in private life, and its **deadness**

in public policy.

Ruskin.

This appeared to be no news to Sylvia, and yet the words

came on her with a great shock; but for all that she could

not cry; she was surprised herself at her own **deadness** of

feeling.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lover, XXIV.

(e) Flatness; want of spirit: as, the **deadness** of liquors.

**Deadness** or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the

too free admission of air into the vessels.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

**dead-nettle** (ded'net'l), n. The common name of labiate plants of the genus *Lamium*, the leaves of which resemble those of the nettle, though they do not sting. There are several species found in Great Britain, as the white **dead-nettle** (*L. album*), the red (*L. purpureum*), and the yellow (*L. Galeobdolon*).

**dead-oil** (ded'oil), n. A name given in the arts to those products, consisting of carbofic acid, naphthalin, etc., obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, which are heavier than water and which come off at a temperature of about 340° F. or over. Also called **heavy oil**.

**dead-pay** (ded'pā), n. Continued pay dishonestly drawn for soldiers and sailors actually dead; a person in whose name pay is so drawn. [Eng.]

O you commanders

That, like me, have no **dead-pay**.

Manning, Unnatural Combat, IV, 2.

**dead-plate** (ded'plāt), n. A flat iron plate sometimes fitted before the bars of a furnace, for the purpose of causing bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back into the fire.

**dead-pledge** (ded'plej), n. A mortgage or

pawning of lands or goods, or the thing pawned.

**dead-point** (ded'point), n. See **dead-center**.

**dead-reckoning** (ded'rek'n-ing), n. *Naut.*, the

calculation of a ship's place at sea, independ-

ently of observations of the heavenly bodies,

and simply from the distance she has run by

the log and the courses steered by the com-

pass, this being rectified by due allowances for

drift, leeway, etc.

**dead-rise** (ded'ris), n. In *ship-building*, the dis-

tance between a horizontal line joining the top

of the floor-timbers amidships and the top of

the keel.

**dead-riding** (ded'ri'ing), n. Same as **dead-**

**rise**.

**dead-rope** (ded'rōp), n. *Naut.*, a rope which

does not run in any block. [Rare.]

**Dead Sea apple**. See **apple**.

**dead-set** (ded'set'), n. and a. I. n. 1. The fixed

position of a dog in pointing game.—2. A de-

termined effort or attempt; a pointed attack:

as, to make a **dead-set** in a game.—3. Opposi-

tion; resolute antagonism; hostility: as, it was

a **dead-set** between them. Bartlett.—4. A con-

cocted scheme to defraud a person in gaming.

Groce, Slang Dict. [Slang.]

II. a. Extremely desirous of, or determined

to get or to do, something: generally with *on* or

*upon*.

**dead-sheave** (ded'shēv), n. *Naut.*, a score in

the heel of a topmast to receive an additional

mast-rope as a preventer.

**dead-shore** (ded'shōr), n. A piece of wood

built up vertically in a wall which has been

broken through for the purpose of making al-

terations in a building.

**dead-small** (ded'smāl), n. In *coal-mining*, the

smallest coal which passes through the screens.

[North. Eng.]

**dead's-part** (ded'spärt), n. In *Scots law*, that

part of a man's movable succession which he

is entitled to dispose of by testament, or that

which remains of the movables over and above

what is due to the wife and children. Some-

times **dead man's part**.

**dead-spindle** (ded'spin'dil), *n.* The spindle in the tail-stock or dead-head of a lathe, which does not rotate.

**dead-stroke** (ded'strök), *n.* Delivering a blow without recoil: as, a *dead-stroke* hammer. See *drop-process*.

**dead-thraw** (ded'thrä), *n.* [Scotch form of *death-throe*.] The death-throe.

Who ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the *dead-thraw*? How d'ye think the spirit was to get awa through bolts and bars like these?

Scott, Guy Mannering, xvii.

**dead-tongue** (ded'tung), *n.* The water-hemlock, *Eleutherococcus*: so called from its paralyzing effects upon the organs of speech.

**dead-water** (ded'wä'tär), *n.* *Naut.*, the water which eddies about a ship's stern during her progress. Also called *eddy-water*.

**dead-weight** (ded'wät), *n.* 1. A heavy or oppressive burden; a weight or burden that has to be borne without aid or without compensatory advantage.

The fact is, fine thoughts, enshrined in appropriate language, are *dead-weights* upon the stage, unless they are struck like sparks from the action of the fable.

Cornhill Mag.

The gentleness of Nature's growths or motions will, in time, burst asunder or wear away the proudest *dead-weight* man can heap upon them.

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 42.

2. A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government on account of half-pay and pensions to retired officers of the army and navy.—3. *Naut.*, the lading of a vessel when it consists of heavy goods; that part of the cargo, as coal, iron, etc., which pays freight according to its weight, and not to its bulk.

**dead-well** (ded'wel), *n.* Same as *absorbing-well*. See *absorb*.

**dead-wind** (ded'wind), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for a wind dead ahead, or blowing directly from the point toward which a ship is sailing.

**dead-wood** (ded'wüd), *n.* 1. In *shipbuilding*, a body of timber built up on top of the keel at either end, to afford a firm fastening for the cant timbers.—2. A buffer-block.—3. In *ten-pins* and *pin-pool*, the pins which have been knocked down. Hence—4. Useless material.

The commissioner [of patents] has made some effort—though not so strenuous as might be—to cut the *dead-wood* out of the examining and clerical forces left him as a legacy by his predecessor.

See *Ames*, N. S., LVII 202.

To get the *dead-wood* on one, to have one entirely at a disadvantage or in one's power; secure advantage over one. [U. S. slang.]

**dead-wool** (ded'wül), *n.* Wool taken from the skins of sheep which have been slaughtered or have died.

**dead-work** (ded'wërk), *n.* Work which is in itself unprofitable, but is necessary to, and leads up to, that which is profitable or productive; specifically, in *mining*, that work which is done in the way of opening a mine, or preparing to remove the ore in a mine, but is not accompanied by any production of ore, or is almost non-remunerative.

To describe *dead-work* is to narrate all those portions of our work which consume the most time, give the most trouble, require the greatest patience and endurance, and seem to produce the most insignificant results.

Science, VI 174.

**dead-works** (ded'wërks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is balanced for a voyage: now generally called *upper works*.

**de-aérate** (dë-ä'të-rät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-aé-rated*, pp. *de-aé-rating*. [*de-priv.* + *aérate*.] To expel the air from; free from air. [Rare.]

Dr. Mayer states that the gases employed in this research were obtained from the coals by introducing two to four hundred grains into a flask, which was immediately filled up with hot *de-aé-rated* water.

Ure, Dict., IV. 240.

**deaf** (def or däf), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *deaf*; *ME. def*, *deaf*, *deft*, *deaf*, etc., *AS. def* = *OE. def* = *OFries. def* = *D. deaf* = *MLG. def*, *LG. def* = *OHG. MHG. toup*, *G. taub*, *deaf*, *dull*, *stupid*, etc., = *Ice. deyf* = *Sw. döfs* = *Dan. döfs* = *Goth. dauks*, *deaf*; prob. akin to *Gr. rüphä*, *blind*, and to *E. dumb*, *q. v.*] 1. Lacking the sense of hearing; insensible to sounds.

Blind are their eyes, their ears are *deaf*, Nor hear when mortals pray; Mortals that wait for their relief Are blind and *deaf* as they.

Watts.

2. Unable to hear, or to hear clearly, in consequence of some defect or obstruction in the organs of hearing; defective in ability to per-

ceive or discriminate sounds; dull of hearing: as, a *deaf* man; to be *deaf* in one ear.

*Fal. Roy*, tell him I am *deaf*.

*Pope*. You must speak louder, my master is *deaf*.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., l. 2.

And many of them became blynde, and many *deaf*, for the noise of the water.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 205.

*Deaf* with the noise, I took my hasty flight.

*Dryden*.

3. Refusing to listen or to hear; unwilling to regard or give heed; unmoved or unpersuaded; insensible: as, *deaf* to entreaty; *deaf* to all argument or reason.

For God is *deaf* now a dayes and deyneth nought ons to huyre.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 61.

To counsel this lady was *deaf*.

To judgment she was blind.

*Margaret of Oreignymart* (Child's Ballads, VIII 252).

Oh, the millions of *deaf* hearts, *deaf* to everything really impassioned in music, that pretend to admire Mozart!

*De Quincey*, Secret Societies, II.

They might as well have blest her; she was *deaf*

To blessing or to curing save from one.

*Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. Lacking sharpness or clearness; dull; stifled; obscurely heard; confused. [Rare.]

No silence is within, nor voice express,

But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease.

*Dryden*.

54. Numb. Torpido is a fish, but who-so handleth hym shal be lame & *deaf* of lymmes that he shall fele no thyng.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 229.

6. Barren; sterile; blasted: as, *deaf* land; *deaf* corn.

Every day, it seems, was separately a blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a *deaf* nut, offering no kernel.

*De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I 91.

**Deaf and dumb**. See *deaf-mute*.—*Deaf* as a door, post, or stove, exceedingly *deaf*.

*deaf*, *v. t.* [Also *deafe*, early mod. E. also *deve*;

*ME. \*defen*, *\*deren*, *AS. \*deffan*, in comp.

*deffan*, become *deaf* (= *OFries. dawa* = *D. dooven*, tarnish, *verdooven*, *deafen*, = *OHG. tou-*

*toben*, *MHG. thuben*, *G. betruben*, *deafen*, *stun*, =

*Ice. deyfa* = *Dan. döfs* = *Sw. döfsa*), *deaf*,

*deaf*: see *deaf*, *a.* Cf. *deafen*.] To make *deaf*;

deprive of hearing; *deafen*; *stun* with noise.

Thou *deafest* me with thy keryng so loud.

*Palgrave*, sig. B III, fol. 206.

And lest their lamentable shrieks should and the hearts of their Parents, the Priests of Molech did *deaf* their ears with the continual clangs of trumpets and timbrels.

*Sandys*, Travels, p. 145.

An obstinate sinner . . . still *deaf* himself to the cry of his own conscience, that he may live the more licentiously.

*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II 41.

**deaf-adder** (def'ad'är), *n.* A popular name in the United States of sundry serpents reputed to be venomous.

**deaf-dumbness** (def'dum'nes), *n.* Dumbness or aphony arising from deafness, whether congenital or occurring during infancy.

Deafness, resulting from functional or nervous derangement, from actual disease, or from *deaf-dumbness*.

*B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 198.

**deafen** (def'n), *v. t.* [*deaf* + *-en*. Cf. *deaf*,

*v.*] 1. To make *deaf*; deprive of the power of

hearing.—2. To stun; render incapable of per-

ceiving or discriminating sounds distinctly: as,

to be *deafened* with clamor or tumult.

And all the host of hell

With *deafening* shout return'd them loud acclaim.

*Milton*, P. L., II. 620.

Damned by the livid-flashing fork,

And *deafened* d with the stammering cracks and claps

That follow'd.

*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *erok.*, to render impervious to sound (as a door or a partition) by means of sound-boarding or pugging.

**deafening** (def'n-ing), *n.* In *erok.*, the pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like. Also called *sound-boarding*.

**deafy** (def'li), *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

**deaf-mute** (def'müt), *n.* [*deaf* + *mute*.] 1.

A person who is both deaf and dumb, the dumb-

ness resulting from deafness which has existed

either from birth or from a very early period

of the person's life. Deaf-mutes communicate their

thoughts by means either of significant or arbitrary signs

or motions, or of a manual alphabet formed by positions

of the fingers of one or both hands. The accompanying

illustration shows a form of the single-hand alphabet now

universally taught to deaf-mutes in the United States.

The two-hand alphabet, invented about the close of the

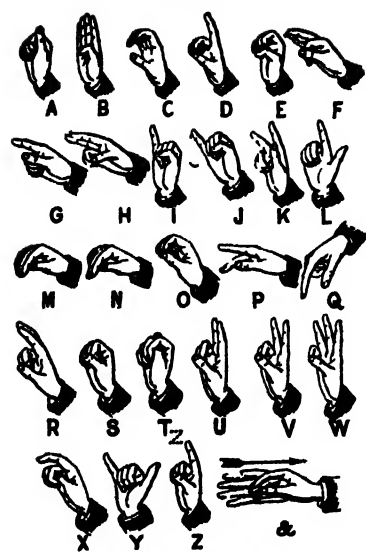
eighteenth century, is somewhat more complicated, and is

in limited use in other countries. Deaf-mutes are taught

in many cases to understand spoken language by observ-

ing the motions of the speaker's lips, and to use articulate

speech themselves, sometimes very distinctly.



Manual Alphabet for Deaf-mutes

2. A subject for dissection. [Med. slang.] **deaf-muteness** (def'müt'nes), *n.* [*deaf-mute* + *-ness*.] Deaf-dumbness.

Physiological accidents, more painful and not less incurable than those of *deaf-muteness* and blindness.

*O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 252.

**deaf-mutism** (def'müt'izm), *n.* [*deaf-mute* + *-ism*.] The condition of being a deaf-mute.

*Deaf-mutism* may give no actual indication of disease, though the organ of hearing itself is, probably, always defective and of imperfect development.

*B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 194.

**deafness** (def'nes), *n.* [*ME. defnes*, *deaf*, *deaf* + *-ness*.] 1. Incapacity of perceiving

or distinguishing sounds, in consequence of

the impairment of the organs of hearing; that

state of the organs which prevents the recep-

tion of the impressions that constitute hearing;

want of the sense of hearing. Deafness occurs in

every degree, from that which merely impairs the ac-

curacy of the ear in distinguishing faint or similar sounds,

to that state in which there is no more sensation pro-

duced by sounds in this organ than in any other part of

the body. Deafness is the usual concomitant of com-

plete deafness, but in general results rather from the

absence of incitement by the sense of hearing than from

any natural defect in the organs of speech. See *deaf-mute*.

He answered that it was impossible for him to hear a

man three yards off, by reason of *deafness* that had held

him fourteen years.

*State Trials*, Earl of Strafford, ac. 1640.

2. Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear or to the understanding.

I found such a *deafness* that no declaration from the bishops could take place.

*Edwin Beattie*.

**Deaf-makers' deafness**, deafness due to occupation in the midst of loud and continuous noise, as in the case of a boiler-maker. It is marked by catarrh of the middle ear, with more or less nervous exhaustion.

**deaf<sup>1</sup>** (däl), *n.* [*ME. derl*, *del*, *del*, *AS. däl*, mutated form (after the verb) of the reg. but

less common *däl* (whence *ME. däl*, *döl*, *E. dole*, *q. v.*) = *OFries. del* = *OS. däl* = *D. deel* = *MLG. däl*, *döl*, *LG. deel* = *OHG. MHG. teil*, *G. teil*,

*theil* = *Ice. deil-d*, *deil-dh* = *Sw. del* = *Dan. del* = *Goth. dails*, *m., daila*, *f.*, a part, share, por-

tion, = *OBulg. deöl*, *Bulg. del* = *Serv. dígel* = *Bohem. díl* = *Pol. dątal* (barred *l*) = *Russ. díel*, a part, also *OBulg. dola* = *Pol. dola* = *Russ. dola*,

a part, portion, share, lot. Hence *deaf*, *r.* *Deaf*, *n.*, in senses 3 and 4, is from the

verb.] 1. A part; portion; share.

Of poynaunt sauce hire needede never a *deaf*.

*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 14.

Take hit every *deaf*;

That thou hit have, me lykthe wele.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 141.

This orthe it tremblays for this tre, and dysn [resounds] ilk *deaf*.

*Folk Plays*, p. 32.

A tenth *deaf* of four mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil.

*Ex. xlii 40*

Hence—2. An indefinite quantity, degree, or extent: as, a *deaf* of time and trouble; a *deaf* of snow; a *deaf* of money. In this sense usually qualified with *great* or *good*: as, a *great deaf* of labor; a *good deaf* of one's time.

Gratiano speaks an *infinite deaf* of nothing.

*Shak.*, M. of V., l. 1.

A very little thief of occasion will rob you of a great deal of patience. *Shak. Cor., II. 1.*

3. The division or distribution of cards in playing; the act or practice of dealing; the right or privilege of distributing the cards: a single round, during which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

How can the muse her aid impart,  
Unskill'd in all the terms of art,  
Or in harmonious numbers put  
The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. Hence, a bargain or arrangement among a number of persons for mutual advantage as against others; a secret commercial or political transaction for the exclusive benefit of those engaged in it: as, a deal in wheat or cotton; they made a deal for the division of the offices. [U.S.]

The President had definitely abandoned the maxims and practices of a local manager of Machine politics in New York, with the shifts and expedients and deals which had illustrated his rise to political prominence.

*The Nation, XXXV. 411.*

**deal**<sup>1</sup> (dél), *v.*: pret. and pp. *dealt*, ppr. *dealing*. [*ME. delen* (pret. *delde*, *delte*, *dalle*, *duite*), < *AS. dēlan* = *OS. dēlan* = *OFries. dela* = *D. deelen* = *MLG. dēlen*, *deilen*, *LG. deelen* = *OHG. teilan*, *teilen*, *MHG. teilen*, *G. teilen*, *theilen* = *Iscl. deila* = *Dan. dele* = *Sw. dela* = *Goth. dailjan*, divide, share (cf. *OBulg. deliti*, divide); from the noun: see *deal*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To divide; part; separate; hence, to divide in portions; apportion; distribute, as, in card-playing, to give to each player the proper number of cards: often followed by *out*.

*Dele to me my destiny, & do hit out of honde.*  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2235.

These two laves in me were *dealt*.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

The day ye *deal* at Annie's burial  
The bread but and the wine;  
Before the morn at twall o'clock,  
They'll *deal* the same at mine.

*Sweet Willie and Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, II. 120).

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? *Isa. lviii. 7.*

And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold.

Hast thou yet *dealt* him, O life, thy full measure?  
*M. Arnold, A Modern Happpo.*

24. To distribute to.

God's word witnesseth we shaln giue and *dele* oure enemy,  
And alle men that arn nedy, as pore men and such.

*Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 237.

3. To scatter; hurl; throw about; deliver: as, to *deal* out blows.

Himself through the skies, the feathery deaths were *dealt*.  
*Dryden.*

He continued, when worse days were come,  
To *deal* about his sparkling eloquence.

*Wordsworth.*

Such blow no other hand could *deal*,  
Though gauntleted in glove of steel.

*Scott, L. of the I., v. 25.*

**II. *trans.*** 1. To engage in mutual intercourse or transactions of any kind; have to do with a person or thing, or be concerned in a matter: absolutely or with *with* or *is*.

He turn'd his face unto the wall,  
And death was with him *dealt*.

*Bonny Barbara Allen* (Child's Ballads, II. 156).

I will *deal* with you as one should *deal* with his Confessor.

*Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.*

The Chutes and I *deal* extremely together.

*Walpole, Letters, II. 67.*

Gad, I shall never be able to *deal* with her alone.

*Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 1.*

Specifically.—2. To negotiate or make bargains; traffic or trade: with a person, *is* articles: as, he *deals* in pig-iron.

Perle prayed in pry, ther perre is schewed,  
Thay hym not derrest be demed to *dele* for penies.

*Alliteration Poeme* (ed. Morris), II. 1128.

The King (of *Alouqueria*) buys great Guns, and some pieces of Broad cloth: but his pay is so bad, that Merchants care not to *deal* with him, could they avoid it.

*Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 66.*

Ye shall not steal, neither *deal* falsely.

*Lev. xix. 11.*

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic.

*South.*

3. To negotiate corruptly; make a secret agreement; conspire: with *with*.

Fourteen Years after, Morton, going to execution, confessed That Bothwell *dealt* with him to consent to the Murder of the King.

*Behr, Chronicles, p. 237.*

Now have they *dealt* with my potheary to poison me.

*E. Jonson, Poetaster, IV. 2.*

Therefore they employ their Agents to *deal* privately with one of his Disciples who might be fittest for their design, and to work upon his covetous humour by the promise of a reward.

*Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.*

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raketh his own credit with both by pretending greater interest than he hath in either.

*Becon, Mynar.*

5. To act; behave: *is* a matter, *with*, *by*, or *toward* a person or thing.

I mean therfore so to *deal* in it, as I make wipe awate that opinion of either vnconscience for confusion.

*Quoted in Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Such one *deals* not fairly by his own mind.

*Locke.*

**deal**<sup>2</sup> (dél), *n.* [*MD. dele*, *D. deel*, a board, plank, threshing-floor, = *MLG. dele*, *LG. dele*, a board, plank, floor of a room, also, in form *dale*, a threshing-floor, = *OHG. dāl*, *dālo*, *MHG. dāl*, *dille*, *G. diele*, a board, plank, floor of boards, = *Iscl. dila* = *Dan. dila* = *Sw. dila* = *AS. dēla*, a plank, *thille*, a board (cf. *breda thilling*, translating *L. area*, a threshing-floor) (cf. *Slov. dila* = *Pol. dyl* = *Little Russ. dyle*, a board, deal—prob. < *OHG.*), = *OBulg. dilo* = *Skt. dala*, ground (cf. *L. tellus*, the earth). The *AS.* word has suffered a similar restriction of meaning, being now *E. thill*, the shaft or pole of a cart, etc. Thus *deal*<sup>2</sup> is a doublet of *thill*: see *thill*. The word *deal*<sup>2</sup> is usually identified with *deal*<sup>1</sup>, a part, with the accommodated definition "the division of a piece of timber made by sawing." 1. A board or plank. The name *deal* is applied chiefly to planks of pine or fir above 7 inches in width and of various lengths exceeding 6 feet. If 7 inches or less wide, they are called *battens*; and when under 6 feet long they are called *deal-ends*. The usual thickness is 3 inches, and width 9 inches. The standard size, to which other sizes may be reduced, is 3 inches thick, 11 inches broad, and 12 feet long. A whole *deal* is a deal which is 14 inches thick; a *stik deal*, one of half that thickness. The word is little used in the United States.

I had little furniture, so I bought a cart-load of *deals*; took a carpenter . . . into my service; established him in a barn, and said, "Jack, furnish my house."

*Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vil.*

2. Wood of fir or pine, such as *deals* are made from: as, a floor of *deal*.

A piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, . . . appeared quite through a lovely red.

*Boyle, Colours.*

**Red deal**, the wood of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, a highly valuable and durable timber.

**dealbater** (dē-al'bāt), *v.* [*L. dealbatus*, pp. of *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parge, < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white. See *dab*, which is from the same source.] To whiten.

**dealbate** (dē-al'bāt), *a.* [*L. dealbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Whiten; especially, in bot., covered with a very white opaque powder.

**dealbation** (dē-al'bāsh'n), *n.* [*LL. dealbatio* (n-), < *dealbare*, whiten: see *dealbate*.] The act of bleaching; a whitening. *Sir T. Browne.*

She hath made this cheek  
By much too pale, and hath forgot to whiten  
The natural redness of my nose; she knows not  
What 'tis wants *dealbation*.

*Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, iv. 1.*

**dealer** (dē'lér), *n.* [*ME. \*delere*, *delare*, < *AS. dēlere*, a divider, distributor, < *dēlan*, divide, deal: see *deal*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. One who deals; one who has to do or has concern with others; specifically, a trader; one whose business is to buy and sell, as a merchant, shopkeeper, or broker: as, a dealer in general merchandise or in stocks; a picture-dealer. *In law*, a dealer is one who buys and sells the same articles in the same condition: thus, a butcher is not a dealer, because he buys animals whole, and sells them in a different state.

These small *dealers* in wit and learning.

*Swift.*

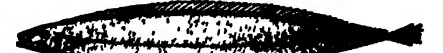
The license to spirit merchants was termed a *dealer's* license, *dealer* meaning, in excise language, a person selling a certain statutory quantity at any one time.

*S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 237.*

2. In card-playing, the player who distributes the cards.

**deal-fish** (dē'l'fish), *n.* An English name of the

*Trachypterus arctius*, a fish of the family Tra-



Deal-fish (*Trachypterus arctius*).

*chypteridae*, from the resemblance of its dead body to a deal. It is found occasionally on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.

**deal-frame** (dē'l'fram), *n.* A gang-saw for splitting deals or balks of pine timber. *E. H. Knight.*

**dealing** (dē'ling), *n.* [*ME. deallinge*, < *AS. dēlung* (= *D. deeling* = *OHG. tellung*, *MHG. tellung*, *G. theilung* = *Iscl. dēlung* = *Dan. deeling*; cf. *Sw. deiming*), < *dēlan*, deal: see *deal*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Practice; doings; conduct; behavior.

Concerning the *dealings* of men who administer government, . . . they have their judge who sitteth in heaven.

*Hecker, Eccles. Polity, II.*

Let's use the peace of honour, that's fair *dealing*,  
But in our ends our swords. *Pletcher, Bondman, I. 1.*

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment: as, the *dealings* of a father with his children; God's *dealings* with men: usually in the plural.

It is to be wished that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence.

*Addison.*

Inevitably the established code of conduct in the *dealings* of Governments with citizens must be allied to their code of conduct in their *dealings* with one another.

*H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 2.*

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business: as, New York merchants have extensive *dealings* with all the world.

He was in his *dealings* as punctual as a tradesman, and as generous as a gentleman.

*Steele, Spectator, No. 108.*

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; communication.

How is it that thou, being a Jew, seekest drink of me? . . . for the Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans.

*John iv. 9.*

**dealt** (delt). Preterit and past participle of

*deal*<sup>1</sup>. **wealth** (delt), *n.* [*deal*<sup>1</sup> + *-th*; cf. *heal*, *n.*, *health*, and *weal*, *n.*, *wealth*.] A dealing out; portion or division. *Nares.*

Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth,  
Where Fortune has bestow'd her largest *dealth*.

*Albino and Bellama* (1638).

**deal-tree** (dē'l'trē), *n.* The fir-tree: so called because *deals* are commonly made from it.

**Deal-wine**, *n.* See *Dele-wine*.

**deambulator** (dē-am'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [*L. deambulator*, pp. of *deambulare*, walk abroad, < *de* + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*, *amble*.] To walk abroad.

**deambulation** (dē-am'bū-lā'sh'n), *n.* [*L. deambulatio* (n-), < *deambulare*: see *deambulate*.] The act of walking abroad or about.

*Deambulations* or moderate walkynge.

*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 15.*

**deambulatory** (dē-am'bū-lā-tō-rī), *n.* and *a.* [*L. deambulatorium*, a gallery for walking, < *L. deambulare*, walk about: see *deambulate*.] 1. *n.* A covered place to walk in; specifically, the aisles of a church, or, more properly, an aisle carried around the apse and surrounding the choir on three sides; a cloister or the like.

Cloisters . . . called *deambulatories*, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weather.

*T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 92.*

**II. a. Strolling.**

The *deambulatory* actors used to have their quietus ext.

*Sp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 142.*

**dean**<sup>1</sup> (dēn), *n.* [Also *dean*<sup>1</sup>; < *ME. dene*, < *AS. denu*, a valley: see *den*<sup>1</sup>.] A small valley.

**dean**<sup>2</sup> (dēn), *n.* [*ME. deen*, *dens*, *den*, < *OF. deien*, mod. *doyen* = *Pr. degua*, *doga* = *Ospr. deon*, *Sp. decano* = *Pg. dedo* = *It. decano* (G. *dekan*, *dechant* = *D. deken*), < *LL. decanus*, one set over ten (soldiers, monks, etc.), < *L. decem* = *E. ten*: see *decimal*, *ten*.] 1. An ecclesiastical title in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, which has had several applications. Civil officials so called were known to the Roman law, and are mentioned in the codes of Theodosius and Justinian. The title was thence adopted for Christian use. In the monasteries, for every ten monks a *decanus* or *dean* was nominated, who had the charge of their discipline. The senior *dean*, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery; and, since monks had the charge of many cathedral churches, the office of *dean* was thus introduced into them. Custom gradually determined that there should be only one *dean* in a cathedral, and he eventually assumed the chief charge of its ecclesiastical and ritual concerns, especially in regard to the choir. He became also general assistant to the bishop. In the Roman Catholic Church, assistants of the bishop, termed *rural deans*, in France in former times often possessed, and in Germany in certain cases still possess, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, so that their authority is almost equal to that of bishops. In the Church of England there are, besides the *deans* of the cathedrals, called *deans of chapters*, whose authority is next that of the bishop, *rural deans*, who are in effect assistants to the bishop, and whose duty it is to visit certain parishes in the diocese, and report on their condition to the bishop. Their functions at one time became almost obsolete, but they have been revived to some extent in recent times. The word is also applied in England to the chief officers of certain peculiar churches or chapels: as, the *dean of the king's chapel*. In the Episcopal Church in America the presiding presbyter of the semi-official body known as a *convention*, and of the division of a diocese represented by this body, which division is also called a *convention* and is in some respects analogous to the English rural deanery, is called a *dean* (the *dean* of convention).

To save a bishop, may I name a *dean*?

*Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 22.*

2. In universities, originally, the head of a faculty (and most historical writers consider a



**dean** as essential to the existence of a faculty). The office was at first directly or indirectly elective for one or two years, while commonly filled by the eldest master. But the faculties, having in Great Britain and America lost their early more independent corporate existence, are now usually presided over by the head of the university, and the office of dean has sunk to that of a mere registrar or secretary, or has ceased to exist. In English colleges the dean presides in chapel, looks after the moral and religious welfare of the scholars, and is charged with the preservation of discipline. The office is commonly united with one of the tutorships. The office of dean of a college or school is evidently a mere adaptation of that of dean of a monastery, and as such dates from far earlier times than that of dean of a faculty, although the faculties long preceded the colleges.

Certain canons, or *deanes*, appointed to look to the behaviour and manner of the students there (at Cambridge). *Hollinshed, Chronicles.*

He long'd at college, only long'd,

All else was well, for she-society. . . .  
They lost their weeks; they vexed the souls of deans.

*Tennyson, Princess, Pro.*

8. The oldest member in length of service of a constituted body, or a body of persons of equal rank, of whom he is the prescriptive leader in all joint action: as, the dean of the diplomatic corps; the dean of the French Academy; the dean of the Sacred College (the oldest of the cardinals, who possesses high authority by right of his seniority).—4. The president for the time being of an incorporation of barristers or law practitioners.—Dean and chapter, a bishop's council, consisting of the dean and his prebendaries, whose duties consist in aiding the bishop with their advice in affairs of religion and in the temporal concerns of his see.—Dean of Arches, the chief judicial officer of the Archbishop of Canterbury, dean of the Court of Arches, but not really a dean in the modern sense of the word.—Dean of Faculty, the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.—Dean of guild. (a) The chief officer of a medieval trade-gild, and of some existing gilds in Europe.

They represented that it had been customary to consult, after the city magistracy, only the captains of companies and the deans of guilds in matters of government.

*Melley, Dutch Republic, III. 20.*

(b) In Scotland, the elected head of the merchant company or gildry of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate of the burgh for the supervision of all matters relating to the erection and character of buildings. The office in the full sense now exists only in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, its duties in other burghs being performed by an officer bearing the same title, elected by the town council.—Dean of gold coin, in Scotland, a court presided over by the dean of gold, the jurisdiction of which is confined to the regulation of buildings to such matters of police as have any connection with buildings, and to the regulation of weights and measures.—Dean of penitentiaries. See *penitentiary*.—Dean of the chapel royal, a title bestowed on six clergymen of the Church of Scotland, who receive from the crown a portion of the revenues which formerly belonged to the chapel royal in Scotland.—Dean of the province of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, to whom, when a convocation is to be assembled, the archbishop sends his mandate for summoning the bishops of the province.

**deanery** (dē-ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *deaneries* (-ris). [*dean* + -ry. Cf. *MLL. decanaria*, a deanery.]

1. The office or the revenue of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the deanery of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

2. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the deanery, and dispatch it quickly. *Shak., M. W. of W., v. 3.*

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and each deanery is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

Rural deanery, in England, the circuit of jurisdiction of a rural dean. Every rural deanery is divided into parishes. The duties of rural deans are now generally discharged by archdeacons, though the deaneries still exist as an ecclesiastical division of the dioceses or archdeaconry. See *dean*.

**deanness** (dē-nees), *n.* [*dean* + -ness.] The wife of a dean. *Sterne.*

**deanimalize** (dē-an'i-mal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanimalized*, *ppr. deanimalizing*. [*de-priv.* + *animalize*.] To free from animality or animal qualities: as, to deanimalize wool-fer. [*Rare.*]

**deanship** (dē-an'ship), *n.* [*dean* + -ship.] The office, dignity, or title of a dean.

Because I don't value your deanship a straw. *Swift.*

**deanthropomorphism** (dē-an'thrō-pō-mōr'-fizm), *n.* [*deanthropomorphize* + -ism.] The process of getting rid of anthropomorphic notions.

Hence, as Mr. Fiske has shown in detail, so soon as anthropomorphism has assumed its highest state of development, it begins to be replaced by a continuous growth of deanthropomorphism, which, passing through polytheism into monotheism, eventually ends in a progressive "purification" of theism—by which is meant a progressive metamorphosis of the theistic conception, tending to remove from the Deity the attributes of Humanity. *Contemporary Rev., L. 52.*

**deanthropomorphization** (dē-an'thrō-pō-mōr'-s-āz-ā-shn), *n.* [*deanthropomorphize* + -ation.]

The act of freeing from anthropomorphic attributes or conceptions.

There is one continuous process of knowing, which (if I may be allowed to invent a rather formidable word in imitation of Coleridge) is best described as a continuous process of deanthropomorphization, or the stripping off of the anthropomorphic attributes with which primeval philosophy clothed the unknown Power which is manifested in phenomena. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 176.*

**deanthropomorphize** (dē-an'thrō-pō-mōr'-fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanthropomorphized*, *ppr. deanthropomorphizing*. [*de-priv.* + *anthropomorphize*.] To free from anthropomorphic attributes or notions.

We may proceed to gather our illustrations of the deanthropomorphizing process. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 177.*

**dear** (dē), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. also deere, dere, < ME. deere, dere, < AS. deora, mutated dýre, beloved, precious, of great value, = OS. duri = OFries. dōre, dōre = D. dior, dior = OHG. duri, MHG. dūre, G. theuer = Icel. dýrr = Sw. Dan. dyr, dear; not found in Goth.; root unknown.*] *I. a. 1. Precious; of great value; highly esteemed or valued.*

But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself. *Acts xx. 24.*

Some dear canes  
Will in concealment wrap me up awhile. *Shak., Lear, iv. 2.*

2. Costly; high in price; expensive; either absolutely, or as compared with the cost of other similar things, or of the same thing at other times or places: opposed to cheap.

The cheapest of us is ten groats too dear. *Shak., Rich II., v. 5.*

The Hackneys and Chaires . . . are the most nasty and miserable Voture that can be; and yet near as dear again as in London. *Lester, Journey to Paris, p. 12.*

And am I to blame, Sir Peter, because flowers are dear in cold weather? *Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 1.*

Each . . . hemlock  
Wore ermine too dear for an earl. *Lowell, First Snow-Fall.*

Beauty, I suppose, must always be a dear purchase in this world. *C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 104.*

3. Characterized by high prices in consequence of scarcity or dearth: as, a dear season.

What if a dear year come, or dearth, or some loss? *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 178.*

4. Charging high prices: as, a dear tailor.—5. Held in tender affection or esteem; loved; beloved: as, a dear child; a dear friend. (In this sense much used in the introductory address of letters between persons on terms of affection or of polite intercourse: as, dear Lucy; dear Doctor; dear Sir.)

Be ye . . . followers of God, as dear children. *Eph. v. 1.*

And the last joy was dearer than the rest. *Pope.*  
Will not man one day open his eyes and see how dear he is to the soul of Nature—how near it is to him? *Emerson, Domestic Life.*

Each to other seems more dear  
Than all the world else. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 61.*

6. Intense; deep; keen; being of a high degree.

With pining point  
Of pity dear his heart was thrilled sore. *Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 80.*

Towards York shall bend you, with your dearest speed. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 6.*

Never was woman's grief for loss of lord  
Dearer than mine to me. *Middleton, Witch, I. 1.*

7. Coming from the heart; heartfelt; earnest; passionate.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,  
Whom thou, in terms so bloody, and so dear,  
Hast made thine enemies? *Shak., T. N., v. 1.*

8. Dangerous; deadly.

Let us return,  
And strain what other means is left unto us  
In our dear peril. *Shak., T. of A., v. 2.*  
Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven,  
Ere I had ever seen that day. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.*

[Obsolete or archaic in senses 6, 7, and 8.]  
II. *n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment, most commonly used in direct address: as, my dear.

From that day forth Deane was his dear. *Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.*

I carried from thee, dear. *Shak., Cor., v. 3.*

But why, my dear, hast thou look'd up thy speech  
In so much silent sadness? *Pope, Lady's Trial, I. 1.*

I could not love thee, dear, so much,  
Loved I not honour more. *Lowell, To Lucasta.*

**dear** (dē), *adv.* [*ME. deore, deore, etc., < AS. deore = OHG. dūro, MHG. dūre, G. theuer (= Dan. Sw. dyrt), adv.; from the adj.*] 1. Deeply; very tenderly.

So dear I lov'd the man, *Shak., Rich. III., III. 4.*

Those lines that I before have writ do lie,  
Even those that said I could not love you dearer. *Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.*

2. At a dear rate; at a high price.

If thou attempt it, it will cost thee dear. *Shak., Othello, v. 2.*

Thou shalt dear aby this blow. *Greene, George-a-Greene.*

My dinner at Calais was superb, I never ate so good a dinner, nor was in so good a hotel, but I paid dear. *Sydney Smith, To Miss Sydney Smith.*

To buy the bargain dear. See *bargain*.—To cost dear. See *cost*.

**dear** (dē), *interj.* [*See dear*, *a.*] An exclamation indicating surprise, pity, or other emotion: used absolutely or in connection with *oh* or *me*: as, *oh dear!* I am so tired; *dear me!* where have you been? [*Dear me* is often regarded as a corruption of the Italian *Dio mio*, my God; but for this there is no external evidence.]

And dear, but she was sorry.  
Ghilt's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 287).

**dear** (dē), *v. t.* [*dear, a. Cf. endear.*] To make dear; endear.

Nor should a Sonnet his Sire love for reward?  
But for he is his Sire, in nature dear'd. *Davies, Microcosmos, p. 64.*

**dear** (dē), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dear*.  
**dearborn** (dē'r-bōrn), *n.* [So called from its inventor, named *Dearborn*.] A light four-wheeled country vehicle used in the United States.

**dear-bought** (dē'r-bāt), *a.* Purchased at a high price: as, *dear-bought* experience; "*dear-bought* blessings." *Dryden, Fables.*

**dear** (dē), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dear*.

**dear** (dē), *n.* See *dear*.

**dear** (dē), *n.* An obsolete form of *dear*.

**dear** (dē), *a.* [*dear* + -ly.] Much loved; darling.

I had a nurse, and she was fair;  
She was a dearly nurse to me. *Lord James Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 126).*

**dearly** (dē'r-li), *adv.* [*dear* + -ly.] 1. At a dear rate; at a high price.

He has done another crime,  
For which he will pay dearly. *Ghilt's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 288).*

He buys his mistress dearly with his throne. *Dryden.*  
The victory remained with the King; but it had been dearly purchased. Whole columns of his bravest warriors had fallen. *Macaulay, Frederic the Great.*

2. Richly; choicely.

Man, how dearly ever parted (gifted),  
How much in having, or without, or in,  
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath . . .  
But by reflection. *Shak., T. and C., III. 5.*

3. With great fondness; fondly; affectionately: as, we love our children dearly; dearly beloved brethren.

That thou hast her, it is not all my grief,  
And yet it may be said I loved her dearly. *Shak., Sonnets, xlii.*

4. Earnestly; strongly; heartily.

And [he] made Merlyn come before him, and praised him dearly to tell him the signification of his dreams. *Morris (E. E. T. S.), III. 664.*

For my father hated his father dearly. *Shak., As you Like it, I. 2.*

**de-arm** (dē-ārm'), *v. t.* [*de-priv.* + *arm*.] To disarm. *Bailey, 1727.*

**dearn** (dē), *a.* Same as *dearn*.

**dearn** (dē), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In arch., a door-post or threshold. Also spelled *dearn*.

I just put my eye between the wall and the dearn of the gate. *Kingsley, Westward Ho, xiv.*

**deariness** (dē'r-nees), *n.* [*dear* + -ness.] 1. Costliness; high price, or a higher price than the customary one.

The deariness of corn. *Swift.*  
You admit temporary deariness, compensated by advantages. *The Americans, VIII. 348.*

2. Fondness; nearness to the heart or affection; great value in esteem and confidence; tender love.

The great deariness of friendship. *Bacon, Friendship.*  
The child too clothes the father with a deariness not his due. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

**dearful**, *a.* Same as *dearful*.

**dearly**, *adv.* Same as *dearly*.

**dear** (dē), *a.* [*ME. derth, derthe, scarcity, preciousness (not in AS.) = OS. dūrida = OHG. dūrida, MHG. dūrida, dūrida = Icel. dýrth*]; *dear* + -th, formative of abstract nouns.] 1. Dearness; costliness; high price.

2. Dearth; scarcity.

3. Dearth; scarcity.

4. Dearth; scarcity.

5. Dearth; scarcity.

6. Dearth; scarcity.

His infusion of such death and rancor.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

2. A condition of dearth or costliness from scarcity; hence, failure of production or supply; famine from failure or loss of crops.

And the seven years of death began to come, according as Joseph had said: and the death was in all lands.

Gen. xli. 54.

In times of death it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.

*Beacon*, Advice to Villiers.

In this King's [Edward the Confessor's] Time such abundance of Snow fell in January, continuing till the middle of March following, that almost all Cattel and Fowl perished, and therewith an excessive Death followed.

*Hales*, Chronicles, p. 18.

3. Absence; lack; barrenness; poverty: as, a death of love; a death of honest men.

Pity the death that I have pined in.

My longing for that food so long a time.

*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7.

In the general death of admiration for the right thing, even a chance may of applause falling exactly in time is rather fortifying.

*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 39.

*death* (dēth), *v. t.* [*death*, *n.*] To cause a death or scarcity in; hence, to raise the price of.

*deathful* (dēth'fūl), *a.* [(= *Isel. dýrthar-fulr*, full of glory) < *death* + *-ful*.] Expensive; costly; very dear. [*Scotch.*]

Ye Scots, who wish and Scotland well, . . .

It aye you ill.

W! bitter deathfu' wines to mell.

*Burns*, Scotch Drink.

*articulate* (dē-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *articulated*, ppr. *articulating*. [*L. de*, from, + *articulus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint, articulate.] To disjoint or disarticulate.

*articulation* (dē-ār-tik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*de* + *articulation*.] Name as *disarticulation*.

*deathworth*, *a.* [*ME. deoworth, deoworth, deoworth*, etc., < *AS. deowyrthe, deowyrthe*, < *deore*, dear, + *worth*, worth.] 1. Costly; precious.

Mani on other deoworths ston

That the [I] nu nempne [name] he can.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. Worthy of being loved; dearly beloved.

This is my deathworth none.

*Wyclif*, Mat. xvii. 5.

*deathworthly*, *adv.* [*ME. deoworthliche*; as *dearworth* + *-ly*.] Dearly; with fondness or affection.

That heo with the wolle of hote deoworthliche dele.

*Spec. of Lyric Poetry* (ed. Wright), p. 51.

*deary*, *dearie* (dē-ā-ī), *n.*; pl. *dearies* (-iz). [*Dim. of dear*.] One who is dear; a dear; a darling: a familiar word of endearment.

She sought it up, she sought it down,

Till she was wet and weary:

And in the middle part o' it,

There she got her deary.

*Wilt's Drowned in Gamery* (Child's Ballads, II. 184).

Wilt thou be my deary?

*Burns*.

*deas* (dē-ās), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deas*.

*deasil* (dē-shēl), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *deasail*, *deasail*, *deasail*, repr. Gael. *deasail*, *deasail*, toward the south, taken in sense of 'toward the right,' < *deas* (= *Ir. deas*, *Old. deas*, *deas* = *W. deas* = *L. dexter*, right, = *Skt. dakshina*, right, south), south, right, right-hand, + *sail*, direction, guidance.] Motion according to the apparent course of the sun. See *witherskins*.

*deaspirate* (dē-as-pi-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deaspirated*, ppr. *deaspiring*. [*de* + *aspirate*.] To omit or remove the aspirate from.

*deaspiration* (dē-as-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [*deaspiration* + *-ation*.] The removal, elision, or omission of the aspirate from an aspirated word or syllable.

*death* (deth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deth* (dial. also *dead*, *trid*, etc.), < *ME. deth*, *death*, often *dead*, *dada*, < *AS. deth* = *Old. deth*, *deth*, *deth* = *OS. deth*, *deth* = *D. dood* = *MLG. dood* = *LG. dod* = *OHG. tōd*, *tōt*, *MHG. tōt*, *G. tod* = *Isel. doudhr* = *Sw. Dan. dōd* = *Goth. dautus*, death; from the strong verb represented by *Goth. diwan* (pret. *\*daw*), die, seen also in *Goth. dautus*, etc., *E. dead*, with suffix *-th* (orig. *-the*, *L. -tu-*), formative of nouns: see *dead* and *die*.] 1. Cessation of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions. (a) In the abstract.

Death is sure, as y trowe,

The moost certeyn thing that is,

And no thing is so vncerteyn to knowe,

As is the tyme of death y-wis.

*Robert Hook* (A. E. T. S.), p. 52.

Of the Fruit of Knowledge if thou feed.

Death, dreadful Death shall plague Thee and Thy seed.

*Sylvestor*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

Death ceased to be terrible when it was regarded rather as a remedy than as a sentence.

*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 235.

(b) Actual.

Than scholde alle the Lond make Sorwe for his Deth, and else nought.

*Manderly*, Travels, p. 89.

So the dead which he [Samson] slew at his death were more than they which he slew in his life. Judges xvi. 30.

There is not, perhaps, to a mind well instructed, a more painful occurrence than the death of one whom we have injured without reparation.

*Johnson*, Rambler, No. 54.

(c) Figurative or poetical.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,

The death of each day's life. *Shak.*, Macbeth, II. 2.

The year smiles as it draws near its death.

*Byron*, October.

[In poetry and poetical prose death is often personified.

O death, where is thy sting? 1 Cor. xv. 55.

How wonderful is Death—

Death, and his brother Sleep!

*Shirley*, Queen Mab, I.

Love pared the thymy plots of Paradise,

And all about him roll'd his lustrous eyes;

When, turning round a casia, full in view,

Death, walking all alone beneath a yew,

And talking to himself, first met his sight.

*Tennyson*, Love and Death.]

2. A general mortality; a deadly plague; a fatal epidemic: as, the black death (which see, below).

Trivisa calls the Great Plague of 1349 "the grote deth."

*S. H. Carpenter*, Eng. in the XIVth Century, p. 164.

3. The cessation of life in a particular part of an organic body, as a bone.

The death is seen to extend about an inch from the end of each fragment, and from the living bone in the immediate vicinity an abundant effusion of callus was thrown in a ferule-like form, bridging over the space occupied by the sequestra. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, v. 127.

4. A skeleton, or the figure of a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality: as, a death's head.

Strains that might create a soul

Under the ribs of death.

*Milton*, Comus, l. 561.

A gray and gap-tooth'd man as lean as death

*Tennyson*, Vision of Sin

5. A cause, agent, or instrument of death.

(i) thou man of God, there is death in the put.

2 Ki. iv. 40.

In this place [hell]

Is well many thousand thousand sundry sorts

Of never-dying deaths. *Ford*, The Pity, etc., II. 6.

It was one who should be the death of both his parents.

*Milton*

The bright death quiver'd at the victim's throat;

Touch'd, and I knew no more.

*Tennyson*, Fair Women.

6. Imminent deadly peril.

Hadst thou lov'd me, and had my way been stuck

With death as thick as frosty nights with stars,

I would have ventur'd

*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iv. 3

7. A capital offense; an offense punishable with death.

I would make it death

For any male thing but to peep at us.

*Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

8. The state or place of the dead.

The gates of death. Job xxxviii. 17

9. The mode or manner of dying.

Let me die the death of the righteous. Num. xxiii. 10.

Thou shalt die the deaths of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. Ezek. xxviii. 8.

10. Something as dreadful as death.

It was death to them to think of entertaining such doct

*Sp. Atterbury*

11. In Scripture: (a) The reverse of spiritual life; the mere physical and sensual life, without any activity of the spiritual or religious nature.

To be carnally minded is death.

Rom. viii. 6.

(b) After physical death, the final doom of those who have lived and died in separation from God and the divine life.

If His [God's] favor be forfeited, the inevitable consequences are the death of the soul, that is, its loss of spiritual life, and unending sinfulness and misery.

*Dr. Hodge*, Systematic Theology, II. vi.

Death when spoken of as the penal destiny of the wicked undoubtedly carries with it in all cases associations of sin and suffering as its consequences, suffering leading to destruction.

*Richard White*, Life in Christ, p. 108.

12. A slaughtering or killing.—A man of death, a murderer.

Not to suffer a man of death to live.

*Beacon*.

Civil death, the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, etc. In the United States, only imprisonment for life entails civil death.

This banishment is a kind of civil death.

*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, IV. 1.

Dance of death. See dance.—Death command. See command.—Death's door, gates of death, jaws of death, expressions for a near approach to death: as, he lay at death's door, or at the jaws of death; he was snatched from the jaws of death.

Like one that hopeless was depriv'd

From death's door at which he lately lay.

*Spenser*, F. Q., V. iv. 25.

Into the jaws of Death,

Into the mouth of Hell

Rode the six hundred.

*Tennyson*, Charge of the Light Brigade.

In the article of death. See article.—Second death, in theol., the state of lost souls after physical death; eternal punishment.

The fearful . . . and all Hara shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone; which is the second death.

Rev. xxi. 8.

The black death, the name given to a very destructive plague which, originating in eastern or central Asia, spread over Asia and Europe in the fourteenth century, attaining its height about 1348, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots or patches of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. Also called the black disease and the great death.—To be death on. (a) To be a capital hand at; to be adept in (the doing of anything): as, the old doctor was death on fits. (b) To be passionately fond of; have a great liking or capacity for: as, he was death on the cherry. [Vulgar in both uses.]

Women, I believe, are born with certain natural tastes. Sally was death on lace.

*Sam Slick*, p. 225.

To be in at the death, in far-hunting, to come up with the game before it has been killed by the hounds; hence, to be present at the finale or end of anything, as the defeat of an opponent.—To death, to the point of being thoroughly exhausted; excessively: as, tired to death.

We are worked to death in the House of Commons, and we are henceforth to sit on Saturdays.

*Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 225.

To die the death. See die!.—To do to death, to kill; slay; put to death, especially by repeated attacks or blows.

Better it were ther to drowne hym-self than the luge sholde hym shamefully do hym to death before the people.

*Morris* (E. E. T. S.), I. 21.

Done to death by slanderous tongues

Was the Hero that here lies.

*Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

To put to death, to kill; execute, order or compass the death of.

And I may not be belyeved, wherefore I most with grete wronge be put to death.

*Morris* (E. E. T. S.), I. 15.

God not permitting so base a people to put to death so holy a Prophet did assume him into heaven.

*Sandys*, Traveller, p. 43.

To the death. (a) Till death; while life lasts.

These shall the love and serve euer to the death.

*Morris* (E. E. T. S.), I. 122.

(b) Mortally; to death.

Upon a time sore sicke she fell,

Yea to the very death.

*Gentleman in Thracia* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 160).

—Syn. 2. Death, Decease, Demise. See decease.

death-a-cold (deth'ā-köld), *a.* Deadly cold. [Colloq. and rare, New Eng.]

Her feet and hands, especially, had never seemed so death-a-cold as now.

*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 287.

death-adder (deth'ad'er), *n.* A venomous serpent of Australia, *Acanthophis antarctica*. See *Acanthophis*.

death-agony (deth'ag'ō-ni), *n.* The agony or struggle which sometimes immediately precedes death.

death-bed (deth'bed), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. \*deth-bedde*, < *AS. deth-bedd* (= *D. doodbed* = *G. tod-toddi*), < *death*, < *death*, + *bedd*, *bed*.] 1. *a.* The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed,

Take heed of perjury; shou'rt on thy death-bed.

*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

Hence—2. A person's last sickness; sickness ending in death.

A death-bed's a detector of the heart.

*Young*, Night Thoughts, II. 541.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a death-bed, or to the circumstances of a person's death.

A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do.

*Sp. Atterbury*, Sermons.

Death-bed expenses, in *Scott* law, expenses connected with a person's last sickness.

death-bell (deth'bel), *n.* 1. The bell that announces a death; the passing-bell.—2. A sound in the ears like that of a tolling bell, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

O lady, 'tis dark, as I heard the death-bell,

An' darrens gae yonder for good nae fan.

*Scott*, Mountain Bard.

Also, rarely, dead-bell.

death-bill (deth'bil), *n.* A list of dead. See the extract.

The death-bell, called by some the mortuary toll or knell, which was a bell of the dead sent by one house to be rung, as it was in fellowship. *Book, Church of our Fathers, II. 281.*  
**death-bird** (deth'berd), *n.* 1. A small owl of North America, *Nyctala richardsoni*.—2. The death's-head moth.  
**death-blow** (deth'blō), *n.* 1. A blow causing death; a mortal blow.

Whose death-blow struck the dateless doom of kings.  
*Tennyson, Lancelot.*

2. Figuratively, something which destroys, extinguishes, or blights.

By the death-blow of my hope,  
 My memory immortal grew.  
*Byron, Lines written beneath a Picture.*

**death-cord** (deth'kōrd), *n.* A rope for hanging; the gallows-rope.

Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran,  
 Who has for thirty years fought in our wars,  
 To the death-cord unheard?  
*J. Baillie.*

**death-damp** (deth'damp), *n.* The cold, clammy sweat which sometimes precedes death.

**death-dance** (deth'dans), *n.* The dance of death (which see, under *dance*, *n.*). *Burke.*

**death-day** (deth'dā), *n.* [Formerly also *dead-day*; < ME. *dehday*, *dedday*; < *death* + *day*.] The day on which one dies.

Al-so at the *dead day* of a brother, suery couple to genyn  
 it. *peny.*  
*English Glos (E. T. S.), p. 121.*

They esteem this life as mans conception, but his death-day  
 to be his birth-day vnto that true and happy life.  
*Purche, Pilgrimage, p. 188.*

**death-fire** (deth'fir), *n.* A luminous appearance or flame, as the ignis fatuus, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

About, about, in reel and rout,  
 The death-fires danced at night.  
*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, II.*

**deathful** (deth'fūl), *a.* [*< death* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

The deathful scene. *Pope, Ode.*  
 Thus who, amidst the deathful field,  
 By godlike chiefs alone beheld,  
 Oft with thy bosom bare art found  
*Colinus, To Mercy.*

Oh! deathful steps were dealt apace,  
 The battle docten d in its place.  
*Tennyson, Oriana.*

2. Cruel; painful, as death.

Your cruelty was such as you would spare his life for  
 many deathful torments. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.*

3. Liable to death; mortal.

The deathless gods, and deathful earth. *Chapman.*

**deathfulness** (deth'fūl-nēs), *n.* An appearance of death or as of death; the state of being suggestive of or associated with death. *Jer. Taylor.*

The whole picture (Turner's *Slave-ship*) is dedicated to the most sublime of subjects and impressions, . . . the power, majesty, and deathfulness of the open, deep, illimitable sea. *Ruskin.*

**death-hunter** (deth'hun'tēr), *n.* One who follows in the rear of an army, in order to strip and rob the bodies of the dead after an engagement.

**deathify** (deth'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deathified*, ppr. *deathifying*. [Improp. < *death* + *-fy*.] To make dead; kill. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**deathiness** (deth'i-nēs), *n.* [*< death* + *-ness*.] Deathfulness; death-producing influence; peril of death. [Rare.]

Look! it burns clear; but with the air around  
 Its dead ingredients mingle deathiness.  
*Southey, Thalaba, v.*

**deathless** (deth'les), *a.* [*< death* + *-less*.] 1. Not subject to death or destruction; immortal; as, deathless beings.

Gods there are, and deathless. *Tennyson, Lancelot.*

2. Unceasing; unending; perpetual; as, deathless fame.

Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud  
 Obscure his deathless praise. *Sir W. Jones.*

**deathlessness** (deth'les-nēs), *n.* [*< deathless* + *-ness*.] The state of being deathless; freedom from death; immortality; as, the deathlessness of the soul.

He [man] is immortal, not because he was created so, but because he has become so, deriving his deathlessness from Him who alone hath immortality.

*Barrowman, Creative Week, p. 218.*

**deathliness** (deth'li-nēs), *n.* The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death in its aspects or phenomena.

Not a blade of grass, not a flower, not even the hardiest holly, springs up to relieve the utter deathliness of the scene.  
*E. S. Snow, Agnes of Sorrento, xviii.*

**deathling** (deth'ling), *n.* [*< death* + *-ling*.] One subject to death; a scull of death. *Sylvester.*

**deathly** (deth'li), *a.* [*< ME. deothly, deoth, etc.* (same as *deadly*, *q. v.*), < AS. *deothlic*, also *deodlic*, < *deoth*, *death*, or *deod*, *dead*, + *-lic*, *E. -ly*.] 1. Like or characteristic of death; partaking of the nature or appearance of death: as, a deathly swoon; deathly pallor.—2. Threatening death; fatal; mortal; deadly. [Rare.]

Unwholesome and deathly. *J. Udall, On 2 Cor. II.*

—*syn.* See *deadly*.

**deathly** (deth'li), *adv.* [*< ME. dedely, etc.* (same as *deadly*, *adv.*, *q. v.*), < AS. *dedelice*, < *deadlic*, *adj.*: see *deadly*, *a.*] So as to resemble a dead person, or death.

I saw Lucy standing before me, alone, deathly pale.  
*Dickens.*

**death-mask** (deth'mask), *n.* A mask, usually of plaster, taken from a person's face after death.

**death-point** (deth'point), *n.* The limit of the time during which an animal organism can live in a certain degree of heat; specifically, the point of time, from the beginning of the immersion, when an organism is killed by water at a temperature of 212° F.

**death-rate** (deth'rāt), *n.* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, etc., in a given period of time, usually reckoned at so many in a thousand per annum.

**death-rattle** (deth'rat'l), *n.* A rattling sound sometimes heard in the last labored breathing of a dying person.

There was a sound in her convulsed throat like the death-rattle.  
*J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 104.*

**death-ruckle** (deth'ruk'l), *n.* Same as *death-rattle*. [Scotch.]

**death's-head** (deths'hēd), *n.* 1. The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure or painting representing such a skull.

I had rather be married to a death's head with a bone in his mouth.  
*Shak., M. of V., I. 2.*

2. Specifically, in the sixteenth century, a ring with a death's-head on it.

Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a death's head, and put upon thy middle finger.  
*Middleton, Measure, and Rowley, Old Law, IV. 1.*

These are all rings, death's-heads, and such mementos, Her grandmother and worm-eaten ancles left to her, To tell her what her beauty must arrive at.  
*Fletcher, Wit for a Month, I. 2.*

3. A name of one of the salmieri or titi monkeys of South America, *Chrysomys sciurus*.—

Death's-head moth, or death's-head hawk-moth, *Acherontia atropos*, the largest species of lepidopterous insects found in Great Britain. The markings on the back of the thorax very closely resemble a skull or death's-head;

hence the English name. It measures from 4 to 5 inches in expanse of the wings. It emits peculiar sounds, somewhat resembling the squeaking of a mouse, but how these sounds are produced naturalists have not been able satisfactorily to explain. It attacks beehives, pillages the honey, and disperses the bees. It is regarded by the superstitious as the forerunner of death or some other calamity. Also called *death-bird*.

**death's-herb** (deths'ērb), *n.* The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

**deathman** (deths'man), *n.*; pl. *deathmen* (-men). An executioner; a hangman; one who executes the extreme penalty of the law; one who kills.

He's dead; I am only sorry  
 He had no other death's-men. *Shak., Lear, IV. 6.*

Far more expressive than our term of executioner is their [the ancient writers'] solemn one of *deathman*. *Darwin.*

**death-sough** (deth'sūth), *n.* The last heavy breathings or sighings of a dying person. [Scotch.]

Heard as ye the lang-drawn death-sough? The death-sough of the Morisons is as hollow as a gran frae the grave.  
*Blackwood's Mag., Sept., 1880, p. 652.*

**death-stroke** (deth'strūk), *n.* A death-blow.

**death-struck** (deth'struk), *s.* Mortally wounded, or ill with some fatal disease.

**death-throe** (deth'thrō), *n.* [*< ME. deoth-throws*; < *death* + *throe*.] The struggle which in some cases accompanies death.

**death-tick** (deth'tik), *n.* The common death-watch, *Anobium tessellatum*. *Darwin.*

**death-token** (deth'tō'kn), *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

He is so plaguy proud, that the death-tokens of it  
 Cry—"No recovery!"  
*Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

**death-trance** (deth'trans), *n.* A condition of apparent death, the action of the heart and lungs, the temperature, and other signs of life being so reduced as to produce the semblance of death.

**death-trap** (deth'trap), *n.* A structure or situation involving imminent risk of death; a place dangerous to life.

A wooden man-of-war is now as worthless as an egg-shell; more so, for it is a death-trap.  
*New York Tribune, March 12, 1882.*

**deathward** (deth'wārd), *adv.* [*< death* + *-ward*.] Toward death.

Alas, the sting of conscience  
 To deathward for our faults.  
*Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, IV. 2.*

**death-warrant** (deth'wor'ant), *n.* 1. In law, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—2. Figuratively, anything which puts an end to hope or expectation.

**death-watch** (deth'woch), *n.* 1. A vigil beside a dying person.—2. A guard set over a condemned criminal for some time prior to his execution.—3. The popular name of several small beetles which make a ticking or clicking sound, supposed by superstitious persons to be ominous of death. (a) Some species of the genus *Anobium*, or serricorn beetles, of the family *Pisicidae*, as *A. dematrum*, *A. tessellatum*, and *A. striatum*. These insects abound in old houses, where they get into the wood by boring, and make a clicking sound by standing up on their hind legs and knocking their heads against the wood quickly and forcibly several times in succession, the number of distinct strokes being in general from seven to eleven. This is the call of the sexes.

Few ears have escaped the noise of the death-watch that is, the little clicking sound heard often in many rooms, somewhat resembling that of a watch; and this is conceived to be of an evil omen or prediction of some person's death. . . . This noise is made by a little sheath-winged grey insect, found often in wainscot benches.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 7.*

"Alas! the poor gentleman will never get from hence," said the landlady to me—"for I heard the death-watch all night long."  
*Stowe, Tristram Shandy, VI. 6.*

(b) A minute, wingless, pseudoneuropterous insect, *Atropes pulsatris*, of the family *Psephenidae*, a great pest in botanical and entomological collections. It also makes a ticking sound.

**death-wound** (deth'wōnd), *n.* A wound causing death.

**deathly** (deth'li), *adv.* [*< death* + *-ly*.] So as to resemble death; deathly. [Rare.]

The cheeks were deathly dark,  
 Dark the dead skin upon the hairless skull.  
*Southey, Thalaba, II.*

**deaurate** (dē-ā-rāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. deauratus*, pp. of *deaurare*, gild, < *L. de*, down, + *aurare*, overlay with gold, gild, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurate*.] To gild. *Baldy.* [Rare.]

**deaurate** (dē-ā-rāt), *a.* [*< ME. deaurat*, < *LL. deauratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Golden; gilded. [Rare.]

Of an eye-bewitching a deaurate riddle dy is the skin-coat of this landgrave.  
*Nahe, Lenton Staffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).*

2. In entom., having a dull metallic-golden luster resembling worn gilding.

**deauration** (dē-ā-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. deauration*; < *deaurate* + *-ion*.] The act of gilding.

**deave** (dēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deaved*, ppr. *deaving*. [Another form of *deaf*, *c.*] 1. *trans.* To render deaf; deafen; stun with noise. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

If mair they deave us wi' their din,  
 Or patronage intrusion  
*Burns, The Ordination.*

"You know my name; how is that?" . . . "Foolish boy, was it not cried at the gate loud enough to deave one?"  
*G. Keats, Cloister and Hearth, II.*

II. *trans.* To become deaf.



Death-watch.  
 1. *Anobium tessellatum*; 2. *Atropes pulsatris*. (Lines show natural sizes.)



Death's-head Moth (*Acherontia atropos*), about one half natural size.



**deawarren**, *v. t.* [*de-priv.* + \**awarren* for *warren*. Cf. *disawarren*.] To disawarren. *E. D.*

*Deawarrend* is when a warren is disawarrended or broke up and laid in common.

*W. Nelson, Laws Concerning Game (1727), p. 32.*

**debauchate** (dē-bāk'āt), *v. t.* [*L. debauchatus*, pp. of *debauchari*, rave like the Bacchantes, < *de-* + *bauchari*, rave, revel: see *bacchant*.] To rave as a bacchanal.

**debauchation** (dē-bā-kā'shən), *n.* [*L. debauchatio* (n-), < *L. debauchari*, rave: see *debauchate*.] Bacchanalian raving.

Such . . . who defile their holiday with most foolish vanities, most impure pollutions most wicked debauchations  
*Prynne, Histrio Mastix I vi 12.*

**debaule** (dē-bāk'ūl), *n.* [*F. débâcle*, a break-up, overthrow, < *débâcle*, break up, as ice does, unbar, < *de-* priv. (< *L. de-*, apart) + *bâcle*, bar, shut, < *Pr. barlar*, bar, < *L. barulus*, a stick, staff: see *barul*.] 1. Specifically, the breaking up of ice in a river in consequence of a rise of the water. Sometimes used by English writers on geology for a rush of water carrying with it debris of various kinds, as by Lyell in describing the effect of the glacial of an ice-barrier in the valley of Bagnes, Valais, Switzerland, in 1818.

Abnormal floods and *debaules*, such as occur in all river valleys occasionally. *Dawson, Origin of World, p. 313.*

2. A confused rout; an uncontrollable rush; a stampede.

**debar** (dē-bār'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debarred*, ppr. *debaring*. [*OF. debarrer, debarrer, debarrer*, bar out, < *de-*, *des-*, priv., + *barrer*, bar: see *barl*, *v.*, and cf. *debar*.] To bar out; shut out; preclude; exclude; prevent from entering; deny right of access to; hinder from approach, entry, use, etc.

An inconvenience which will intrude itself, if it be not *debarred*. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 178.*

From this court I *debarre* all rough and violent exercises. Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 16.*

She was exclaiming, and yet I was *debarred* the small comfort of weeping by her. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.*

Men were *debarred* from books, but accustomed from childhood to contemplate the admirable works of art which, even in the thirteenth century, Italy began to produce. *Mansueto, Petrarch*

= *Syn.* To interdict, prohibit, prevent, restrain.

**debarb** (dē-bārb'), *v. t.* [*ML. debarbarr*, cut off (the beard), < *L. de-*, off, + *barba* = *E. beard*: see *barb*.] To deprive of the beard.

**debare**, *a.* [*de-* + *bare*.] Bare; stripped. *E. D.*

As woodlands are made *debarre* of leaves. *Drumt, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.*

**debark** (dē-bārk'), *v.* [*F. débarquer*, formerly *desbarquer*, < *des-*, *de-*, from, + *barquer*, a ship, bark: see *bark*, & cf. *disbark*, a doublet of *debark*.] 1. *trans.* To land from a ship or boat; bring to land from a vessel; disembark: as, to *debark* artillery.

Sherman *debarked* his troops and started out to accomplish the object of the expedition. *U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.*

**II. intrans.** To leave a ship or boat, and go ashore; disembark: as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.

**debarkation** (dē-bārk-kā'shən), *n.* [*debark* + *-ation*.] The act of debarking.

Cesar seems to have hardly stirred from the first place of his *debarkation*. *Barrington*

**debarkment** (dē-bārk'mēt), *n.* [*F. débarquement*, < *debarquer*, *debark*: see *debark* and *-ment*.] Debarkation: as, a place of *debarkment*. [Rare.]

Our troops ought not to have shut themselves up in the Goleta, but have met the enemy in the open field at the place of *debarkment*. *Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv 12.*

**debarment** (dē-bār'mēt), *n.* [*debar* + *-ment*.] The act of debarring or excluding; hindrance from approach; exclusion.

I groined within myself . . . at thinking of my sad *debarment* from the sight of Lorna. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 287.*

**debarrass** (dē-bār'ās), *v. t.* [*F. débarrasser*, clear up, disentangle, < *de-*, from, + \**barrasser* in *embarrasser*, entangle, embarrass, < *barre*, a bar: see *embarrass*.] To free from embarrassment or entanglement; disembarass; disencumber.

"But though we could not seize his person," said the captain, "we have *debarrassed* ourselves tout à fait from his pursuit." *Mme. D'Arday, Cecilia, vii 5.*

Clement had time to *debarrass* himself of his boots and his hat before the light streamed in upon him. *C. Reade, Toister and Hearth, lxxiv.*

**debase** (dē-bās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debased*, ppr. *debasing*. [*L. de-*, down, + *E. base*.] 1. To reduce in quality or state; impair the purity, worth, or credit of; vitiate; adulterate: as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy.

Many an elegant Phrase becomes improper for a Poet or an Orator when it has been *debased* by common use. *Addison, Spectator, No. 283.*

They cheated their creditors by *debasing* the coinage. *H. Spencer, Social Station, p. 468.*

2. To lower or impair morally; degrade.

Whether it be not a kind of taking God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes, a sin to bestow time and labour about them.

*Hooker, Rules, Polity, v. 30.*

= *Syn.* *Debase*, *Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*), lower, deteriorate, diabolize, alloy, taint, corrupt, defile. See list under *degrade*.

**debased** (dē-bāst'), *p. a.* 1. Reduced in quality or state; lowered in purity or fineness; adulterated.

Silver coins of *debased* Macedonian weight. *B. F. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 207.*

2. Lowered morally; degraded; despicable.—*S. In her*, reversed.

**debasement** (dē-bās'mēt), *n.* [*debase* + *-ment*.] The act of debasing, or the state of being debased. (a) Impairment of purity, fineness, or value; adulteration. (b) Degradation.

A state of continual dependence on the generosity of others is a life of gradual *debasement*. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, c.*

**debaser** (dē-bā'sér), *n.* One who or that which debases or lowers in estimation or in value; one who or that which degrades or renders mean.

A *debaser* of the character of our nation. *Major Cartwright, State of the Nation, p. 53.*

**debashed** (dē-bāsh'), *a.* [*de-* + *bash* + *-ed*, after *abashed*.] Abashed; confounded; confused. *Nares.*

Fell prostrate down, *debashed* with reverent shame. *Neale, England's Elias, Ind.*

**debasingly** (dē-bā'sing-lī), *adv.* So as to *debase*.

**debatable** (dē-bā'tā-bl), *a.* [*OF. debatable, debatable*, *F. débattable* (ML. *debatibilis*), < *debatre*, *debate*, + *-able*.] Admitting of debate or argument; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; questionable: as, a *debatable* question; *debatable* claims.

No one thinks of discrediting scientific method because the particular conclusions of the physicist or biologist are often *debatable* and sometimes false.

*G. H. Lewes, Probs of Life and Mind, I i § 11.*

**Debatable land**, land (or, by extension, a subject) in dispute or controversy; specifically, a tract of land between the rivers Sak and Mark, formerly claimed by both England and Scotland, which was the haunt of thieves and vagabonds.

**debate** (dē-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *debated*, ppr. *debating*. [*ME. debaten*, < *OF. debatre*, *debatre*, *debatre*, *debatre*, fight, contend, *debate* (also lit. beat down, beat: see *debate*), *F. debatre*, contend, *debate* = *Sp. debatir* = *Pg. debater* = *It. dibattere*, < *ML. \*debatere* (*debatere*, after *Rom.*), fight, contend, argue, *debate*, < *L. de*, down, + *battere*, ML. *battere*, *battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*.] Hence by aphorism *bate*. (Y. *debate*.) 1. *Intrans.* 1. To engage in combat; fight; to battle. [Archais.]

His cote-armour As whyle as is a lily flour, In which he wol *debate*. *Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l 167.*

Well could he tourney, and in lists *debate*. *Spenser, F. Q., II i 6.*

It seem'd they would *debate* with angry words. *Shak., Macbeth, l. 1431.*

2. To dispute; contend.

'Tis no hour now for anger, No wisdom to *debate* with fruitless choler. *Pletcher (and another), Faint (Mc, III 1.*

3. To deliberate together; discuss or argue; also, reflect; consider.

**II. trans.** 1. To fight or contend for; battle for, as with arms. [Archais.]

The cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardour in Spain as on the plains of Palestine. *Prescott.*

2. To contend about in argument; argue for or against; discuss; dispute: as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

*Debate* thy cause with thy neighbour himself. *Prov. xxv. 9.*

The Civilians meet together at the Palace for the *debating* of matters of controversy. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 40.*

He could not *debate* anything without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. To reflect upon; consider; think.

Long time she stood *debating* what to do. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 284.*

**Debating society**, a society for the purpose of improvement in extemporaneous discussion.—*Syn.* *S. Argus, Disputa, Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

**debated** (dē-bāt'), *p. a.* [*ME. debaten*, < *OF. debater*, *debat*, *F. debat* = *Sp. Pg. debate* = *It. dibattere* (ML. *debatum*), *debate*; from the verb. Hence

by aphorism *bate*.] 1. Strife; contention; contest; fight; quarrel. [Archais.]

Behold, ye fast for strife and *debate*. *Im. Iviii. 4.*

On the day of the Trinitie next saying was a great *debate*, . . . & in that murther they were slayd . . . fill ashore. *Robert of Gloucester, p. 650.*

But question fierce and proud reply Gave signal soon of dire *debate*. *Scott.*

2. Contention by argument; discussion; dispute; controversy: as, forensic *debates*.

Of all his wordes he remembryd wel, And with hym self he was holf atte *debate*. *Chaucer, R. E. T. S., I. 1069.*

The matter in *debate* was, whether the late French king was most Augustus Caesar or Nero.

*Addison, Coffee House Politicians.*

3. Subject of discussion.

Statutes and edicts concerning this *debate*. *Milton.*

**debate**, *v.* [*OF. debatre, debatre, debatre*, *debatre*, beat down, beat, strike (also, in deflected sense, fight, contend, *debate*: see *debate*), < *L. de*, down, + *battere*, ML. *battere*, *battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*.] Cf. *debate*.] 1. *trans.* To *debate*; *lower*.

The same wyse this *debate* lauder, as he wold, Gan at command *debate* thare voce and colde, To here the Kyngs mynd, and hald thare peace. *Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 459.*

**II. intrans.** To *debate*; fall off.

Arise . . . when they are at the full perfection, doo *debate* and decrease againe. *W. Wible, Eng. Poetry, p. 94.*

**debate**, *n.* [ME.; from the verb.] Debate-ment; degradation.

Yt a lady doo soo grete outrage To shewe pyte, and cause hir owen *debate*, Of surch pyte cometh dispitous rage, And of the love also right dedly hate. *Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.*

**debateful** (dē-bāt'fūl), *a.* [*debate* + *-ful*.] Abounding in or inclined to *debate*; quarrelsome.

*Debateful* strife, and cruel enmity, The famous name of knighthood fowly shend. *Spenser, F. Q., II. vi 35.*

If ye be so *debateful* and contentious. *J. Udall, On 1 Cor. vi.*

**debatefully** (dē-bāt'fūl-lī), *adv.* With contention.

**debatement** (dē-bāt'mēt), *n.* [*OF. debatement*, *debatement*, < *debater*, *debate*: see *debate* and *-ment*.] Controversy; deliberation; discussion.

Without *debatement* further, more or less, He should the hearers put to sudden death. *Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.*

**debater** (dē-bā'tér), *n.* [*debate* + *-er*; cf. *OF. debateur, debateur*, disputant.] 1. One who strives or contends; a fighter; a quarrelor. 2. One who debates; a disputant; a wrangler.

**debatingly** (dē-bā'ting-lī), *adv.* In the manner of debate.

**debatonist**, *a.* [ME., < *debate* + *-ous*.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

*Debatous* contentious, contumelious, dimidious. *Catholicon Anglicum.*

**debauch** (dē-bāch'), *v.* [Formerly also *deboch*, *deboch*; < *OF. debauchier*, *F. debaucher*, corrupt, seduce, mislead, appar. a fig. use of *OF. debauchier*, hew away, chip, rough-hew, as a piece of timber, < *de-* priv., away, off, + *bacher*, hew, chip, rough-hew, square, as a piece of timber, < *bach*, *bach*, *bale*, m., a beam, log, *bawke*, f., a beam, later also a row or course of stones in masonry (cf. *bawke*, *bauge*, a hut); of Teut. origin: *OD. balke*, *D. balk* = *MLG. balke* = *OHG. balcho*, *balho*, *MHG. balke*, *G. balke*, *balken* = *Isl. bákr* = *Sw. Norw. Dan. balk*, a beam, balk: see *balk*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To corrupt the morals or principles of; entice into improper conduct, as excessive indulgence, treason, etc.; lead astray, as from morality, duty, or allegiance: as, to *debauch* a youth by evil instruction and example; to *debauch* an army.

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

These rogues, whom I had picked up, *debauched* my other men, and they all formed a conspiracy to seize the ship. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.*

2. Specifically, to corrupt with lewdness; bring to be guilty of unchastity; deprave; seduce: as, to *debauch* a woman.—3. To lower or impair in quality; corrupt or vitiate; pervert.

Natural taste is apt to be seduced and *debauched* by vicious precept and bad example. *Goldsmith, Taste.*

44. Figuratively, to spoil; dismantle; render unserviceable.

Last year his barks and gallees were debauched.

J. Fisher, *Falmus Troon*, vii. 308.

II. *Intrans.* To riot; revel.

**debauch** (dē-bāch'), *n.* [*< F. débauche, > It. deboecia; from the verb.*] 1. Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

The first physicians by debauch were made;  
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.

Dryden.

2. An act or a period of debauchery. — *Syn.* Revel, Orgy, etc. See *carousal*.

**debauched** (dē-bācht'), *p. a.* [Formerly *debauched*, *debauch'd*, *debauch*: see *debauch*, *v.*] 1. Corrupt; vitiated in morals or purity of character; given to debauchery; profligate.

They should stand in more fear of their lives & goods  
(In short time) from this wicked & debauched crew, than from  
ye salvages them selves.

Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 240.

What pity 'tis, so civil a young man should haunt this  
debauched company! E. Johnson, *Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or characteristic of debauchery: as, a *debauched* look; a man of *debauched* principles.

**debauchedly** (dē-bā'ched-li), *adv.* In a profligate manner.

**debauchedness** (dē-bā'ched-ness), *n.* The state of being debauched; gross intemperance.

(Fromwell, in a letter to General Porteus (November, 1855), speaks sharply of the disorders and *debauchedness*, profaneism and wickedness, commonly practised amongst the army sent out to the West Indies.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 257.

**debauchee** (deb-ō-shē'), *n.* [*< F. débauché (> It. deboecato*, prop. pp. of *debaucher*, *debauch*: see *debauch*.] One addicted to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses; a habitually lewd or profligate person.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees*  
among us to change their lives, we should find it no very  
hard matter to change their judgments.

South, *Sermons*, I. v.

**debaucher** (dē-bā'cher), *n.* [= *F. débaucheur*.] One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness or to any dereliction of duty.

It we may say it, he [Wolsey] was the first *Debaucher*  
of King Henry. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 302.

You can make a story of the simple victim and the rustic  
*debaucher*. Lamb.

**debauchery** (dē-bā'cher-i), *n.* [*< debauch + -ery*.] 1. Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind; gluttony; intemperance; sexual immorality; unlawful indulgence of lust.

Oppose . . . *debauchery* by temperance.

Sp. Sprat, *Sermons*.

2. Corruption of morality or fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavour to complete the  
*debauchery* of the army. Burke.

**debauchment** (dē-bāch'ment), *n.* [*< F. débauchement, < debauch, > debauch*.] 1. The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

The ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment*  
of nations. Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, ii. 5.

2. Debauchery; debauch.

Your nose is Roman, which your next *debauchment*

At tavern, with the help of . . . a candlestick,

May turn to Indian, sat. Shirts, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

**debauchness** (dē-bāch'ness), *n.* The state of being debauched. *Sp. Gauden*.

**debel** (dē-bel'), *v. t.* [*< F. débeller = Sp. debellar = Pg. debellar = It. debellare, < L. debellare, subdue, < de, from, + bellare, carry on war.*] To subdue; expel by force of arms.

Whom Hercules from out his realm *debelled*.

Warner, *Albion's England*, ii. 3.

Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast.

Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 305.

**debellate** (dē-bel'at), *v. t.* [*< L. debellatus, pp. of debellare: see debel.*] Same as *debel*.

**debellation** (deb-el'at-shun), *n.* [= *F. debellacion = Pg. debellacion = It. debellazione, < ML. debellatio(n-), < L. debellare, subdue: see debel.*] The act of conquering or expelling by force of arms.

But now being thus, between the said Michaelmas and  
Halowes next ensuing, in this *debellation* van-  
quished, they be fled hence and vanquished, and be be-  
come two towns again. Sir T. More, *Salem and Bismar*.

**debellish**, *v. t.* [*< de-priv. + -bellish, as in embellish, q. v.*] To mar the beauty of; disfigure. *E. D.*

What blast hath thus his flowers *debellished*?

G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph*.

**de bene esse** (dē bē'nē es's), [*Law L.*, for what it is worth, as if valid; *lit.*, for being well: *de, of, for; bene, well; esse, be, inf.* as a noun, being.] In *law*, for what it is worth; conditionally: as, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse* (that is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination).

**debenture** (dē-ben'tūr), *n.* [*< ME. debentur, a receipt; so called because such receipts formerly began with the Latin words debentur mihi, there are owing to me: L. debentur, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. pass. of debere, owe: see debet, debi.*] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer or corporation as evidence of debt; specifically, an instrument, generally under seal, for the repayment of money lent: usually if not exclusively used of obligations of corporations or large moneyed copartnerships, issued in a form convenient to be bought and sold as investments. Sometimes a specific fund or property is pledged by the debentures, in which case they are usually termed *mortgage debentures*.

2. In the customs, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government on the reexportation of specified goods, the duties on which have been paid. — 3. In some government departments, a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or his assigns the money due on auditing his account. — *Debenture bond*, formerly, a corporate bond or obligation not secured by mortgage.

**debentured** (dē-ben'tjurd), *a.* Entitled to drawback or debenture; secured by debenture. — *Debentured goods*, goods for which a debenture has been given as being entitled to drawback.

**deberry** (dē'ber-i), *n.* Same as *dayberry*.

**debile** (deb'il), *a.* [*< OF. debile, F. débile = Sp. débil = Pg. débil = It. debile, debole, < L. debilis, weak, < de-priv. + habilis, able: see abili.*] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

For that I have not wash'd

My nose that bleed, or I'd'd some *debile* wretch, . . .

You should me forth

In exclamations hyperbolical. Shak., *Cor.*, I. 2.

A very old, small, *debile*, and tragically fortune'd man,  
whom he sincerely pitied.

R. L. Stevenson, *The Dynamiter*, p. 197.

**Debilirostre** (deb'il-i-ro'strēs), *n. pl.* [*NL. < L. debilis, weak, + rostrum, a beak.*] In *Sundevall's* classification of birds, a synonym of his *Limicola* (which see).

**debilitant** (dē-bil'i-tant), *a. and n.* [= *F. débilitant, < L. debilitans(-s), pp. of debilitare, weaken: see debilitate.*] 1. *a.* Debilitating; weakening.

II. *In med.*, a remedy administered for the purpose of reducing excitement.

**debilitate** (dē-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debilitated*, ppr. *debilitating*. [*< L. debilitatus, pp. of debilitare (> It. debilitare = Sp. Pg. debilitar = F. débilitier, weaken, < debilis, weak: see debile.*] To weaken; impair the strength of; enfeeble; make inactive or languid: as, intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion.

Providence seems kindly our friend in this particular,  
thus to *debilitate* the understanding where the heart is corrupt.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xv.

— *Syn.* To enervate, exhaust.

**debilitated** (dē-bil'i-tāt), *a.* [*< L. debilitatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Weak; feeble.

**debilitation** (dē-bil'i-tā-shun), *n.* [= *F. débilitation = Sp. debilitacion = Pg. debilitação = It. debilitazione, < L. debilitatio(n-), a weakening, laming, < debilitare, weaken: see debilitate.*] The act of weakening; the state of being weakened or enfeebled.

If the crown upon his head be so heavy as to oppress the whole body, . . . a necessary *debilitation* must follow.

Milton, *Eklogues*.

**debilitated** (dē-bil'i-tād), *n.* [See *debility* and *-tude*.] Debility; weakness. *Bayley*, 1727.

**debility** (dē-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *debilities* (-tiz). [*< ME. debylite, < OF. debilités, F. débilité = Sp. debilidad = Pg. debilidad = It. debilità, < L. debilitas(-t-), weakness, < debilis, weak: see debile.*] 1. The state of being weak or feeble; feebleness; lack of strength or vigor.

*Debility* of an enemy is no sure peace, but truce for a season.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,  
And in this case do glean my own *debility*.

Str. F. Sidney.

Among the *debilities* of the government of the Confederation, none was more distinguished or more distressing than the utter impossibility of obtaining from the States

the monies necessary for the payment of debts, or even for the ordinary expenses of the government.

Jefferson, *Autobio.*, p. 67.

Specifically — 2. In *med.*, that condition of the body, or of any of its organs, in which the vital functions are discharged with less than normal vigor, the amount of power and activity displayed being reduced. — 3. In *astrol.*, a weakness of a planet, due to its position: the reverse of a *dignity*. — *Syn.* *Debility, Infirmitas, Imbecillitas*, all express a want of strength. *Debility* is rarely used except of physical weakness; *infirmitas* applies to both bodily and mental weakness; *imbecillitas* has passed from bodily weakness to mental, so as to be obsolete in application to the former. *Debility* is a general insufficiency of strength; *infirmitas*, whether physical or mental, is local or special: as, his *infirmitas* is lameness, he has various mental *infirmities*. *Imbecillitas* is general, and may amount to idioey. See *disease* and *illness*.

It was not one of those periods of overtrained and convulsive exertion which necessarily produce *debility* and languor.

Men with natural *infirmities*, when they attempt things those very *infirmities* have rendered them incapable of executing, are fit objects for satire.

Jon Bar, *Essay on Samuel Foot*.

That incomparable diary of Land's, which we never see without forgetting the view of his heart in the *imbecillity* of his intellect.

**debit** (deb'it), *n.* [*< L. debitum, what is owed, a debt, neut. pp. of debere, owe: see debi.*] 1. That which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt: as, the *debts* exceed the credits.

[The English, in France, may be permitted] to be their brokers and factors, and to be employed in casting up their *debts* and credits.

Burke, *A Regicide Peace*, iv.

2. That part of another's account in which one enters any article of goods furnished or money paid to or on account of that other: as, place that to my *debit*. — *Debit side*, the left-hand page of the ledger, to which are carried all the articles supplied or moneys paid in the course of an account, or that are charged to that account.

**debit** (deb'it), *v. t.* [*< debit, n.*] 1. To charge with as a debt: as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

We may consider the provisions of heaven as an universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man *debited* or credited for the last farthing he takes out or brings in.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, II. xviii.

A country must not alone be credited with her emigrants, who furnish a real and active proof of the vitality of her population; she must likewise be *debited* with the foreigners who live within her borders.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 554.

2. To enter on the debtor side of a book: as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold.

**debitor** (deb'i-tor), *n.* [*L.*, a debtor; see *debtor*.] A debtor. — *Debitor and creditor*, an account-keeper; an account-book.

O, the charity of a penny cord! It sums up thousands in a trice: you have no true *debitor* and *creditor* but it; of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

**debitumization** (dē-bi-tū'mi-ni-zā'shun), *n.* [*< debitum + -ation*.] The act of freeing from titumen.

**debitumize** (dē-bi-tū'mi-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debituminized*, ppr. *debituminizing*. [= *F. débitumiser, < L. dr, away, + bitumen (-amin-) + E. -ize*.] To deprive of bitumen.

**deblai** (dē-blā'), *n.* [*< F., < deblayer, desblair, desblair, OF. desblayer (cf. denblairer, F. dial. déblaver, reap and clear away, as grain, remove), clear away, remove, < ML. debladare, clear away (grain), < dr, away, + bladum, grain (carried off the field), < L. ablatum, neut. pp. of auferre, carry off: see ablation.*] In fort., the quantity of earth excavated from a ditch to form a parapet. See *remblai*.

**deblaterate**, *v. t.* [*< L. deblateratus, pp. of deblaterare, prate of, < de + blaterare, prate: see blaterate.*] To babble. *Cockerham*.

**debolair**, *debolair*, *v.* Obsolete forms of *debauch*.

**debonair** (deb-ō-nār'), *a.* [*< ME. debonaire, debonere, < OF. de bon aire, F. debonnaire = Pr. de bon aire = Oit. di bon aire, di buona aria, It. dibonaire, dibonare, dibonaro, courtois, gentle, lit. of good mien: dr, < L. de, of; bon, < L. bonus, good; aire, mien: see air.*] Of gentle mien; of pleasant manners; courteous; affable; attractive; gay; light-hearted.

And an ledge Gonnore hir cousin that was feire, and *debonaire*, and amiable to alle peple.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

No buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 24.

He [Charles II.] was a Prince of many virtues, and many great imperfections; was *debonair*, easy of access.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Feb. 1666.

**debonairity**, *debonairity* (deb-ō-nār'it-i, -nār'ti), *n.* [*ME. debonairetye, debonairetye, < OF.*

**debonaire** (F. *débonnaire* = It. *dibonarietà*), < *de bon aire*, **debonair**: see **debonair**. Gentleness; courtesy; debonairness. *Chaucer*.

Moche she hym loved for the grote *debonaire* that she hadde in hym founden. *Morris* (E. E. T. S.), li 612.

**debonairly** (deb-ō-nā'r-lī), *adv.* Courteously; graciously; elegantly; with a genteel air.

Arthur answerde to the baroun full *debonairly*, and seide he wolde do their requeste, or any thinge that thei wolde of hym desire. *Morris* (E. E. T. S.), l. 106.

Your apparel sits about you most *debonairly*. *Ford*, *Love's Sacrifice*, li. 1.

I received Father Ambrose *debonairly*, and suffered him to steal a word now and then with . . . *Roland Graeme Scott*, *Abbot*, vi.

**debonairness** (deb-ō-nā'r-nēs), *n.* Courtesy; gentleness; kindness; elegance.

I will go to the Duke, by heaven! with all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world. *Morris*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 75.

**debonairty**, *n.* See **debonairty**.

**debouch**, **debouchment**, etc. See **debouch**, etc.

**debouch** (de-bōsh'), *v. i.* [*F. déboucher* (= It. *diboscare*), emerge from, issue, pass out, tr.

open, uncork, < *de*, from, + *boucher*, stop up, < *bouche*, mouth, < *L. bucca*, cheek.] To emerge

or pass out; issue. (a) To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from a defile, as troops.

From its summit he could descry the movements of the Spaniards, and their battalions *debouching* on the plain, with scarcely any opposition from the French. *Prescott*.

It is hardly to be supposed that the . . . travellers (whom we have called Pelasgians) . . . found the lands into which they *debouched* quite bare of inhabitants.

*Keary*, *Prim. Belief*, p. 167.

(b) In *phys. geog.*, to issue from a mountain: said of a river which enters a plain from an elevated region. (Rare.) (c) In *anat.*, to open out; empty or pour contents, as into a duct or other vessel: as, the ureter *debouches* into the bladder.

**debouché** (de-bō-shā'), *n.* [*F. déboucher*, open: see **debouch**.] An opening. Specifically

(a) An opening for trade; a market; demand. (b) *Milit.*, an opening in works for the passage of troops.

Orders were given to make all preparations for assault on the 8th of July. The *debouches* were ordered widened to afford easy egress, while the approaches were also to be widened to admit the troops to march through four abreast. *U. S. Grant*, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 665.

**debouchment** (de-bōsh-ment), *n.* [*F. débouchement*, < *déboucher*, *debouch*.] 1. The act of *debouching*.

Although differences of opinion exist as to its relations and manner of *debouchment*, we believe that it is the distal envelop of the cerebral arteries, terminating by funnel-shaped openings into the spaces which exist over the sulci. *E. C. Mann*, *Psychol. Med.*, p. 166.

2. An outlet.

**debout**, *v. t.* [*OF. debouter*, *debater*, *debater*, put, thrust, or drive from, expel, depose, < *de*, away, + *bouter*, *bouter*, put, thrust, push: see *bute*.] To put or thrust from.

The abbots of the hermitage, who were not able enough to *debout* them out of their possessions. *Tim's Storybook*, 202. 2. (*Latham*.)

**debridement** (F. pron. dā-brēd-mōn), *n.* [*F. débrider*, unbridle, < *dé*, priv. + *bride*, bridle: see *bride*.] In *surg.*, a loosening or unbridling by cutting the soft parts, as around a wound or an abscess, to permit the passage of pus, or for the removal of a stricture or an obstacle of any kind.

**debris** (de-brē'), *n. sing. and pl.* [*F. débris*, fragments, < *OF. debruier*, break apart: see *debruise*, and *broese*.] 1. Fragments; rubbish; ruins.

Your grave is now disposing of the *debris* of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns. *Swift*, *To Dorset*.

The road was honned by heavy fences, there were three wagons abreast of each other hopelessly broken down, and a battery of horse artillery tangled up in the *debris*. *Arch. Forbes*, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 60.

2. In *geol.*, a mass of rocky fragments irregularly accumulated at any one spot: as, the *debris* at the base of a cliff: used as both a singular and a plural by French and English writers. See *drift*, *détritus*, and *acres*.

They [the moraines] consist of the *debris* which have been brought in by lateral glaciers. *Lyle*.

**debruise**, *v.* [*ME. debruken*, *debruken*, break apart, < *OF. debruier*, *debruier*, *debruier*, *debruier*, break, break open, bruise, < *de*, apart, + *bruier*, *bruier*, bruise, bruise, break: see *de* and *bruise*. Cf. *debris*.] 1. *trans.* To break; bruise.

Our gives [Jews] *debruise* all his bones. *Holy Road* (K. E. T. S.), p. 40.

II. *intrans.* To be bruised or hurt.

Hil hadde him vpe the tour & hel, & made him huppe to grounde.

He huppe & *debruise*, & diede in a stounde. *Robert of Gloucestre*, p. 187.

**debruised** (dē-brūz'), *p. a.* [*PP. of debruise*, *v.*]

In *her.*, surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries: said of an ordinary or other bearing, especially of a representation of a beast, as a lion.

**debt** (det), *n.* [The *b* was ignorantly "restored" in E. and F. in the latter part of the 16th century; it is not found in earlier E. Early mod. E. and ME. *det*, usually *detie*, < *OF. dette*, *dete*, later sometimes spelled *deute*, mod. F. *dette* = *Fr. dette* = Sp. *deuda* = Pg. *divida* = It. *detta*, f., < ML. *debita*, f. (orig. neut. pl.) (cf. *OF. det* = *OSP. deudo* = It. *debito*, *nt.* = E. *debit*, q. v.), < L. *debitum*, neut., what is owed, a debt, a duty, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe, contr. of *dehberere*, lit. have from, < *de*, from, + *habere* = E. *have*. From the same source are *debit*, a doublet, and *due*, nearly a doublet, of *debit*; also *debtor*, *indebted*, etc.] 1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services, and whether payable at present or at a future time; that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; what one is obliged to do or to suffer; a due; a duty; an obligation.

This curty; he claymes as for clere *det*. *Destruction of Troy*, I. 584.

Thowgh I deye to-daye my *detas* ar quitte. *Henry Plowman* (B), vi. 100.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 7.

"My deep *debt* for life preserved. A better meed had well deserved. *Scott*.

2. The state of being under obligation to make payment, as of money or services, to another; figuratively, the state of being under obligation in general.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*. well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Racon*, *Apophthegma*. (*Latham*.)

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin*.

She considered men in general as so much in the *debt* of the opposite sex that any individual woman had an unlimited credit with them. *The Century*, XXX 257.

3. An offense requiring reparation or expiation; default of duty; a trespass; a sin.

Forgive us our *debts*. *Mat.* vi. 12.

Action of *debt*, in *law*, an action to recover a fixed sum of money alleged to be due on contract.—Active *debt*, a debt due to one.—Alimentary *debt*. See *alimentary*.—Bill of *debt*. See *bill*.—Bonded *debt*. See *bonded*.—Crown *debt*. See *crown*.—Debt of honor, a debt not recognized by law, but resting for its validity on the honor of the debtor, especially, a debt incurred in gambling or betting.—Debt of nature, the necessity of dying; death.—Fiduciary *debt*, a debt incurred by transactions had in a relation involving special trust in the integrity and fidelity of the person incurring the obligation, as that of an executor or an attorney.—Floating *debt*, the unfunded debt of a government or corporation: all miscellaneous debts, such as Exchequer and Treasury bills (in the case of a government), promissory notes, drafts, etc., maturing at different dates, and requiring to be liquidated or renewed, as distinguished from *funded debt*.—Funded *debt*, floating debt which has been converted into perpetual annuities, as in the case of British consols, or into annuities which have a considerable time to run, or into stock or bonds, redeemable at the option of the debtor after a specified date, as in the case of the United States funded loans of 1861, 1862, and 1867.—Hypothecary *debt*, a debt which is a lien on an estate.—In one's *debt*, under a pecuniary or moral obligation to one.

If my efforts to serve you had not succeeded, you would have been in my *debt* for the attempt. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, v. 3.

Judgment *debt*, a debt which is evidenced by legal record.—Liquid *debt*, a debt which is due immediately and unconditionally.—National *debt*, a sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes, either in the anticipation of the produce of particular branches of the revenue, or on credit of the general power which the government possesses of levying the amount necessary to pay interest for the money borrowed or to repay the principal.—Passive *debt*, a debt which one owes.—Privileged *debt*, a debt which is to be paid before others if the debtor should become insolvent. The privileges may result from the character of the creditor, as when the debt is due to the government; or from the nature of the debt, as funeral expenses.—Small-debt court, a court for the recovery of small debts: in England, a county court; in Scotland, a sheriff court.—Small *debt*, in *law*, in England, such debts as are usually sued for in the county courts; in Scotland, debts under £12, recoverable by summary process in the sheriff court.

**debt-book** (det'būk), *n.* A ledger. *Nares*.

**debted** (det'ed), *p. a.* [*ME. detid*, owed: see *debt*.] Indebted; obliged; bounden.

I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, li. 1.

She whose love is but derived from me, is got before me in my *debted* duty. *Middleton*, *Measures*, and *Rowley*, *Old Law*, I. 1.

**debtee** (de-tē'), *n.* [*debt* + *-ee*.] In *law*, a creditor; one to whom a debt is due.



Bearing *debruised* by a bendlet.

**debtleless** (det-len), *a.* [*ME. detleles*, < *dette*, E. *debt*, + *-less*.] Free from debt or obligation.

To make him live by his propre good, In honour *detleles*. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 582.

**debtor** (det'gr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *detior*; < ME. *deitor*, *deitor*, < *OF. deitor*, *deitor*, mod. F. *deitor* = *Pr. deitor* = Sp. *deudor* = Pg. *deudor* = It. *debitore* = D. *deitor* = G. Sw. Dan. *debitor*, < L. *debitor*, a debtor, lit. an ower, < *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] One who owes another money, goods, or services; one who is in debt; hence, one under obligations to another for advantages received, or to do reparation for an injury committed; one who has received from another an advantage of any kind. Abbreviated *Dr.*

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians. *Rom.* I. 14.

He is a *debtor* to do the whole law. *Gal.* v. 3.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Mitford*.

**Debtor exchanges**. See *clearing-house*.—Debtors' Act, an English statute of 1859 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 63) abolishing imprisonment for debt, with certain exceptions, and punishing fraudulent debtors. It was extended to Ireland in 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 57), and to Scotland in 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 34). Such a statute in the United States is commonly called an insolvent law or a poor-law act.—Debtor side of an account, the part of an account in which debts are charged. See *debit*.—Judgment *debtor*, a debtor by force of a judgment; one who has been adjudged to be indebted to another by a recovery in favor of the latter: one whose indebtedness has been sued on, and established by a judgment.—Poor *debtor*, one who, imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is entitled under the laws of several States to be discharged, after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.—Poor *debtor's* oath, the oath of poverty, etc., taken to secure a discharge when imprisoned for debt.

**deburse** (dē-būrs'), *v.* [*F. déboursier*, disburse, < *OF. desboursier*, whence the older E. form *disburse*, q. v.] 1. *trans.* To pay out; disburse.

A certain sum was promised to be paid to the Earl of Ormond in consideration of what he had *deburied* for the army. *Ludlow*, *Memoirs*, I. 193.

II. *intrans.* To pay money; make disbursement.

But if so chance thou get nought of the man, The widow may for all thy charge *deburse*. *Wyatt*, *How to live the Court*.

**debuscope** (dē-būs-kōp), *n.* [*M. Debus*, the inventor, + *-scope*, < *Gr. σκοπεω*, view.] A double mirror, composed of two polished surfaces placed at an angle of 70°, used like a kaleidoscope to repeat a pattern or other object. It was invented by M. Debus, a French optician, and is used in preparing geometrical decorative designs. Also called *chromidoscope*.

**début** (dā-bū'), *n.* [*F.*, the lead, first throw or stroke, first appearance, < *débiter*, lead, play first, have the first throw or stroke, < *dé*, from, off, + *biter*, throw at a mark, aim at, < *but*, a mark, goal: see *bute*.] Beginning; first attempt or appearance; first step: used specifically of a first appearance in society, or before the public, as that of an actor or an actress on the stage.

**débutant** (dā-bū-tōn'), *n.* [*F.*, ppr. of *débiter*, make one's first appearance: see *début*.] One who makes a *début*; a man who makes his first appearance before the public.

**débutante** (dā-bū-tōnt'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *débutant*.] A woman appearing for the first time before the public or in society: specifically, an actress or a singer making her first appearance in public, or a young woman during her first season in society.

Floral offerings pour in from relatives, and from family friends who have already an acquaintance with the *débutante*. *Arch. Forbes*, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 164.

**debutment**, *n.* [*début* + *-ment*.] *Début*.

The reader is doubtless aware of William Shakespeare's *debutment*, and that of twenty others, on the stage of life. *Jon Bee*, *Essay on Samuel Foote*, p. xxii.

**debyllet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *debbie*.

**dec**. An abbreviation (a) [*cap.*] of *December*; (b) of *decant*; (c) of *decrease*.

**deca-** [*L.*, etc., *deca-*, < *Gr. δέκα*, for *\*dēka* = *L. decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal* and *ten*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'ten.'

**Decaera** (de-kas'g-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *decaerus*, ten-horned: see *decaerous*.] The ten-armed cephalopods: contrasted with *Octocera*. The name is given as an alternative of *Drapoda*, on the view that the arms or rays of cephalopods are not to be regarded as feet, or because *Decapoda* is preoccupied for crustaceans. Also *Decapoda*.

**decaerous** (de-kas'g-rā), *a.* [*NL. decaerus*, < *Gr. δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *αιρα*, horn.] Having ten horns, or ten tentacles, arms, or other processes likened to horns; specifically, pertaining to the *Decapoda*; *decapodous*, as a *cephalopod*.





the presence of ten equal and distinct stamens and one or more pistils. It included the genera *Dianthus*, *Lysichiton*, *Coronilla*, *Saxifraga*, *Sedum*, *Oxalis*, etc.

**decanthous**, **decanthian** (de-kan'thian), *a.* In bot., having ten stamens.

**decane** (dek'an), *n.* [*Gr. deka* = *E. ten*, + *-ane*.] A hydrocarbon ( $C_{10}H_{22}$ ) which may be regarded as a polymer of amyl ( $C_5H_{11}$ ), and the only form in which this radical can be made to exist in the free state. It is a paraffin found in coal-tar. See *amyl*.

**decanular** (de-kan-gu-lar), *a.* [*Gr. deka* = *E. ten*, + *L. angulus*, an angle.] Having ten angles.

**decani** (de-kan'i), *a.* [*L.*, gen. of *decanus*, a dean.] *Eccl.*, of or pertaining to the dean: as, the *decani* stall of the choir. Also *decanal*. Abbreviated *dec.*—*Decani* side, the south side, or the side on the right of one facing the altar: opposed to the *cantoris* side so called because in a cathedral the dean's stall is on that side. Now used in reference to the choir of any church.

**decanter** (de-kan'ter), *v. t.* [*F. decanter* = *Sp. Pg. decantar* = *It. decantare*, < *NL. decantare* (*in chem.*), decant, prob. < *L. de*, down, + *NL. cantus*, *canthus*, a side, corner: see *cant*.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; pour from one vessel into another.

They attend him daily as their chief,  
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift*

The excess of acid was decanted, and the crystals dried on a plate of porous porcelain.

*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX, 401.

**decantate** (de-kan'tat), *v. t.* [*NL. decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, decant: see *decant*.] To decant.

**decantate** (de-kan'tat), *v. t.* [*L.L. decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, chant, chant much, *L.* repeat a charm, repeat anything often, also leave off singing, < *de* + *cantare*, sing: see *chant*, *cant*.] To chant; celebrate in song.

Yet were we not able sufficiently to decantate, sing, and set forth His praises.

*Bacon*, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I, 182.

It [Lombardy] seemeth to me to be the very Elysian fields, so much decantated . . . by the voices of Poets.

*Coryat*, Crudities, I, 113.

**decantation** (de-kan-ta'shon), *n.* [*Decant* + *-ation*; = *F. decantation*, etc.] The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

The fluid was allowed to stand in a decantation glass protected from dust by a glass shade, for a couple of hours.

*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXIII, 454.

**decanter** (de-kan'ter), *n.* [*decanter* + *-er*.] 1. A vessel used for receiving decanted liquors; especially, a glass bottle, more or less ornamental in character, into which wine or other liquor is poured for use on the table.—2. One who decants liquors.

**decapetalous** (dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *petalon*, leaf (mod. petal).] In bot., having ten petals.

**decaphyllous** (dek-a-phil'us), *a.* [*Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *phyllos* = *L. folium*, leaf.] In bot., having ten leaves.

**decapitalize** (de-kap'i-ta-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitalized*, ppr. *decapitalizing*. [*< de* + *priv.* + *capitalize*.] To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city, or from a position of central importance.

If Rome could not be decapitalized without war.

*Daily Telegraph* (London), Jan. 12, 1882.

**decapitate** (de-kap'i-tat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitated*, ppr. *decapitating*. [*< ML. decapitare*, pp. of *decapitare* (> *F. decapiter* = *Pr. decapitar*, *decapitar* = *Sp. Pg. decapitar* = *It. decapitare*), behead, < *L. de*, off, + *caput* (*capit*), head.] 1. To behead; cut off the head of.

*Decapitate* Laocöon, and his knotted muscles will still express the same dreadful suffering and resistance.

*B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 167.

In Germanic nations, as is well known, culprits were decapitated by means of the heavy-bladed broad two-handed sword.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV, 302.

2. To remove from office summarily. [*Slang*, U. S.]

**decapitation** (de-kap-i-ta'shon), *n.* [= *F. decapitation* = *Sp. decapitación* = *Pg. decapitação* =

*It. decapitazione*, < *ML. decapitatio* (n.), < *decapitare*, behead: see *decapitate*.] 1. The act of beheading.—2. Summary removal from office. [*Slang*, U. S.]

**decapite** (de-kap-i-tat), *a.* [*F. decapité*, pp. of *decapiter*, decapitate.] In *her.*, having the head cut off smoothly: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *decapit*. Compare *couped*.

**decapod** (dek-a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. decapus* (neut. pl. *decapoda*), < *Gr. dekapous*, having ten feet (used only in sense of 'ten feet long'), . *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *πους* (pod-) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* Having ten feet, as a crustacean, or ten rays or arms, as a cephalopod; pertaining to the *Decapoda* in either sense. Also *decapodal*, *decapodous*.

II. *n.* 1. In *Crustacea*, a decapodous or ten-footed crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn; one of the *Decapoda*.—2. In *Mollusca*, a decapodous or ten-armed cephalopod; one of the *Decapoda*.

Also, rarely, *decapode*.

**Decapoda** (de-kap'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *decapus*, having ten feet: see *decapod*.]

1. The ten-footed crustaceans; those *Crustacea* which have five pairs of legs or ambulatory appendages, at least one pair of which is chelate; an order of podophthalmic or stalk-eyed *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Podophthalmia* and *stalk-eyed*. They have the branches inclosed in special lateral thoracic receptacles; a large dorsal carapace or cephalothoracic shield, formed by fusion of the cephalic and thoracic somites, and usually prolonged in front as a beak or rostrum; gnathites or mouth-parts consisting of a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillae, and three pairs of maxillipeds or foot-jaws; and five pairs of ambulatory legs, the first pair of which is usually enlarged, and otherwise modified into great pincer-like claws or chelipeds. The shell is regularly shed, annually or oftener, as long as the animal continues to grow. The order presents two extremes of form, according to the development and construction of the abdominal segments or "tail." In the long-tailed or macrurous *Decapoda*, as the lobster, shrimp, prawn, and crawfish, the abdomen is protruded, jointed, and flexible. In the short-tailed or brachyurous *Decapoda*, as the crabs, it is reduced and folded under the thorax, forming the apron. Various intermediate conditions are also found, as in the hermit-crabs. In consequence, the *Decapoda* are divided into *Macrura* and *Brachyura*, with or without an intermediate group *Anomura*. See these words.

2. The ten-armed cephalopods; a division of the dibranchiate or acetaluliferous *Cephalopoda*, as distinguished from *Octopoda*, having two long tentacles or cephalic processes (besides the eight arms or rays), bearing suckers only at their ends: also called *Decapoda*. The division includes all except the *Octopoda* and *Argonautidae*, or the cuttles, calamaries, squids, etc., of such families as *Spirulidae*, *Boleophthalmidae*, *Sepiidae*, *Sepioidae*, *Loliginidae*, *Chroteuthidae*, *Lolipodidae*, and *Craspedothidae*. See second cut under *cuttle*.

**decapodal** (de-kap'ō-dal), *a.* [*< decapod* + *-al*.] Same as *decapod*.

**decapode** (dek-a-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *decapod*. [*Rare*.]

**decapodiform** (dek-a-pod'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. decapus* (-pod-), decapod, + *L. forma*, shape.]

In *entom.*, similar in form to a lobster or crawfish: applied to certain aquatic, carnivorous, hexapod larvae with elongate tapering bodies, and swimming-lamellae on the tail. The young of the coleopterous *Dytiscus* and the neuropterous *Agrion* are examples of this form.

**decapodous** (de-kap'ō-dus), *a.* [*< decapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *decapod*.

**Decapterygii** (de-kap'ter-i-jī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *πτερυξ* (*pteryx*), a fin.]

An order of fishes, containing those with ten fins. *Bloch* and *Schneider*.

**decarbonate** (de-kar'bonāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonated*, ppr. *decarbonating*. [= *F. decarbonater*; as *de* + *carbonate*, *v.*] To deprive of carbon.

**decarbonisation** (de-kar'bon-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< decarbonise* + *-ation*.] Same as *decarburation*.

**decarbonise** (de-kar'bon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonised*, ppr. *decarbonising*. [= *F. decarboniser*; as *de* + *carboniser*.] Same as *decarbure*.

**decarburation** (de-kar'bon-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. decarburation*; as *decarbure* + *-ation*.]

The process of depriving of carbon: as, the decarburation of cast-iron (a process resorted to in order to convert cast-iron into steel, or to reduce it to the state of malleable iron). Also *decarburation*, *decarbureation*.

**decarbure** (de-kar'bon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbured*, ppr. *decarburing*. [*< de* + *carbure*. Cf. *F. decarburer*.] To deprive wholly or in part of carbon: the opposite of carbure. Thus, cast-iron is partly decarbured in making steel; pig-iron is decarbured by cementation. See *cementation*. Also *decarbure*, *decarbure*. **decard** (de-kard'), *v. t.* [*< de* + *card*.] See *decard*. To discard.

*Pedro*. I would not task those sins to me committed.  
*Rod.* You cannot, sir; you have cast those by, discarded 'em.

*Flatcher*, *Fligim*, iv, 2.

**decardinalise** (de-kar'di-nal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decardinalized*, ppr. *decardinalising*. [= *F. decardinaliser*; as *de* + *priv.* + *cardinal* + *-ise*.] To depose from the rank of cardinal. [*Rare*.]

He [the Cardinal of Guise] is but young, and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to decardinalise him.

*Howell*, *Letters*, I, ii, 19.

**decare** (de-kar'), *n.* [*F. decare*, < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *F. are*: see *are*.] In the metric system, a superficial measure, equal to ten times the are—that is, a thousand square meters, or very nearly a quarter of an English acre.

**decaration** (de-kar-nā'shon), *n.* [*< de* + *priv.* + *carnation*, after *incarnation*.] The putting off or laying aside of carnality or fleshly lusts.

For God's incarnation inableneth man for his own decarnation, as I may say, and devouture of carnality.

*W. Montagu*, *Devoute Rayns*, ii, 1.

**decasemic** (dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. dekasēmos*, < *deka*, ten, + *sema*, a sign, *σημαίνω*, a sign, mark, note, unit of metrical measurement, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of ten units of metrical measurement: as, a *decasemic* colon.

**decasepalous** (dek-a-sēp'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *NL. sepalum*, sepal.] In bot., having ten sepals.

**decastere** (dek-a-stēr), *n.* [*F. decastère*, < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *F. stère*, < *Gr. στέρη*, solid: see *stere*.] In the metric system, a solid measure, ten times the stère or cubic meter, and nearly equal to 13.08 cubic yards. Also spelled *decastere*.

**decastich** (dek-a-stik), *n.* [*< Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *στιχ*, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

**decastyle** (dek-a-stil), *a.* [= *F. decastyle* = *Sp. decastilo* = *Pg. decastilo* = *It. decastilo*, < *Gr. dekastylōs*, < *deka*, = *E. ten*, + *στύλος*, a column: see *style*.] Having ten columns in front, or consisting of ten columns: as, a *decastyle* temple or portico.

**decasyllabic** (dek-a-sil-lab'ik), *a.* [= *F. decasyllabique*; < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *σύν*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables: as, a *decasyllabic* verse.

**decation** (de-kā'shon), *n.* [*< Gr. dekaros* = *E. tenth*, < *deka* = *E. ten*; with term. adapted to *-ation*.] The state of being tenth.

**Decatoma** (de-kat'ō-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. deka*, = *E. ten*, + *-τομα*, < *ῥέμνω*, *raimiv*, cut.] 1. A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Eurytominae*, of great extent, the species of which uniformly inhabit cynipidous galls, whether asinquillines or parasiters. *Synnota*, 1811.—2. A genus of blister-beetles: same as *Mylabris*.—3. [Used as a plural.] In Latreille's system, a section of notacanthine *Diptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Berididae*.

**decaduate** (de-kā'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decaduated*, ppr. *decaduating*. [*< L. de* + *priv.* + *caudate*, tail: see *caudate*.] To cut off the tail of; deprive of the tail.

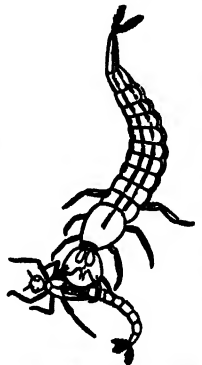
I plead the fox who, having lost his tail—as I my head—was for decaduating the vulpine species directly.

*C. Roode*, *Harper's Weekly*, May 6, 1874, p. 870.

**decay** (de-kā'), *v.* [Early mod. *E. decaye*, *decaye*; < *OF. decaier*, *decaier*, *dequesier*, assimilated *dechaier*, *dechaier*, *dechaier*, *dechoier*, *dechoier*, mod. *dechoier* = *Fr. dechaier*, *dechaier* = *Sp. decaer* = *Pg. decaer* = *It. decaer* = *Sc. decaid*, *q. v.*], fall away, decay, decline, < *ML. \*decadere*, restored form of *L. decidere* (with modified radical vowel), fall away, fall, sink, perish (whence ult. *E. deciduous*, *q. v.*), < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall, whence ult. *E. cadence*, *chance*, *case*, etc.: see these words, and cf. *decadent*, *decadence*.] 1. *intr.* To pass gradually from a sound or perfect state to a less perfect state, or toward weakness or dissolution; fall into an



Decandria 1 flower of *Coronilla agnaticum*



Decapodiform larva (*Dytiscus marginatus*) decaying an aphidid larva.

inferior condition or state; specifically, become decomposed or corrupted; rot.

So order the matter that preaching may not decay.  
*Lettinger, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.*  
 Has age but melted the rough parts away,  
 As winter fruits grow milder as they decay?  
*Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ll. 319.*  
 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
 Where wealth accumulates and men decay.  
*Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 52.*  
 The woods decay, the woods decay and fall.  
*Tennyson, Tithonus.*

—*Syn.* Putrefy, Corrupt, etc. See rot.  
*II. trans.* To cause to become unsound or impaired; cause to deteriorate; impair; bring to a worse state. [Now rare or colloq.]

It hath been all his study to decay this office.  
*Lettinger, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.*

Infirmit, that decays the wise, doth ever make the better fool.  
*Shak., T. N., l. 5.*

They . . . thought it a persecution more undermining and secretly decaying the Church than the open cruelty of Decius or Dioclesian.  
*Milton, Areopagitica, p. 14.*

**decay** (dē-kā'), *n.* [*< decay, v.*] 1. Gradual loss of soundness or perfection; a falling by degrees into an impaired condition or state; impairment in general; loss of strength, health, intellect, etc.

And the seyd Churches wyth all the places falleth in gret decay.  
*Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.*

I, wofull wight,  
 Against my conscience heere did fight,  
 And brought my followers all unto decay.  
*Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 311).*

He who hath bent him o'er the dead  
 Ere the first day of death is fled, . . .  
 Before Decays effacing fingers  
 Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.  
*Byron, The Glacior, l. 72.*

His [Johnson's] failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual decay.  
*Macaulay.*

Specifically—2. Decomposition; putrefaction; rot.—3*t.* Death; dissolution.

Grit colour was for his decay,  
 That set unhappy lie was slain  
*Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 185).*

She forth was brought in sorrowfull dlamay  
 For to receive the doome of her decay.  
*Spenser, F. Q., v. xii. 12.*

4*t.* A disease; especially, consumption.

Dr. Middleton is dead — not killed by Mr. Ashton but of a decay that came upon him at once  
*Walpole, Letters, II. 217.*

5*t.* A cause of decay.

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers is the decay of the whole age.  
*Bacon.*

6. Loss of fortune or property; misfortune; ruin: applied to persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If thy brother be waken poor, and fallen in decay with thee.  
*Lev. xxv. 35.*

Then, if he thrive, and I be cast away,  
 The worst was this, — my love was my decay.  
*Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.*

A merchant of Plymouth in England (whose father had been mayor there), called [blank] Martin, being fallen into decay, came to Casco Bay.  
*Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 303.*

7*t.* *pl.* Ruins.

As far beyond are the decays of a Church: which stood in the place where the Patriarch Jacob inhabited.  
*Sandys, Travels, p. 187.*

—*Syn.* 1. Decline, decadence, deterioration, degeneracy, withering

**decayable** (dē-kā'-ə-bl), *a.* [*< decay + -able.* Cf. *OF. decheable, decheable, decheable.*] Capable of or liable to decay. [Rare.]

Were His strength decayable with time there might be some hope in reluctance; but never did or shall man contest against God without coming short home.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 111.*

**decayedness** (dē-kād'-nes), *n.* The state of being impaired; a decayed state.

**decayer** (dē-kā'-er), *n.* That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore decayer of your whoredom dead body.  
*Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.*

**decease** (dē-sēs'), *n.* [*< ME. decess, decess, decess, < OF. decess, F. décès = Sp. deceso, < L. decessus, death, lit. departure, < decedere, pp. decessus, depart, go away: see decede.*] Departure from life; death.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spoke of his decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem.  
*Luke ix. 30, 31.*

—*Syn.* Death, Demise, Demise. Death is the common term for the ending of life. Demise is slightly euphemistic; it is less forcible and harsh than death. Demise applies primarily to a sovereign, who at death sends down or transmits his title, etc. (see quotation from Blackstone, under demise), and hence to others with reference to the transmission of their possessions. The use of demise for death apart from this idea is figurative, euphemistic, or stilted.

Among the Lepthas, the houses where there has been a death is almost always forsaken by the surviving inmates.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 130.*

She had the care of Lady Ida's youth,  
 And from the Queen's decease she brought her up.  
*Tennyson, Princess, III.*

There is such a difference between dying in a sunset with a cambric handkerchief at one's eyes, and the promise reality of demise certified in the parish register.

*Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 307.*

**decease** (dē-sēs'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. deceased, ppr. deceasing.* [*< ME. decessen, discessen; from the noun.*] To depart from life; die.

It is ordeyned, that when any Brother or Sister of this Glide is deceased out of this world, then, within the xxx. dayes of that Brother or Sister, in the Church of Seynt Ponles, ye Steward of this Glide shall duo Rynges for hym.  
*English Glide (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.*

Your brother's dead; this morning he deceas'd.  
*Platcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.*

—*Syn.* Expire, etc. See die.  
**deceased** (dē-sēs'), *p. a.* Departed from life; dead.

These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover.  
*Shak., Sonnets, xxiii.*

**Deceased wife's sister bill.** See bill.  
**decadet** (dē-sād'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. decaded, ppr. decading.* [*= F. decader = It. decedere, < L. decedere, depart, go away, depart from life, die, < de-, away, + cedere, go. See decedent.*] To go away; depart; secede.

The scandal of schisms, to shew that they had, I just cause for which . . . they decaded from Rome.  
*Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. iii. 25.*

**decadent** (dē-sād'-ent), *a. and n.* [*< L. decedent (t-), ppr. of decedere, depart: see decess.*] 1*t.* a. Going away; departing; seceding.

*II. n.* A deceased person. [*U. S., used chiefly in law.*]

**deceit** (dē-sēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *decette, decete, decess, decept, etc.*; *< ME. decette, decoyle, decotit, decete, decept, decept, decept, etc.*; *< OF. decette, decete, decept, decept, decept, decept, etc.*; *< L. deceptus, decept, < decipere, deceive: see deceive, deception.* Cf. *conceit, receipt.*] 1. The quality of being false or misleading; falseness; falsehood; deception; deceptiveness.

*O.*, that deceit should dwell  
 In such a gorgeous palace! *Shak., R. and J., III. 2.*

2. The act or practice of deceiving; concealment or perversion of the truth for the purpose of misleading; fraud; cheating.

And thus often tyme he was revenged of his enemyes, be his sottle *deceytes* and false Cautelles.  
*Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.*

3. That which deceives; action or speech designed to mislead or beguile; a guileful artifice.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit.  
*Job xxvii. 12.*

They . . . imagine *deceits* all the day long.  
*Ps. xxxviii. 12.*

4. In law, any trick, device, craft, collusion, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another: now more commonly called *fraud* or *misrepresentation*. —*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Deceit, Deception, Fraud, craft, cunning, duplicity, double-dealing, guile, trickery, williness, broachery, shams, imposture.* Deceit is a shorter and more energetic word for deceptiveness, indicating the quality; it is also, but more rarely, used to express the act or manner of deceiving. The reverse is true of deception, which is properly the act or course by which one deceives, and not properly the quality; it may express the state of being deceived. *Fraud* is an act or a series of acts of deceit by which one attempts to benefit himself at the expense of others. It is generally a breaking of law; the others are not. See *artifice* and *deceptive*.

Perhaps, as a child of deceit,  
 She might by a true deceit be untrue.  
*Tennyson, Maid, xiii. 2.*

And fall into deception unaware. *Milton, P. L., ix. 302.*

Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by *fraud*, or *cheat*.  
*Isa. v. 4.*

**deceitful** (dē-sēt'-fūl), *a.* [*< deceit + -ful.*] Full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or in-sinuate; tricky; fraudulent; cheating.

His hardest labour in his tongue, as if he were loath to use so *deceitful* an Organ.  
*Sp. Barle, Micro-cosmographie, A Child.*

The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,  
 Deceitful shine, deceitful flow,  
 There's nothing true but Heaven.

—*Syn.* Deceptive, Deceitful, etc. (see *deceptive*), delusive, fallacious, insincere, hypocritical, false, hollow.

**deceitfully** (dē-sēt'-fūl-i), *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully*.  
*Gen. xxxiv. 12.*

**deceitfulness** (dē-sēt'-fūl-nes), *n.* Disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; the quality of being deceitful.

But what kind of *deceitfulness* is this in sin, that the best and wisest men are so much caution'd against it?  
*Striding, Sermons, II. iii.*

**deceitless** (dē-sēt'-les), *a.* [*< deceit + -less.*] Free from deceit. [Rare.]

As if that were an epithet in favour, which is intended to aggravation! So he that should call Katan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or de-ceivable lusts, some lusts *deceitless*!

*By Hall, Old Religion, § 2.*

**deceivable** (dē-sē'-vā-bl), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *deceavable, deceavable*; *< ME. deceavable, deavayabel, etc.*, only in sense of 'deceitful,' *< OF. decevable (F. decevable), deceitful, < deceive, deceive: see deceive.*] 1*a.* 1. That may be deceived; subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture.

Blind, and thereby  
 Deceivable in most things as a child.  
*Milton, S. A., l. 942.*

2*t.* Producing error or deception; deceptive.

How false and *deceivable* that common saying is, which is so much reli'd upon, that the Christian Magistrate is custos utriusque tabule, keeper of both tables.  
*Milton, Civil Power.*

*II. n.* Capability of being deceived; de-ceivableness.

If thou semest fayr, thy nature maketh nat that, but the *deceivable* or the falseness of the eyes that loken.  
*Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 8.*

**deceivableness** (dē-sē'-vā-bl-nes), *n.* 1. Liability to be deceived.—2*t.* Liability to deceive; deceptiveness.

All *deceivableness* of unrighteousness. *2 Thea. ii. 10.*

**deceivably** (dē-sē'-vā-bl-i), *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

**deceivance**, *n.* [*ME. decevance, decevance, < OF. decevance (F. decevance), < deceive, deceive: see deceive.*] Deceit; deception.

Here of a *decevance* her counsel him to do.  
*Robert of Brunne, p. 128.*

**deceivantly**, *a.* [*ME. \*decevount, decevount, < OF. decevant (F. decevant), ppr. of deceiver, deceive: see deceive.*] Deceitful.

Alle the wordes that I spake that ben trewe, for by woman is many a man *deceyved*, and therefore I cleped hir *decevount*, for by woman ben many townes soken and brent.  
*Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 432.*

**deceive** (dē-sēv'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. deceived, ppr. deceiving.* [Early mod. E. also *deceave, deceave*; *< ME. decevren, deavayen, deavayen, etc.*, *< OF. deceiver, deceiver, etc., F. deceiver = Pr. deceiver = OSP. deceiver, < L. decipere, deceive, beguile, entrap, < de-, from, + capere, take: see captive.* Cf. *conceive, perceive, receive.*] 1. To mislead by a false appearance or statement; cause to believe what is false, or to disbelieve what is true; delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you. *Mat. xxiv. 4.*

King Richard, who had *deceived* many in his time, was at this time *deceived* by many. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 323.*

Wooden work

Painted like porphyry to *deceive* the eye.

*Browning, King and Hook, l. 54.*

2. To cause to fail in fulfilment or realisation; frustrate or disappoint.

I now believed  
 The happy day approach'd,  
 Nor are my hopes *deceived*. *Dryden.*

3*t.* To take from; rob stealthily.

The hovelers wherein you plant your fruit-trees [should] be fair, . . . and set with fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon, Gardens.*

4. To cause to pass; while away. [Poetic and rare.]

These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour.  
*Wordsworth.*

—*Syn.* 1. To beguile, cheat, overreach, circumvent, dupe, fool, gull, ensnare, hoodwink.

**deceiver** (dē-sē'-vēr), *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

My father peradventure will feel me, and I shall seem to him as a *deceiver*; and I shall bring a curse upon me, and not a blessing.  
*Gen. xxvii. 12.*

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul *deceiver*!  
 Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence  
 With visor'd falsehood and base forgery?  
*Milton, Comus, l. 622.*

**December** (dē-sēm'-bēr), *n.* [*= F. décembre = Sp. diciembre = Pg. dezembro = It. dicembre = D. G. Dan. Sv. december, < L. december, the tenth month (see def.). < decem = E. ten: see decimal.*] That month of the year in which



the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator; the twelfth and last month according to the modern mode of reckoning time, having thirty-one days. In the Roman calendar it was the tenth month, reckoning from March. Abbreviated *Dec.*

Men are April when they woo, and December when they wed.  
*Shak.* As you like it, I. 1.

**Decemberly** (dē-sem'ber-li), *a.* [*< December + -ly*.] Like December; wintry; cold.

The many bleak and decemberly nights of a seven years widowhood.  
*Stearns, Tristram Shandy*, I. 20.

**Decembrist** (dē-sem'brist), *a.* [*= F. Décebriste; < December + -ist. (Y. Décebrist.)*] A participant in or supporter of an event happening in the month of December; specifically, in *Russian Hist.*, a participant in the conspiracy and insurrection against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession, December, 1825. Also called *Decabrist*.

Those of the Decembrists who were still alive were pardoned.  
*D. M. Wallace, Russia*, p. 450.

**decemcostate** (dē-sem-kos'tāt), *a.* [*< L. decem = E. ten, + costa, rib, + -ate<sup>1</sup>: see costate.*] In bot., having ten ribs or elevated ridges, as certain fruits, etc. Also written 10-costate.

**decemdentate** (dē-sem-den'tāt), *a.* [*< L. decem = E. ten, + den(t)-, = E. tooth, + -ate<sup>1</sup> = -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Having ten points or teeth.

**decemfid** (dē-sem'fid), *a.* [*< L. decem = E. ten, + fidus, cleft, < fudere (fid), cleave, divide, = E. divr.*] Divided into ten parts; specifically, in bot., divided at least to the middle into ten segments or lobes. Also written 10-fid.

**decemlocular** (dē-sem-lok'ū-lŭr), *a.* [*< L. decem = E. ten, + loculus, dim. of locus, a place.*] In bot., having ten cells: applied to ovaries, etc.

**decempedal** (dē-sem-ped'al), *a.* [*< LL. decempedalis, having ten feet (in length), < decem-pes (-ped-), being ten feet: see decempede.*] 1. Having ten feet; decapod.—*St.* Ten feet in length. *Bailey*.

**decempedal**, *n.* [*ME. decempede = F. décempede, a., < LL. decempes (-ped-), being ten feet (square), < L. decem = E. ten, + pes (-ped-) = E. foot.*] A square of ten feet.

This number which the lieth to pastyne  
Dimaseth alle decempedes xviij.  
Remember hem, but tymes twys nyde (nyne)  
Decempedes, therof ther shall be seen  
CCC illi & iii and xviij (= 333).  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. K. T. S.), p. 48.

**Decempedes** (dē-sem'pe-dēs), *n. pl.* [*NL. pl. of decempes (see decempede), < L. decem = Gr. deka = E. ten + Gr. pous (pod-) = L. pes (-ped-) = E. foot.*] A division of amphipoda, including those which have only ten feet. Also, erroneously, *Decempoda*.

**Decempennate** (dē-sem-pe-nā'tēs), *n. pl.* [*NL. fem. pl. of decempennatus: see decempennatus.*] In Sundevall's classification, a group of conirostral ocelline passerine birds of the old world, represented by the weavers (*Ploceae*), whydah-birds (*Vidua*), and hedge-sparrows (*Acrocorinae*), as collectively distinguished from other fringilline birds by the possession of ten instead of only nine primaries.

**decempennate** (dē-sem-pen'āt), *a.* [*< NL. decempennatus, < L. decem = E. ten, + penna, wing: see pennate.*] In ornith., having ten primaries or flight-feathers upon the pinion-bone or manus.

**decemvir** (dē-sem'ver), *n.*; *pl. decemviri, decemviri (-vēr-z, -vī-ri). [*L. decemvir, pl., with later sing. decemvir, < decem = E. ten, + vir = AS. wer, a man: see virile and wergild.*]*

1. One of the ten men, or decemviri, the title of four differently constituted bodies in ancient Rome. (a) A body of magistrates elected in 451 B. C. for one year to prepare a system of written laws (*decemviri legibus scribendis*), with absolute powers of government, and succeeded by another for a second year, who ruled tyrannically under their leader Appius Claudius, and aimed to perpetuate their power, but were overthrown in 449. The decemviri of the first year completed ten, and those of the second year the remaining two, of the celebrated twelve tables, forming both a political constitution and a legal code. (b) A court of justice (*decemviri litibus iudicandis*), of ancient but uncertain origin, which took cognizance of civil, and under the empire also of capital, cases. (c) An ecclesiastical college (*decemviri sacris faciendis, or decemviri sacrorum*), elected for life from about 300 B. C. for the care and inspection of the Sibylline books, etc.; increased to fifteen (*quindemviri*) in the first century B. C. (d) A body of land-commissioners (*decemviri agris dividendis*) occasionally appointed to apportion public lands among citizens.

2. By extension, one of any official body of men, ten in number, as the old Council of Ten in

Venice.—*Laws of the decemviri.* See *Twelve Tables*, under *table*.

**decemviral** (dē-sem'vī-ral), *a.* [*= F. décevmiral = Sp. decemviral = Pg. decemviral = It. decemvirale, < L. decemviralis, < decemviri: see decemvir.*] Pertaining to the decemviri.

Before they went out of the citie, the decemviral lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables) they set up openly to be seene, engraven in brass.  
*Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 127.

**decemvirate** (dē-sem'vī-rāt), *n.* [*= F. décevmirate = Sp. decemvirato = Pg. It. decemvirato, < L. decemviratus, < decemviri: see decemviral.*]

1. The office or term of office of a body of decemviri.—2. A body of ten men in authority.

If such a decemvirate should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means, I would exert in their cause such talents as I have.  
*Sir W. Jones, to Lord Althorp.*

**decemviri**, *n.* Latin plural of *decemvir*.

**decemvirship** (dē-sem'ver-ship), *n.* [*< decemvir + -ship.*] The office or dignity of decemvir.

The decemvirship and the conditions of his colleagues together had so greatly changed.  
*Holland, tr. of Livy*, p. 115.

**decency** (dē'sen-s), *n.* [*< OF. decence: see decency.*] Decency.

What with more decency were in silence kept. *Dryden*.

**decency** (dē'sen-s), *n.*; *pl. decencies* (-siz). [*Formerly also decence; < OF. decence, F. décence = Sp. Pg. decencia = It. decenza, < L. decencia, comeliness, < decen(-t), comely, decent.*]

1. The state or quality of being decent, fit, suitable, or becoming; propriety of action, speech, dress, etc.; proper formality; becoming ceremony; modesty; specifically, freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.

The Greeks call this good grace of every thing in his kinde, re-spens, the Latines [decorum], we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [decency].  
*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 219.

Sentiments which raise laughter can very seldom be admitted with any decency into an heroic Poem.  
*Addison, Spectator*, No. 279.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing is what agrees or disagrees with that thing, what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes.

Immodest words admit of no defence,  
For want of decency is want of sense.  
*Roscommon, On Translated Verse*, l. 114.

2. That which is decent or becoming.

The external decencies of worship. *Sp. Atterbury*.

He became careless of the decencies which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world.  
*Manselley, Machiavelli*.

=Syn. 1. Decorum, suitableness, neatness, purity, delicacy.

**decenna** (dē-sen'ā), *n.* Same as *decennary*<sup>2</sup>.

**decennary**<sup>1</sup> (dē-sen'ā-ri), *n.*; *pl. decennaries* (-riz). [*= F. décennaire = Sp. decenario = Pg. It. decennario, < L. decennus, adj., of ten years: see decennial.*] A period of ten years.

**decennary**<sup>2</sup> (dē-sen'ā-ri), *a. and n.* [*Prop. \*decennary, < ML. \*decennarius, decennarius, < decennus, decenna, decenna, a titling (ten families), < L. \*decennus, in pl. contr. denŭ, distrib. adj., ten each, by tens, < decem, ten: see decimal.*]

1. *a.* Consisting of or involving ten each; relating to a titling.

To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place . . . was one great point of the decennary constitution.  
*Felding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers*, § 5.

II. *n.* In old Eng. law, a titling consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

**decennary**, *n.* [*Also decennier, decennier; < OF. decennier, decennier, < ML. \*decennarius, decennarius: see decennary*<sup>2</sup>.] One of the ten freeholders forming a decennary.

*Decennus*, alias *decennarius*, alias *Decennus*. *Decennarius* cometh of the French *Diene*, i. e., *Decem*, Ten. It signifieth in the ancient monuments of our Law such as were wont to have oversight and check of Ten Freeholders for the maintenance of the King's Peace; and the limits or compass of their Jurisdiction was called *Decenna*.

*Council, Diet, and Interpreter.*

In case of the default of appearance in a decennus, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice.

*Felding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers*, § 5.

**decennial** (dē-sen'i-āl), *a. and n.* [*< L. as if \*decennialis, prop. decennalis (> F. décenal = Sp. decenal = Pg. decenal = It. decennale, of ten years), < decem = E. ten, + annus, a year.*]

1. *a.* Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years: as, a decennial period.—2. Occurring every ten years: as, decennial games.

This shows an average decennial increase of 25.40 per cent. in population through the seventy years, from our first to our last census yet taken.

*Lincoln, in Raymond*, p. 222.

**decennoval** (dē-sen'ō-vāl), *a.* [*< LL. decennovialis, of nineteen years, < L. decem = E. ten, + novem = E. nine.*] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or cycle of nineteen years. See *Metonic cycle*, under *cycle*. [Rare.]

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a decennovial circle, or of nineteen years: the same which we now call the golden number. *Holler*.

**decennovary** (dē-sen'ō-vā-ri), *a.* Same as *decennovial*. *Holler*.

**decent** (dē'sent), *a.* [*< F. décent = Sp. Pg. It. decento, < L. decen(-t), comely, fitting, ppr. of decere, become, befit, akin to deus, honor, fame, whence ult. decoratus, q. v.*] 1. Becoming, fit, or suitable in words, behavior, dress, etc.; proper; seemly; decorous.

God teacheth what honor is decent for the king, and for all other men according unto their vocations.  
*Letimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI.*, 1549.

That which he doth well and commendably is euer decent, and the contrary vndecent.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 221.

But since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be decent—that is, in their due parallel, and but moderately used.

*Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.*

A decent behaviour and appearance in church is what charms me.  
*Goldsmith, Vicar*, x.

Specifically.—2. Proper with regard to modesty; free from indelicacy; conformable to some standard of modesty.

The Eunomians seem to have been of opinion . . . that it was not decent for them to be stripped at the performance of this religious rite.

*Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

3. Moderate; respectable; fair; tolerable; passable; good enough: as, a decent fortune; he made a very decent appearance.

Even at this day, a decent praise style is the rarest of accomplishments in Germany. *Dr. Quenry, Rhetoric*.

It was only as an inspired and irresponsible person that he [Milton] could live on decent terms with his own self-conscious individuality.

*Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 273.

Salons the parent and Spalato the child are names which never can become meaningless to any one who has a decent knowledge of the history of the world.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 176.

**decently** (dē'sent-li), *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech; with modesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,  
Like falling Caesar, decently to die. *Dryden*.

Pho! pho! do the thing decently, and like a Christian.  
*Shuridan, The Rivals*, III. 4.

2. Tolerably; passably; fairly. [*Colloq.*]

The greater part of the pieces it contains may be said to be very decently written. *Edinburgh Rev.*, I. 422.

**decentness** (dē'sent-nes), *n.* Decency.

**decentralization** (dē-sen'tral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*= F. décentralisation; as decentralise + -ation.*]

The act of decentralizing, or the state of being decentralized; specifically, in politics, the act or principle of removing local or special functions of government from the immediate direction or control of the central authority: opposed to *centralization*.

In France, as the feudal life ran its course, everything gradually tended to unity, monarchy, centralization; in Germany, the spirit of locality, separation, decentralization prevailed.  
*Stoll, Hand. Med. Hist.*, p. 100.

**decentralize** (dē-sen'tral-iz), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. decentralized, ppr. decentralizing.* [*= F. décentraliser; as de-priv + centralise.*]

To distribute or take away from a center, or a central situation or authority; disperse, as what has been brought together, concentrated, or centralized.

Our population and wealth have increased and become more and more decentralized. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 484.

But in large societies that become predominantly industrial, there is added a decentralizing regulating system for the industrial structure.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 570.

**decephalization** (dē-sen't'ā-l-ā'shon), *n.* [*< decephalise + -ation.*]

1. *n.* Atrophy, simplification or degradation of cephalic parts; reduction of the head in complexity or specialization of its parts; the process of decephalizing, or the state of being decephalized: opposed to *cephalization*.

**decephalizing** (dē-sēp'ē-līz), v. t.; pret. and pp. **decephalized**, ppr. **decephalizing**. [**< de-priv. + Gr. cephalē, head, + -ize.**] In **anatomy**, to cause or effect decephalization in or of; reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of; remove weight or force of cephalic parts backward; opposed to **cephalizing**.

**deceptibility** (dē-sēp-ti-bil'i-ti), n. [**< deceptible: see -bility.**] Capability or liability of being deceived; deceptibility.

The **deceptibility** of our decayed natures.  
*Glennville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.*

**deceptible** (dē-sēp-ti-bl), a. [**< OF. deceptibilis (also deceptibilis), < L. as if \*deceptibilis, < deceptus, pp. of decipere, deceive: see deceiver.**] Capable of being deceived; deceptible.

Popular errors . . . are more nearly founded upon an erroneous inclination of the people, as being the most **deceptible** part of mankind, and ready with open arms to receive the encroachments of error.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 2.*  
**deception** (dē-sēp'shon), n. [**< ME. deceptioun, < OF. deceptions, F. deceptions = Pr. deceptio = Sp. deceptioun = It. decessione, < L. deceptio(n)-, < decipere, deceive: see deceiver.**] 1. The act of deceiving or misleading.

All **deception** is a misapplying of those signs which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts.  
*South.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled.

We cannot unite the incompatible advantages of reality and **deception**, the clear discernment of truth and the exquisite enjoyment of fiction.  
*Macleay.*

3. That which deceives; artifice; cheat; as, the scheme is all a **deception**.—*Syn. 1 and 2. Deceit, Deception, Fraud. See deceiver.*—2. Trick, imposition, ruse, wile.

**deceptionist** (dē-sēp'shūz), a. [**< OF. deceptiuz, deceptiuz, < ML. deceptiosus, deceitful, < L. deceptio(n)-, deception: see deceptor.**] Tending to deceive; deceitful.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,  
An esperance so obstinately strong,  
That doth invert the attaint of eyes and ears,  
As if those organs had **deception** functions,  
Created only to calumniate.  
*Shak., T. and C., v. 2.*

**deceptitious** (dē-sēp-tish'us), a. [**< L. deceptus, pp. of decipere, deceive, + -itious.**] Tending to deceive. [Rare.]

Arrangements competent to the process of investigation are in every case necessary, to preserve the aggregate mass of evidence from being untrustworthy and **deceptitious** on the score of incompleteness.

*Brinkman, Prin. of Judicial Evidence, II. 2.*

**deceptive** (dē-sēp'tiv), a. [**< OF. deceptif, F. deceptif = Pr. deceptiu = Sp. deceptivo, < L. as if \*deceptivus, < deceptus, pp. of decipere, deceive: see deceiver.**] Tending to deceive; apt or having power to mislead or impress false opinions; as, a **deceptive** countenance or appearance.—**Deceptive** *cadence*, in music. See interrupted cadence, under *cadence*.—*Syn. Deceptive, Deceitful, Fraudulent, delusive, fallacious, false, misleading.* Essentially, the same distinction holds among the first three words as among *deception*, *deceit*, and *fraud* (see *deceit*). **Deceptive** does not necessarily imply intent to deceive; *deceitful* always does. *Fraudulent* is much stronger, implying that the intention is criminal. See *fallacious*.

The word "fishes" can be used in two senses, one of which has a **deceptive** appearance of adjustability to the "Mosaic" account.

*Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 196.*

Woman!

Destructive, damnable, **deceitful** woman!

*Orway, Orphan, III. 1.*

One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his fraudulent policy from that execrable volume [Machiavelli's "Prince"].  
*Macleay, Machiavelli.*

**deceptively** (dē-sēp'tiv-ly), adv. In a manner to deceive.

**deceptiveness** (dē-sēp'tiv-ness), n. The power of deceiving; tendency or aptness to deceive.

**deceptivity** (dē-sēp'tiv-i-ti), n. [**< deceptive + -ity.**] 1. The quality of being deceptive.—2. Something deceptive; a sham. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

**deceptor** (dē-sēp'tōr), a. [**< OF. deceptor = Sp. Pg. deceptorio, < L. deceptorius, < deceptor, a deceiver, < L. decipere, deceive: see deceiver.**] Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead. [Rare.]

**decebrine** (dē-sēp'ē-bris), v. t.; pret. and pp. **decebrined**, ppr. **decebrining**. [**< de-priv. + cerebrum + -ize.**] To deprive of the cerebrum; remove the cerebrum from. [Rare.]

**decern** (dē-sēr'n), v. [**< OF. decerner, decerner, decerner, F. decerner = Pr. decernir = Sp. decernir = It. decernere, < L. decernere, pp. decernere, decide, determine, judge, decree, < de. from, + cernere, separate, distinguish, discern: see concern, discern, and cf. devere.** The word

**decern** in *II. and Rom.* has been in part merged in *discern*.] 1. trans. 1. In *Scots law*, to decree; judge; adjudge.

The lords **decerned** him to give Frendraught a new tack of the said lands.

*Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.*

2. To discern; discriminate.

They can see nothing, nor **decern** what maketh for them, nor what against them. *Crommer, Sacraments, fol. 82.*

**II. intrans.** In *Scots law*, to decree; pass judgment; an essential word in all decrees and interlocutors.

The said lords and estates of parliament find, **decern**, and declare that the said Francis, sometime earl of Bothwell, has committed and done open treason.

*Scottish Acts, Jan. I., 1592.*

**decerner** (dē-sēr'nér), n. One who gives a judgment or an opinion.

Those slight and vulgar **decerners**.

*Glennville, Lux Orientalis, Pref.*

**decerniture** (dē-sēr-ni-tūr), n. [**< decern + -iture.**] In *Scots law*, a decree or sentence of a court; as, he resolved to appeal against the **decerniture** of the judge.

**decernment**, n. [**< decern + -ment; var. of discernment.**] Discernment.

A yet more refined elective discretion or **decernment**.

*Goodwin, Works, III. 482.*

**decerp** (dē-sērp'), v. t. [**< L. decerpere, pp. decerpere, pluck off, < de, off, + carpere, pluck: see carp.**] To pluck off; crop; tear; rend.

O what misery was the people then in! O howe this most noble isle of the world was **decert** and rent to pieces!

*Sir T. Eliot, The Governour, l. 2.*

**deceptible** (dē-sēp'ti-bl), a. [**< L. deceptus, pp., + -ible.**] That may be plucked.

**deception** (dē-sēp'shon), n. [**< L. deceptus, pp.: see decerp.**] 1. The act of pulling or plucking off; a cropping.—2. That which is pulled off or separated; a fragment.

If our souls are but particles and **deceptions** of our parents, then I must be guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors ever since Adam.

*Glennville, Pre-existence of Souls, III.*

**decertation** (dē-sēr-tā'shon), n. [**< L. decertatio(n)-, < decertare, contend, < de + certare, fight, contend.**] Strife; contest for mastery.

A **decertation** between the disease and nature.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

**de certificando** (dē sēr-ti-fi-kan-dō), [**ML. : L. de, of, to; ML. certificando, abl. of certificandus, ger. of certificare, certify: see certify.**] In *early Eng. law*, the short name of a writ requiring an officer to certify to the court something within his cognizance.

**decease**, n. A Middle English form of *decease*.  
**deceasing** (dē-sēsh'ing), n. [**< OF. decessioun = Sp. (obs.) decessioun, < L. decessio(n)-, a departure, < decedere, pp. decessus, depart: see deceiver, decess.**] Departure; decrease; diminution.

(Implying the necessity of a bishop to govern in their absence or *decession* any ways) they ordained St. James the first bishop of Jerusalem.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 102.*

Blindness, dumbness, deafness, silence, death,  
All which are neither natures by themselves  
Nor substances, but mere decays of form,  
And absolute **decessions** of nature.

*Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, l. 1.*

The accession and **decession** of the matter.

*W. Scott, Essay on Drapery, p. 7.*

**decessor** (dē-sēs'or), n. [**< L. decessor, a retiring officer, L. a predecessor, < decedere, pp. decessus, depart, retire: see decede, decess.**] A predecessor.

David . . . humbled himself for the sins of his ancestors and **decessors**. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 777.*

**decharm** (dē-chārm'), v. t. [**< OF. decharmer, decharmer, F. décharmer, < de-, de-, priv., + charmer, charm: see charm.**] To remove the spell or enchantment of; disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physics, he was suddenly cured by **decharming** the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

**déchaussé** (dē-ahō-sā'), a. [**F., pp. of déchausser, take off one's shoes, make bare, < dé, from, away, + chauser, shoe, < chaussé, a shoe, < L. calceus, a shoe.**] In *her.*: (a) Dimembered and the different parts represented as separated from one another by a little distance: said of an animal used as a bearing: as, a lion **déchaussé**. (b) Without claws: said of an animal used as a bearing: a term of French heraldry, sometimes used in English.

Also *dimembered*.

**decheerful** (dē-chēer'fūl), a. [**Irreg. < de-priv. + cheerful.**] Not cheerful; sad; depressed; gloomy.

## decidedly

When didst thou ever come to me but with thy head hanging down? O **deceitful** pretence, uncomfortable servant!  
*Hudson, Your Five Gallians, IV. 7.*

**dechenite** (dech'en-it), n. [Named after the German geologist E. H. K. von Dechen (1800-1890).] A native vanadate of lead, occurring massive, with botryoidal structure, and of yellowish- or brownish-red color.

**dechlorometer** (dē-klō-mē'ter), n. Same as *chlorometer* (with unnecessary prefix).

**dechristianize** (dē-kris'ti-an-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. **dechristianized**, ppr. **dechristianizing**. [= F. *déchristianiser*; as *de-priv. + christianize*.] To turn from Christianity; banish Christian belief and principles from; paganize. Also spelled *dechristianise*.

**deci-** [Short for *decim-*, < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] An element, meaning 'tenth', in the nomenclature of the metric system, as in *decimeter*, the tenth of a meter, *decigram*, the tenth of a gram, etc.

**deciare** (des-ik'r), n. [**< F. déciare, < L. decimus, tenth, + F. are, are: see are.**] In the *metric system*, a unit of superficial measure, the tenth part of an are, or 107.6 square feet, English measure.

**decidable** (dē-si'dā-bl), a. [**< decide + -able.**] That may be decided.

**decide** (dē-sid'), v.; pret. and pp. **decided**, ppr. **deciding**. [**< ME. deciden, < OF. decider, F. décider = Sp. Pg. decidir = It. decidere, < L. decideré, decide, also lit. cut off, < de, off, + cadere, cut. Cf. deise, and concise, incise, etc.**] 1. trans. 1. To cut off; separate.

Our seat denies us traffick here;  
The sea, too near, **decides** us from the rest.  
*Fuller, Holy State, II. 20.*

2. To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by some mode of arbitrament; settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; determine the issue or result of; adjust; conclude; end: as, the court **decided** the case in favor of the plaintiff; the umpire **decided** the contest; the fate of the bill is **decided**.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;  
Betwixt ourselves let us **decide** it then.  
*Shak., I Hen. VI., IV. 1.*

They [the Greeks] were the first . . . to decide questions of war and policy by the free vote of the people fairly taken.

*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lect., p. 262.*

They fought with unabated ardour; and the victory was only **decided** by their almost total extermination.

*H. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.*

3. To resolve; determine in the mind: as, he **decided** to go.

Who **decided**  
What our gifts, and what our wants should be?  
*M. Arnold, Self-Deception.*

**II. intrans.** To determine; form a definite opinion; come to a conclusion; pronounce a judgment: as, the court **decided** in favor of the defendant; to **decide** upon one's course.

Who shall **decide** when doctors disagree?

*Pope, Moral Essays, III. 1.*

Shall I wait a day ere I **decide**  
On doing or not doing justice here?  
*Browning, King and Book, I. 17.*

**decided** (dē-si'ded), a. [**< F. décidé = Sp. Pg. decidido, pp., used in the same way.**] 1. Free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; unquestionable: as, a **decided** improvement.

I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no **decided** and public proofs of my being a Christian.

*P. Henry, in Wirt's Sketches.*

2. Resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering: as, a **decided** character.

A politic caution, a guarded circumspection, were among the ruling principles of our forefathers in their most **decided** conduct.

*Burke.*

=*Syn. 1. Decided, Decisive, indisputable, undeniable, certain, positive, absolute. Decided and decisive are sometimes confounded, but are distinct, decided being passive and decisive active. A decided victory is a real, unmistakable victory; a decisive victory is one that decides the issue of the campaign. The battle of Bull Run ended in a decided victory, but not a decisive one; the victory at Waterloo was both decided and decisive. Compare a decided answer with a decisive one. The difference is the same as between definite and definitive. See definite.*

He had marked preferences, and . . . his opinions were as **decided** as his prejudices.

*Edinburgh Rev.*

The sentence of superior judges is final, **decisive**, and irrevocable.

*Blackstone.*

All the most eminent men . . . Hampden excepted, were inclined to half measures. They desired a **decisive** victory almost as much as a **decisive** overthrow.

*Macleay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

3. Unhesitating.  
**decidedly** (dē-si'ded-ly), adv. In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

While tasting something **decidedly** bitter, sweetness cannot be thought of.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 22.*

**decidedness** (dē-sī'ded-nēs), *n.* The state of being decided.

**decidedly** (dē-sī'ded-ly), *adv.* [*decide* + *-ment*.] The act of deciding; decision.

*See*, signior 'there be times, and terms of honour To argue three things in, *decidedness* able To speak to noble gentlemen, ways points And to the life of us all, you're too rugged!

*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, li 1

**deciduous** (dē-sīd'ū-ŭs), *n.* [*L. deciduus* (t), *pp. of decidere*, fall off, fall down, < *de-* + *cadere*, fall: see *cadence* and *decay*.] A falling off.

Men observing the *deciduous* of the thorn do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again.

*See* T. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

**decider** (dē-sī'dēr), *n.* One who decides; one who or that which determines a cause or contest.

I dare not take upon me to be umpire and *decider* of those many alterations among *chronologies*.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

**decidingly** (dē-sī'ding-ly), *adv.* In a deciding manner; decisively.

But Herodotus who wrote his *(Homer's)* life hath cleared this point . . . and so *decidingly* concluded, etc.

*See* T. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*, vii 12.

**decidua** (dē-sīd'ū-ŭ), *n.* [*NL. sc. membrana*, the membrane that falls off, *fem. of L. deciduus*, that falls down: see *deciduous*.] In *physiol.*, a membrane arising from alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the impregnated ovum, the name being given to it because it is discharged at parturition. At an early stage of the development of the human ovum the decidua exhibits a threefold division: a layer immediately lining the uterine cavity, called the *decidua vera* (true decidua); a second layer, immediately investing the embryo, called the *decidua reflexa* (turned back decidua); and a third layer, or rather a special development of part of the *decidua vera*, called the *decidua serotina* (late decidua).

**decidual** (dē-sīd'ū-ŭl), *a.* [*decidua* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

**deciduarily** (dē-sīd'ū-ŭ-ŕ-ly), *adv.* [*L. deciduus* (see *deciduous*) + *E. -ary*.] Falling off; dropping away; deciduous. [*Rare*.]

The shedding of the *deciduaria* margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.

*Darwin*, Descent of Man, li 77.

**Deciduata** (dē-sīd'ū-ŭ-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL. neut. pl. of deciduus*: see *decidua*.] One of the two major divisions (the other being *Non-deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See the extract.

In the *Deciduata* . . . the superficial layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus undergoes a special modification, and unites . . . with the villi developed from the chorion of the fetus, and, at birth, this decidua and maternal part of the placenta is thrown off along with the fetus, the mucous membrane of the uterus . . . being regenerated during, and after, each pregnancy.

*Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 222.

**deciduate** (dē-sīd'ū-ŭ-tā), *a.* [*NL. deciduatus*, having a decidua, < *decidua*, a decidua: see *decidua*.] 1. Having a decidua or a deciduous placenta; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Deciduata*.—2. Being deciduous, as a placenta.

**deciduity** (dē-sīd'ū-ŭ-ty), *n.* [*deciduous* + *-ity*.] Deciduousness. [*Rare*.]

**deciduosity** (dē-sīd'ū-ŭ-s-ty), *n.* [*F. décidu* = *Sp. deciduo*, < *L. deciduus*, that falls down, < *de-* + *cadere*, fall down, < *de-* down, + *cadere*, fall: see *decay*.] Falling off or liable to fall, especially after a definite period of time; not perennial or permanent.

There is much that is *deciduous* in books, but all that gives them a title to rank as literature in the highest sense is perennial.

*Lovell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

*Deciduous* institutions imply *deciduous* sentiments.

*H. Spencer*, Social Station, p. 468.

Specifically.—(a) In bot. (1) Falling off at maturity or at the end of the season, as petals, leaves, fruit, etc.: in distinction from *succulent* or *caducous* organs, which fall soon after their appearance, and from *perennial* or *permanent*, or, as applied to leaves, from *evergreen*. (2) Losing the foliage every year: as, *deciduous* trees. (b) In zool.: (1) Falling off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals. (2) Losing certain parts regularly and periodically, or at certain stages or ages: as, a *deciduous* insect.—*Deciduous* ovals or pieces of the mandibles, in *entom.*, appendages, one on the outer side or end of each mandible, which are generally lost soon after the insect attains the imago state, leaving scars. They are found in a single family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, the *Stenopodidae*.—*Deciduous* dentition. See *dentition*.—*Deciduous* insects, those insects that cast off their wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.—*Deciduous* membrane. See *decidua*.

**deciduousness** (dē-sīd'ū-ŭ-s-nēs), *n.* The quality of being deciduous.

**decigram**, **decigramme** (dēs'ī-gram), *n.* [*F. decigramme* = *Sp. decigrammo* = *Pg. decigrammo* = *It. decigramma*, < *L. decim(mus)*, tenth, + *NL. gramma*, gram.] In the metric system, a weight of one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 grains troy.

**decil**, **decile** (dēs'īl), *n.* [*F. déci* = *It. decile*, irreg. < *L. decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = *E. ten*.] An aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac (36°) distant from each other.

**deciliter**, **decilitre** (dēs'ī-lē-tēr), *n.* [*F. décilitre* = *Sp. decilitro* = *Pg. It. decilitro*, < *L. decimus*, tenth, + *NL. litra*, liter: see *liter*.] In the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter, or 3.52 English fluidounces, or 3.88 United States fluidounces.

**decillion** (dēs'īl-yon), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *L. decem*, ten, + *E. (m)illion*.] 1. According to English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, being a unit with sixty ciphers annexed.—2. According to the modern French notation, which is also used in the United States, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, being a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. (Owing to the ambiguity resulting from the partial adoption of the second meaning, this and similar words (except *million*) are practically disused.)

**decillionth** (dēs'īl-yon-th), *a. and n.* [*decillion* + *-th*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to a decillion; having the magnitude or position of one of a decillion equal parts.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by a decillion; one of a decillion equal parts.

**decima** (dēs'ī-mā), *n.*; *pl. decimæ* (-mē). [*L. decima*, tenth: see *decimal*.] 1. In music: (a) An interval of ten diatonic degrees, being an octave and a third. (b) An organ-stop whose pipes sound a tenth above the keys struck.—2. A Spanish money: the tenth of a real vellon, or about 5 cents in United States money.

**decimal** (dēs'ī-māl), *a. and n.* [*OF. decimal*, *F. décimal* = *Sp. Pg. decimal* = *It. decimale* = *D. decimal* = *G. Dan. Sw. decimal*, < *ML. decimālis*, < *L. decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = *E. ten*: see *ten*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tenth or to tens; proceeding by tens.—2. Relating to tithes.

Regulating the jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, *decimal*, and matrimonial.

*Heflin*, Hist. Presbyterianism, p. 469.

**Decimal arithmetic**, the ordinary method of arithmetical calculation by the Arabic notation. The term is sometimes restricted to the calculation with *decimals*.—*Decimal* currency. See *currency*.—*Decimal* fraction, a fraction whose denominator is a power of 10. So long as the quantity is conceived as having a power of 10 for its denominator it is properly and usually called a decimal fraction, however it may be written. The ordinary method of writing it is by prefixing to the numerator (used alone) a dot (the decimal point) with a number of zeros sufficient to make the number of places in the numerator equal to that in the denominator, less one. Thus,  $\frac{1}{10} = .1$ ,  $\frac{1}{100} = .01$ , etc.;  $\frac{205}{100} = 2.05$ , etc. See *II.*

**Decimal measure**, any measure belonging to a decimal system.—*Decimal notation*, a system of writing numbers depending on powers of 10, especially the ordinary system by means of nine digits and a cipher. The system in an imperfect form, wanting the 0 (the places being preserved by ruled columns), is believed to have been invented in India, and is explained in the Latin geometry of Boethius (died about A. D. 525). The genuineness both of the passage and of the entire work has been much disputed, but is now more usually conceded. The system was, however, entirely disused in Europe until (having been completed by the invention of the 0) it was reintroduced through the Arabians (by whom it is called the *Indien notation*), being first systematically explained in the work of Leonardo da Pisa, about 1200. The extension of the system to fractions was accomplished much later. See *II.*—*Decimal numeration*, any system of naming numbers by taking them in multiples and powers of 10. Such systems have generally prevailed in all languages, being founded on the use of the ten fingers as helps to count.—*Decimal place*, the position of a figure in decimal notation.—*Decimal point*, a dot separating the whole part from the fractional part of an expression in decimal notation. The decimal point appears to have been first used by Napier (*Constructio*, 1619); the writing of it above the line by Newton. See *II.*—*Decimal system*, any system of measurement or of counting whose units are powers of 10; especially, the metric system (which see, under *metric*).

II. *n.* An expression denoting a decimal fraction by an extension of the decimal notation. A dot, called the *decimal point*, being placed to the right of the unit's place, figures are written to the right of it, the first place in passing to the right being appropriated to tenths, the second to hundredths, etc. Thus, 19992.3 is the same as 19992  $\frac{3}{10}$ ; 19992.03 is the same as 19992  $\frac{3}{100}$ ; and 1.999203 is the same as 1  $\frac{999203}{1000000}$ . (See *Decimal fraction*, above.) The invention of *decimals* is usually attributed to Stevinus (1586). In his notation a mixed number, for example 1999  $\frac{3}{10}$ , would have been written 1999.3. The decimal point may be placed above the line (as common practice) or on the line.—*Recurring decimal*, a decimal in which after a certain point the digits are continually repeated. If there is but one recurring figure, the expression is called a *repeating decimal*; if there are more than one, the ex-

pression is called a *circulating decimal*. But these *decimals* are not commonly observed with strictness. A circulating decimal is denoted by means of dots over the first and last figures of the recurring period. Thus,  $\frac{1}{3}$  is 0.333, that is, 0.33333333, etc.

**decimalism** (dēs'ī-māl-izm), *n.* [*decimal* + *-ism*.] The theory or system of a decimal notation or division, as of numbers, currency, weights, etc.

**decimalist** (dēs'ī-māl-ist), *n.* [*decimal* + *-ist*.] One who employs or advocates computation or numeration by tens.

Of course all these fifteens and sixties were objectionable to the pure *decimalist*.

*The Engineer*, LXV. 22.

**decimalization** (dēs'ī-māl-iz-ā-shn), *n.* The act of reducing or causing to conform to the decimal system.

When the *decimalization* of English money was first proposed, the notion of international money had never been seriously entertained, and hardly indeed conceived.

*Jeans*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 178.

**decimalise** (dēs'ī-māl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimalised*, prp. *decimalising*. [*decimal* + *-ise*.] To reduce to the decimal system: as, to *decimalise* currency, weights, measures, etc.

**decimally** (dēs'ī-māl-ly), *adv.* By tens; by means of *decimals*.

**decimate** (dēs'ī-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimated*, prp. *decimating*. [*L. decimatus*, pp. of *decimare* (> *F. décimer* = *Sp. obs.*) *Pg. decimar* = *It. decimare* = *D. decimieren* = *G. decimiren* = *Dan. decimere* = *Sw. decimera*], select the tenth by lot (for punishment), pay tithes, < *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] 1. To take the tenth part of or from; tithe.

I have heard you are as poor as a *decimated* Cavalier [referring to Cromwell's 10 per cent. income-tax on Cavaliers], and had not one foot of land in all the world.

*Dryden*, Wild Gallant, li 2.

2. To select by lot and put to death every tenth man of: as, to *decimate* a captured army or a body of prisoners or mutineers (a barbarity occasionally practised in antiquity).

(And sometimes *decimates* or tithes delinquent persons, and they die for a common crime, according as (Iud hac) cast their lot in the decrees of predestination.

*Jor. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I 280.

3. Loosely, to destroy a great but indefinite number or proportion of: as, the inhabitants were *decimated* by fever; the troops were *decimated* by the enemy's fire.

It [England] had *decimated* itself for a question which involved no principle, and led to no result.

*Froude*, Hist. Eng.

**decimation** (dēs'ī-mā'ā-shn), *n.* [*F. décomposition* = *Pg. decimatio* = *It. decimazione*, < *L. decimatio* (> *n.*) < *decimare*, decimate: see *decimate*.] 1. A titling; specifically, an income-tax of 10 per cent. levied on the Cavaliers by Cromwell.—2. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, etc.

By *decimation*, and a tithe'd death, . . . take thou the destin'd tenth.

*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

And the whole army had cause to enquire into their own rebellions, when they saw the Lord of Hosts, with a dreadful *decimation*, taking off so many of our brethren by the work of executioners.

*C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., v. 9.

3. The destruction of a great but indefinite number or proportion of people, as of an army or of the inhabitants of a country; a heavy loss of life.

**decimator** (dēs'ī-mā-tōr), *n.* [*F. décimateur* = *It. decimatore*; as *decimate* + *-or*.] One who or that which *decimates*.

**decime** (dēs'ī-mē), *n.* [*F. decime*, a tenth, tithe, decime (in older form *dième*, *dième*, > *E. dième*), < *L. decimus*, tenth: see *decimal* and *dime*.] A French coin, the tenth of a franc, or about 2 United States cents.

**decimestrial** (dēs'ī-mēs'tri-ŭl), *a.* [*L. decem*, = *E. ten*, + *-estrie*, adj. form in comp. of *mensis*, a month, q. v. *Cf. semestrial*.] Consisting of or containing ten months. [*Rare*.]

The *decimestrial* year still survived long after regal governments had ceased.

*W. Smith*, Dict. Greek and Rom. Antiq., p. 122.

**decimeter** (dēs'ī-mē-tēr), *n.* [*F. décimètre* (> *Sp. decimetro* = *Pg. decimetro*), < *L. decimus*, tenth, + *F. mètre* = *E. meter*.] In the metric system, a measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3.937 inches. A square decimeter is equal to 15.5 square inches, and a decimeter cube, or liter, is 61 cubic inches, equal to 0.88 imperial quart or 1.056 United States (wine) quart.

**decimo** (dēs'ī-mō; *Sp. pron.* dā's'ī-thē-mō), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *L. decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] In Spanish reckoning: (a) The tenth part of a peso or dollar. (b) The tenth part of an oncia or ounce.



**decimole** (dē-sī-mōl), *n.* [*L. decem*, ten.] In music, a group of ten notes which are to be played in the time of eight or of four notes, marked by a phrase-mark or curve inclosing the notes and including the figure 10. Also called *decuplet*.

**decimo-sexto** (dē-sī-mō-seks'tō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

**decimist**, *n.* Name as *decanner*.

**decipher** (dē-sī'fēr), *v. t.* [After *OF. dechiffrer*, *F. dechiffrer* = *Sp. dechifrar* = *Pg. decifrar* = *It. decifrare*, *decofrare*, *deiofrare*, *deioferare*, < *ML. dechiffrare* (after *F.*), *decofrare*, *decipher*, < *dē-* + *oīfra*, cipher: see *cipher*.] 1. To interpret by the use of a key, as something written in cipher; make out by discovering the key to.

Zelmaue, that had the character in her heart, could easily decipher it. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The virtues of them [ciphers], whereby they are to be preferred, are three: that they be not laborious to write and read; that they be impossible to decipher; and in some cases, that they be without suspicion.

*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), (Works, III. 402.)

2. To succeed in reading, as what is written in obscure, partially obliterated, or badly formed characters.

They [Wycherley's manuscripts] were so full of erasures and interlineations that no printer could decipher them. *Macaulay*, *Leigh Hunt*.

3. To discover or explain the meaning of, as of something that is obscure or difficult to be traced or understood.

I could not help deciphering something in his face above his condition. *Merrin*, *Tristram Shandy*.

All races which have long wandered and fought have become composite to a degree past deciphering. *Fiske*, *Revolutionist*, p. 103.

4. To describe or delineate.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and decipher eternal vengeance on the other, then might I show you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South*.

5†. To find out; detect; discover; reveal.

What's the news? That you are both decipher'd, that the news, For villains mark'd with rape. *Shak.*, *Tit And.*, iv. 2.

I have spoke with her, and we have a way-word, how to know one another. I come to her in white and cry "mum"; she cries "budget"; and by that we know one another. But what needs either your "mum," or her "budget"? the white will decipher her well enough. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, v. 2.

6†. To write in cipher; conceal by means of a cipher or other disguise. [Rare.]

To be plain with you, I am the very man deciphered in his book, under the name of Venator. *Cotton*, in *Walton's Angler*, II. 225.

—*Syn.* 1-2. To interpret, make out, unravel.

**decipherer** (dē-sī'fēr), *n.* [*decipher*, *v.*] A description.

He was a Lord Chancellor of France, whose decipherer agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometime Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

*Sp. Hackel*, *Abp. Williams*, II. 220.

**decipherable** (dē-sī'fēr-ə-bl), *a.* [*decipher*, *v.*] Capable of being deciphered or interpreted.

Some of the letters seized at Mr. Coleman's are not decipherable by all or any of the keys found.

*Preface to Letters on Papiak Plot*.

**decipherer** (dē-sī'fēr-ēr), *n.* One who interprets what is written in ciphers, or reads what is written obscurely.

Suppose that ciphers were well managed, there be multitudes of them that exclude the decipherer.

*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), (Works, III. 402.)

There are a sort of those narrow-eyed decipherers . . . that will extort strange and absurd meanings out of any subject. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

**decipherment** (dē-sī'fēr-mənt), *n.* [*decipher*, *v.*] The act of deciphering; interpretation.

They [the Assyrian tablets exhumed by Layard and Smith] are now among the collections of the British Museum, and their decipherment is throwing a new and strange light on the cosmogony and religions of the early East.

*Dunson*, *Origin of World*, p. 19.

**decipia** (dē-sīp'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *decipium*, *q. v.*] The oxid of decipium. Its formula is doubtful, being either  $DpO$  or  $Dp_2O_3$ . Its properties are not yet fully ascertained.

**decipium** (dē-sīp'i-um), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *L. decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Chemical symbol,  $Dp$ ; atomic weight, 106 if the oxid is  $DpO$ , or 171 if, as is likely, the oxid is  $Dp_2O_3$ . A substance found in the mountains of North Carolina, and said to be a metallic element intermediate in character between the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. Its salts are colorless. The acetate crystallizes easily.

**decide**, *v. t.* [*L. decidere*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*, and *et. conicere*, *incidere*, etc.] To decide; settle; determine.

No man more profoundly discusseth or more fully decideth the use of ceremonies. *J. Udal*, *Prof. to Matthew*.

**decision** (dē-sīsh'ən), *n.* [*OF. decison*, *F. decison* = *Sp. decison* = *Pg. deciso* = *It. decisione*, < *L. decido* (n.), < *decidere*, cut off, decide: see *decide*.] 1†. The act of separating or cutting off; detachment of a part; excision.

The essence of God is incorporeal, spiritual, and indivisible; and therefore his nature is really communicated, not by derivation or decision, but by a total and plenary communication.

*Sp. Pearson*, *Expos. of Creed*, II. 2.

2. Determination, as of a contest or an event; end, as of a struggle; arbitrament: as, the decision of a battle by arms.

When the Contract is broken, and there is no third person to judge, then the Decision is by Arms. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 115.

Their arms are to the last decision bent, And fortune labours with the vast intent. *Drayton*.

3. Determination, as of a question or a doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion: as, the decision of the Supreme Court.

What shall finally be done with Spain respecting the Mississippi? becomes an interesting question, and one pressing on us for a decision.

*Monroe*, in *Encyclopædia of Hist. Const.*, I. 510.

Her clear and bared limbs O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold, The while, above, her full and earnest eyes Over her snow-cold breast and earnest cheek Kept watch, waiting decision. *Pennington*, *Kenone*.

4. A resolution; a fixing of a purpose in the mind.—5. The quality of being decided; ability to form a settled purpose; prompt determination: as, a man of decision.—Fifty Decisions, the final disposition by Justinian of fifty questions concerning which the authorities on Roman law were not agreed. They were made A. D. 529–30, and were embodied in the new (or revised) Code of Justinian.—*Syn.* 3 and 5. *Decision*, *Verdict*, *Judgment*, *Decree*, *Order*, *Adjudication*.

In law the following distinctions are usual: A decision is the determination of an issue by a judge or court; a verdict, by a jury; a report, one submitted to the court by a referee, master, or auditor; a judgment, decree, or order, the formal entry or document embodying the determination. *Adjudication* is generally used in connection with the effect of a judgment, decree, or order in settling the question.—6. *Decision*, *Determination*, *Resolution*. *Decision* is the quality of being able to make up one's mind promptly, clearly, and firmly as to what shall be done and the way to do it. *Determination* is the settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to stick to it; it is somewhat nearer than the others to doggedness, and sometimes approaches obstinacy. *Determination* may be negative, as not to do a thing, but *resolution* is generally positive or active: it often implies more courage than the others, and is otherwise more high-minded. But these words are often used interchangeably.

Unity, secrecy, decision are the qualities which military arrangements require. *Macaulay*, *Halifax's Const. Hist.*

When the force of habit is added, the determination becomes invincible, and seems to assume rank with the great laws of nature. *Foster*, *Decision of Character*, II.

We cannot willingly admit that those gentle affections are totally incompatible with the most impregnable resolution and vigor. *Foster*, *Decision of Character*, v.

**decisional** (dē-sīsh'ən-əl), *a.* [*decision* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a decision; authoritative. [Rare.]

These opinions of the minority can have no decisional effect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 503.

**decisive** (dē-sī'siv), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. decisif*, *F. décisif* = *Sp. Pg. It. decisivo*, < *L. deciusus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, contest, event, etc.; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy: as, the opinion of the court is decisive on the question.

He is inclined to substitute rapid movements and decisive engagements for the languid and dilatory operations of his courtiers. *Macaulay*, *Macchiavelli*.

In each new threat of faction the ballot has been, beyond expectation, right and decisive.

*Kierulff*, *Fortunes of the Republic*.

Only when a revolution in circumstances is at once both marked and permanent, does a decisive alteration of character follow. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 452.

2. Marked by decision or prompt determination.

Strong and decisive the reply I gave. *Crabbe*, *Works*, VII. 92.

**Decisive abstraction**. See *abstraction*.—*Syn.* *Decided*, *Decisive*. See *decided*.

II. *n.* A decisive thing. [Rare.]

It was evidently the conduct of the Spaniards, not their arms, which was the decisive here.

*Eschylus*, *Enc. between the French and Spanish Ambassadors*.

**decisively** (dē-sī'siv-ly), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

**decisiveness** (dē-sī'siv-nēs), *n.* 1. The quality of ending doubt, controversy, or the like; conclusiveness.—2. The state of being marked by decision or prompt determination: as, decisiveness of character.

**decisory** (dē-sī'sō-ri), *a.* [*F. décisoire* = *Sp. Pg. decisivo*, < *L. deciusus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] Decisive. [Rare.]

**decistère** (dē-sī'tēr), *n.* [*F. d'icistère*, < *L. decimus*, tenth, + *F. stère*: see *stère*.] In the metric system, a cubic measure, equal to the tenth part of a stère, or 3.532 cubic feet.

**decitizensise** (dē-sī'tī-zēn-iz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *decitizensized*, pp. *decitizensizing*. [*de-* + *priv-* + *citizen* + *-ize*.] To deprive of citizenship; disfranchise.

**decivilise** (dē-sīv'i-līz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *decivilized*, pp. *decivilizing*. [*de-* + *deciviliser*; as *de-* + *priv-* + *civilise*.] To reduce or degrade from a civilized to a wilder or more savage state.

We have but to imagine ourselves decivilized—to suppose faculty decreased, knowledge lost, language vague, criticism and scepticism absent, to understand how inevitably the primitive man conceives as real the dream-personages we know to be ideal.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 71.

**deck** (dek), *r. t.* [*ME. decken* (rare), < *MD. decken*, *D. dekken* = *MLG. decken*, *LG. dekken* = *OHG. deccan*, *MHG. G. decken* = *OFries. dekkja* = *Dan. dække* (after *LG.*), prop. *tekkja* = *Sw. tacka* = *Icel. þykkja* = *AS. theccan*, *E. thack*, dial. *thack*, *thack*, cover: see *thack*, *v.* *Deck* is thus a doublet, derived from the *D.* and *LG.*, of the native *E. thack*. The alleged *AN. deccan*, "ge-deccan," to which *deck* is generally referred, are misreadings for *theccan*, *ge-theccan*. Cf. *deek*, *n.*] 1. To cover; overspread; invest; especially, to array or clothe with something resplendent or ornamental; adorn; embellish; set out: as, to deck one's self for a wedding; she was decked with jewels.

They deck it [an image] with silver and gold. *Jer. x. 4.*

Whether to deck with clouds the uncoloured sky, Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 139.

The dew with spangles decked the ground. *Dryden*.

When, with new furs, she aids her conquering eyes, And beauty decks with all that beauty buys. *Crabbe*.

2. *Naut.*, to furnish with or as with a deck, as a vessel.

At last it was concluded to deck their long boat with their ship hatch-hen.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 122.

3. In mining, to load or unload (the cars or tubs) upon the cage.—4. [*CY. deek*, *n.*, *S.*] To discard. *Gross*.—*Syn.* 1. *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. See *adorn*. See also *list under decorate*.

**deck** (dek), *n.* [*MD. decke*, *D. dek*, cover, *deck*, = *OFries. dekkja* = *LG. decke* = *OHG. deccan*, *deck*, also *decca*, *MHG. G. decke*, cover, *G. deck*, *deck*, = *Sw. däck* = *Dan. dæk* (after *LG.*), *deck*; from the verb: see *deck*, *v.*, and cf. *thack*, *n.*] 1†. A covering; anything that serves as a sheltering cover.

Being well refreshed, we visited our Targets that covered us as a Deck.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 138.

2. An approximately horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship or of a part of a ship, as of a deck-house, and supported by beams and carlines. In wooden ships the deck is formed of planks about three inches wide and three inches thick, spiked to the beams and carlines. In iron ships it is formed of iron plating riveted to the beams and girders and generally covered with wooden planking. An armored deck is protected by iron or steel plating. The spar-deck is the upper deck of those which extend from stem to stern. The main-deck is the deck immediately below the spar-deck in a double-decked ship; the quarter-deck is that part of the spar-deck which is abaft the mainmast. The topgallant forecastle-deck is a short deck above the spar-deck in the forward part of the ship, generally extending as far aft as the foremast. In a man-of-war the berth-deck is the deck below the gun-deck, where the mess-locks and tables are placed, and where the hammocks are hung. The gun-deck is the deck of a man-of-war where the battery is carried; in old line-of-battle ships, where guns were carried on three decks below the spar-deck, they were called respectively the upper, middle, and lower gun-deck. A flush deck is a spar-deck clear from stem to stern of houses or other encumbrances. The term half-deck was formerly applied to the after part of the deck next below the spar-deck, and forward of the cabin bulkhead. The hurricane-deck is the upper light deck of side-wheel passenger-steamers. The orlop-deck is below the berth-deck, and is where the cables were formerly stowed. The poop-deck is the after part of the ship, over the cabin, where the cabin is on the spar-deck. The turtle-deck or turtle-backed deck is so called from its resemblance to the back of a turtle, and is a convex deck extending a short distance aft from the stem of an ocean steamer to shed the water in a head sea; in many iron steamships of recent model there is a similar arrangement on the stern. In river-steamers in the United

States the *boiler-deck* is the deck on which the boilers are carried. A *covered deck* is a deck arched so as to be higher in the middle than at the stem or stern—the opposite of the usual practice.

I boarded the king's ship: now on the beach,  
Now in the want, the deck, in every cabin,  
I flam'd amazement. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2.

3. In *winning*, the platform of the cage; that part of the cage on which the cars stand or the men ride. Cages are sometimes built with as many as four decks.—4. A pile of things laid one upon another; a heap; a store; a file, as of cards or papers.

And for a song I have  
A paper-blurrier, who, on all occasions,  
For all times and all seasons, hath such trinkets  
Ready in the deck. *Messenger*, *Guardian*, III. 3.

5. A pack of cards containing only those necessary to play any given game: as, a *euchre deck*; a *bezique deck*.

Well, if I chance but once to get the deck,  
To deal about and shuffle as I would.  
*Soliman*, *Emperor of the Turks* (1633).

6. That part of a pack which remains after the deal, and from which cards may be drawn during the course of the game.

Whiles he thought to steal the single ten,  
The king was stily finger'd from the deck.  
*Shak.*, 3 *Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

**deck** (dek), *n.* A pack of cards assorted or arranged in a known way. [*Gambler's slang.*]—**Officer of the deck**. See *officer*.—**On deck**, on hand; ready for action or duty; hence, in *board*, next at the bat; having the right or privilege of batting next.—**Protective deck**, in a warship, a steel deck several inches in maximum thickness, extending throughout the length of the ship below the water-line.—**To clear the decks**, to prepare a ship of war for action.—**To sweep the deck or the decks**. (a) To dash violently over or along the deck of a vessel, as a great wave or the fire of an enemy's guns, carrying everything before it. (b) To command every part of the deck, as with small arms, from the tops of an attacking vessel. (c) To take off or carry away all the stakes on a card-table; hence, generally, to gain everything.

**deck-beam** (dek'bēm), *n.* A strong transverse beam of timber or iron stretching across a ship from side to side, in order to support the deck and retain the sides at their proper distance.

**deck-bridge** (dek'brij), *n.* A bridge in which the roadway is laid upon the top of the truss: opposed to *bottom-road* or *through bridge*. Also called *top-road bridge*.

**deck-cargo** (dek'kār'gō), *n.* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel; a deck-load.

**deck-cleat** (dek'klēt), *n.* A cleat fastened to a deck.

**deck-collar** (dek'kol'ār), *n.* The collar or ring which lines the hole in the roof of a railroad-car, through which the stove-pipe passes.

**decked** (dek't), *p. a.* 1. Dressed; adorned.—2. Furnished with a deck or decks: as, a three-decked ship.—3. In *her*, edged or purged with another color: thus, the feathers of a bird of one tincture are *decked* of another tincture. Also *marginated*.

**deckal**, *n.* See *deckle*.

**decker** (dek'ēr), *n.* [= *D. dekker* (*tafeldekker*, *driedekker*) = *G. dekker* = *Dan. dekker* (in comp. *tafeldekker*, *treddekker*) = *Sw. dekkare*; as *deck + -er*. Cf. *thatcher*.] 1. One who or that which decks or adorns; a coverer; as, a *table-decker*.—2. A vessel that has a deck or decks: as, a *two-decker*. [Only in composition.]

**deck-feather** (dek'fēw'ēr), *n.* See *feather*.

**deck-flat** (dek'flat), *n.* See *flat*.

**deck-hand** (dek'hānd), *n.* A person regularly employed as a laborer on the deck of a vessel.

**deck-head** (dek'hed), *n.* A slipper limpet, or species of *Crepidula*.

**deck-hook** (dek'hūk), *n.* A heavy knee-shaped timber in the extreme end of a ship, either bow or stern, serving to support the deck and to strengthen the frame. See *cut under stem*.

**deck-house** (dek'hous), *n.* A small house erected on the deck of a ship for any purpose.

**decking** (dek'ing), *n.* 1. The act of adorning.—2. Ornament; embellishment.

Such glorious deckings of the temple.  
*Homer*, II, Against Idolatry.

No decking sets forth anything so much as affection.  
*Sir P. Sidney*.

**deckle** (dek'l), *n.* [Also written *dekile*, *dekkel*; = *Sw. dekel* = *Russ. dekele*, < *LG. dekel* = *G. dekel* (cf. *D. dekel* = *Dan. dekel*), a cover, lid, tympan, dim. of *deke*, cover, covering, *dek*, *dek*: see *dek*.] In *paper-making*: (a) In hand paper-making, a rectangular frame laid upon the wire mold on which the paper-pulp is placed, to confine it within the limits of the required size of sheet; in machine paper-making,

a belt of linen and scotchouse placed on either side of the apron, to keep the pulp from spreading out laterally and making the paper wider than is desired. (b) The rough or raw edge of paper; specifically, the ragged edge of handmade paper, produced by the deckle.

**deckle-edged** (dek'l-ējd), *a.* See the *extract*.

**Deckle-edged**. This term has lately been adopted in the advertisements of books to indicate that the edges of the paper have not been cut or trimmed, so that it is equivalent to the more common designation, "rough-edged."

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., v. 237.

**deckle-strap** (dek'l-strap), *n.* A strap used on paper-making machines to confine the flow of the pulp and to determine the width of the sheet.

**deck-load** (dek'lōd), *n.* Same as *deck-cargo*.

**deck-passage** (dek'pas'ij), *n.* Conveyance of a passenger on the deck of a vessel.

**deck-passenger** (dek'pas'gn-jēr), *n.* A passenger who pays for accommodation on the deck of a vessel.

**deck-pipe** (dek'pīp), *n.* An iron pipe through which the chain-cable is paid into the chain-locker.

**deck-planking** (dek'plang'king), *n.* Planking cut suitably for forming the deck of a vessel.

**deck-plate** (dek'plāt), *n.* A metallic plate placed about the smoke-stack or the furnace of a marine engine, to protect the wood of the deck.

**deck-pump** (dek'pūmp), *n.* A hand-pump used for washing decks.

**deck-sheet** (dek'shēt), *n.* The sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is staided until set.

**deck-stopper** (dek'stop'ēr), *n.* A strong stopper used for securing the cable.

**deck-tackle** (dek'tak'l), *n.* A heavy tackle used for hauling in cable, or for other purposes.

**deck-transom** (dek'tran'sum), *n.* See *transom*.

**decl**. An abbreviation of *declension*.

**declaim** (dē-klām'), *v.* [*ME. declamen* = *OF. declamer*, *F. declamer* (> *D. declameren* = *G. declamieren* = *Dan. deklamere* = *Sw. deklamera*) = *Sp. Pg. declamar* = *It. declamare*, < *L. declamare*, cry aloud, make a speech, < *de-* (intensive) + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*, *clamor*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To make a formal speech or oration; harangue.

With what impatience he declaim'd!  
*Swift*, *Death of Dr. Swift*.

It is usual for masters to make their boys declaim on both sides of the argument. *Swift*.

To declaim on the temporal advantages . . . [the poor] enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or practice. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xxi.

2. To speak or write for rhetorical effect; speak or write pompously or elaborately, without earnestness of purpose, sincerity, or sound argument; rant.

It is not enough in general to declaim against our sins, but we must search out particularly those predominant vices which by their boldness and frequency have provoked God thus to punish us. *Stillington*, *Sermons*, I. 1.

The Rogue has (with all the Wit he could muster up) been declaiming against Wit.

*Congress*, *Love for Love*, I. 2.

At least he [Milton] does not declaim. *J. A. St. John*.

The preacher declaimed most furiously, for an hour, against luxury, although . . . there were not three pairs of shoes in the whole congregation.

*R. Chasle*, *Addresses*, p. 21.

3. To repeat a select piece of prose or poetry in public, as an exercise in oratory or to exhibit skill in elocution.

The undergraduates shall in their course declaim publicly in the hall, in one of the three learned languages.

*Laws of Harvard Univ.* (1784), in *Peterson's Hist. Harv. Univ.*, App., p. 129.

**II. trans.** 1. To utter or deliver in public in a rhetorical or oratorical manner.—2. To speak as an exercise in elocution: as, he *declaimed* Mark Antony's speech.—3. To maintain or advocate oratorically.

Makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause. *South*, *Sermons*, VIII. 82.

4. To speak against; cry down; decry.

This banquet then . . . is at once declared and declaimed, spoken of and forbidden.

*Rev. F. Adams*, *Works*, I. 178.

**declamant** (dē-klām'ant), *n.* [*declaim + -ant*, after *L. declamant (-is)*, ppr. of *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] Same as *declaimer*. [Rare.]

**declaimer** (dē-klām'ēr), *n.* One who declaims; one who speaks for rhetorical effect or as an exercise in elocution; one who attempts to convince by a harangue.

Lord declaimers on the part  
Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust. *Occopus*.

I have little sympathy with declaimers about the Pilgrim Fathers, who look upon them all as men of grand conceptions and superhuman foresight.

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 288.

**declamando** (dek-lā-man'dō), [*It.* ppr. of *declamare*, < *L. declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] In music, in a declamatory style. *E. D.*

**declamation** (dek-lā-mā'shon), *n.* [= *D. declamatio* = *G. declamation* = *Dan. Sw. declamation*, < *F. déclamation* = *Sp. declamación* = *Pg. declamação* = *It. declamazione*, < *L. declamatio (-n-)*, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] 1. The act or art of declaiming or making rhetorical harangues in public; especially, the delivery of a speech or an exercise in oratory or elocution, as by a student of a college, etc.: as, a public declamation; the art of declamation.

The public listened with little emotion . . . to five acts of monotonous declamation.

*Macaulay*.

Then crush'd by rules and weaken'd as refin'd,  
For years the power of tragedy declin'd;  
From hard to hard the rigid caution crept  
Till declamation roar'd, while passion slept.

*Johnson*, *Drury Lane*, *Prolog.*

Specifically—2. In vocal music, the proper rhetorical enunciation of the words, especially in recitative and in dramatic music.—3. A public harangue or set speech; an oration.

The declamations of the pulpit described the sufferings of the saved souls in purgatory as incalculably greater than were endured by the most wretched mortals upon earth.

*Lecty*, *Europ. Moral*, II. 247.

4. Pompous, high-sounding verbiage in speech or writing; stilted oratory.

Many of the finest passages in his [Milton's] controversial writings are sometimes spoken of, even by favourable judges, as declamation.

*J. A. St. John*.

Loose declamation may deceive the crowd.

*Sturm*, *Advice to a Young Lawyer*.

**declamator** (dek-lā-mā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. déclamateur* = *Sp. Pg. declamador* = *It. declamatore*, < *L. declamator*, < *declamare*, declaim.] A declaimer.

Who could, I say, hear this generous declamator without being fir'd at his noble zeal?

*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 58.

**declamatory** (dē-klām'ā-tō-rī), *a.* [= *F. déclamatoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. declamatorio*, < *L. declamatorius*, declamatory, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] 1. Pertaining to the practice of declaiming in oratory or music; having the character of declamation.

The public will enter no protest if the gape between them are filled up with the declamatory odds and ends, provided something on the stage be more or less occupying their attention.

*Wagner and Wagnerism*, *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1863.

2. Merely rhetorical; stilted; straining after effect: as, a declamatory style.

That perfection of tone which can be eloquent without being declamatory.

*Lowell*, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 155.

**declarable** (dē-klār'ā-bəl), *a.* [= *F. déclarable*, < *declare* + *-able*.] Capable of being declared or proved.

What slender opinions the ancients held of the efficacy of this star is declarable from their compute.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

**declarant** (dē-klār'ant), *n.* [*F. déclarant*, < *L. declarant (-is)*, ppr. of *declarare*: see *declare*.] One who makes a declaration; specifically, in law, one whose admission or statement, made in writing or orally at some former time, is sought to be offered in evidence. Such declarations, even though made by a stranger to the litigation, are received in several classes of cases: as, for instance, to prove a fact of pedigree, or when made in the course of duty by a person since deceased, or against the interest of the declarant.

The acknowledgment of payment was held to be "against the declarant's interest," and rendered the whole statement admissible.

*Briggs*, *Br.*, VIII. 761.

**declaration** (dek-lā-rā'shon), *n.* [*ME. declaracion* = *D. declaratio* = *G. declaration* = *Dan. declaration*, < *OF. déclaration*, *F. déclaration* = *Sp. declaración* = *Pg. declaração* = *It. dichiarazione*, < *L. declaratio (-n-)*, a declaration, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] 1. A clearing up; that which makes plain; explanation.

Of this forebode shale, fro the cross-tyne unto the verre angle, is elap'd vmbra verba, and the nother parte is elap'd the vmbra rocta. And for the more declaration, loo here the figure.

*Chaucer*.

2. A positive or formal statement in regard to anything; affirmation; explicit assertion; avowal; publication; proclamation.

His promises are nothing else but declarations what God will do for the good of man.

*Newton*, *Reason*, *Folly*.

To set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us. *Acts* i. 1.

8. That which is proclaimed or declared; especially, the document or instrument by which an announcement or assertion is formally made: as, the Declaration of Independence.

Verde I wold the declaration.

*Rom. of Parmenter* (R. E. T. A.), i. 302.

4. In law: (a) At common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff formally presents the allegations on which he bases his claim for relief in a civil action: now more commonly called *complaint*. (b) In the criminal law of Scotland, the account which a prisoner who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime gives of himself, to be taken down in writing, on his examination.—5. A confession of faith or doctrine: as, the Auburn Declaration; the Savoy Declaration, etc.—Declaration *de fallite*, in French law, an adjudication in bankruptcy.—Declaration of Independence, in U. S. hist., the public act by which the Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain: often called by eminence *the Declaration*.—Declaration of intention, in law, a declaration made in court by an alien of his intent to become a citizen of the United States: required in some States as a condition of acquiring land.—Declaration of rights, *See Bill of Rights*, under *bill*.—Declaration of title Act, an English statute of 1802 providing means to establish and quiet land titles.—Declaration of trust, an avowal of holding specified property in trust for another person.—Declaration of war, an announcement or proclamation of war by the sovereign authority of a country against another country. It was formerly customary to send a declaration of warlike purpose to the menaced power before beginning hostilities; but a declaration of war is now more commonly merely an announcement of the actual existence of a state of war. In most countries the power of declaring or formally beginning war rests with the sovereign or executive, but the Constitution of the United States confides this power to Congress.—Dying declaration, in law, a declaration made by a person on his death-bed. Such declarations, when relating to the cause of death, are admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide where it can be proved that the declarant knew he was about to die and had given up all hope of recovery.—Explicit declaration. *See explicit*.—Judicial declaration, in Scots law, in civil cases, the statement taken down in writing of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts on which a case rests.—Savoy Declaration, a "declaration of the faith and order owned and practised in the Congregational churches in England," agreed upon at a meeting in the Savoy palace, London, in 1662. Doctrinally, it is a modification of the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith. It is no longer regarded as authoritative among the churches of the Congregational faith and order. Also called *Savoy Confession*.—To emit a declaration. *See emit*.

declinative (dē-klar'g-tiv), a. [*Fr. déclaratif* = Sp. *Pg. declarativo* = It. *dichiarativo*, < L. *declarare*, to declare, to declare: see *declare*.] 1. Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; exhibiting or manifesting; declaratory; explanatory.

We but rarely find examples of this imperfect subjunctive in the independent declarative form.

*Amer Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 52.

2. As declared, set forth, or made known: in contrast to *essential*: as, the declarative glory of God.

declaratively (dē-klar'g-tiv-ly), adv. In a declarative manner; by distinct assertion, and not impliedly; by proclamation.

Christ was not primarily but *declaratively* invested with all power in heaven and on earth after he had finished his work and risen from the dead.

*Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 652.

declarator (dē-klar'g-tor), n. [*Fr. déclaratoire*, < L. as if *\*declaratorius*, declaratory: see *declaratory*.] In Scots law, a declaratory action; a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact declared judicially, leaving the legal consequences of it to follow as a matter of course: as, a declarator of marriage, etc.—Declarator of bastardy.

declaratortly (dē-klar'g-tōr-ly), adv. By declaration or exhibition.

Andreas Aloisius, the civilian, and Franciscus de Cudua, have both *declaratortly* confirmed the same.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

declaratory (dē-klar'g-tōr-ē), a. [*Fr. déclaratoire* = Sp. *Pg. It. declaratorio*, < L. as if *\*declaratorius*, < *declarator*, a declarer, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; affirmative; declarative.

This [not] is of a declaratory nature, and recites that they are already contrary to the ancient and recent laws of the realm.

*Halleson*, *Const. Hist.*, vi.

Declaratory act or statute, an act or statute intended not to make new law, but to put an end to doubt by restating or explaining some former act or common-law rule.—Declaratory action, in Scots law, same as *declarator*.—Declaratory decree or judgment, a decree or

judgment which simply declares the rights of the parties or expresses the opinion of the court on a question of law, without ordering anything to be done. *Repleve and Leverage*.

declare (dē-klār'), v.; pret. and pp. *declared*, ppr. *declaring*. [*< ME. declaren*, < OF. *declarer*, *declorier*, *declorier*, etc., F. *déclarer* = Sp. *Pg. declarar* = It. *dichiarare*, < L. *declarare*, make clear, manifest, show, declare, < *de* + *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *clarify*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make clear; clear up; free from obscurity; make plain.

To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.

*Boyle*.

2. To make known by words; assert explicitly; manifest or communicate plainly in any way; publish; proclaim; tell.

For a story of gallant bold Robin Hood

Unto you I will declare.

*Robin Hood and the Shepherd* (Child's Ballads, V. 236)

The heavens declare the glory of God. *Ps* xix 1

I will declare what he hath done for my soul *Ps* lxxvi 16

Who shall then declare

The date of thy deep-founded strength?

*Bryant*, *The Ages*, xxxv

3. To proclaim; announce.

I return'd in the evening with Sir Joseph Williamson, now *deputy* Secretary of State.

*Sveign*, *Diary*, July 22, 1674

4. To assert; affirm: as, he declares the story to be false.

He says some of the best things in the world -- and declares that wit is his aversion.

*Lamb*, *My Relations*.

5. In law, to solemnly assert a fact before witnesses: as, he declared a paper signed by him to be his last will and testament.—6. To make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty is to be paid at the custom-house.

A merchant of that guild cannot declare at the custom-house merchandise brought in one ship-load or land conveyance of higher value than £3000.

*Brougham*

To declare a dividend. *See dividend*.—To declare one's self to throw off reserve and avow one's opinions, show openly what one thinks, or which side one espouses.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to declare ourselves.

*Addison*

To declare war, to make a declaration of war (which see, under *declaration*) = *FR. 2-4. Proclaim*, *publish*, etc. (see *announce*). *Afirm*, *avow*, etc. (see *assert*); state, protest, utter, promulgate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make known one's thoughts or opinions; proclaim or avow some opinion, purpose, or resolution in favor or in opposition; make known explicitly some determination; make a declaration; come out: with *for* or *against*: as, the prince declared for the allies; victory had not declared for either party; the allied powers declared against France.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and declaring against them

*Jer. Taylor*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;  
And then come sniffling, and declare for fate.

*Dryden*

Specifically.—2. To express a formal decision; make a decision known by official proclamation or notice.

The Office did attend the King and Cabal, to discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be declared for, which was 2000 men for six months.

*Pepys*, *Diary*, IV. 144

3. In law, to make a declaration or complaint; set forth formally in pleading the cause for relief against the defendant: as, the plaintiff declared on a promissory note.—4. In the game of bezique, to lay on the table, face up, any counting-cards or combinations of cards; show cards for the purpose of scoring.—To declare off.

(a) To refuse to cooperate in any undertaking; break off one's engagements, etc. (b) To decide against continuing a habit or practice, break away from a custom: as, to declare off from smoking. [*Colloq.*]

declared (dē-klār'd), p. a. Avowed; proclaimed; open; professed: as, a declared enemy.

declaredly (dē-klār'ed-ly), adv. Avowedly; openly; explicitly.

The French were, from the very first, most *declaredly* averse from treating.

*Sir Wm. Temple*, *Memoirs*

declaredness (dē-klār'ed-ness), n. The state of being declared.

declaramēt (dē-klār'mēt), n. [*< OF. declarament*, *declairament* = Sp. *declaramento* = *Pg. declaramento* = It. *dichiaramento*, < ML. as if *\*declaramētum*, < L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] A declaration.

A declaramēt of very different parts.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii 1

declarer (dē-klār'ēr), n. One who makes known, proclaims, or publishes; one who or that which exhibits or explains.

An open declarer of God's goodness.

*J. Udall*, *On Lake xviii.*

The declarer of some true facts or sincere passions.

*Ruskin*, *Lectures on Art*.

declasé (dē-klā-sé'), a. [*Fr.*: see *declassified*.] Same as *declassified*.

It is only the *declasé*, the ne or do well, or the really unfortunate, who has nothing to call his own.

*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 227.

declasé (dē-klā-sé'), a. [*< de + class + -é*, after *F. déclassé* (also used in E. as a noun).] Fallen or put out of one's proper class or place or any definite and recognized position or rank in the social system: applied to persons who by misfortune or their own fault have lost social or business standing, and are not counted as part of any recognized class of society.

declension (dē-klēn'shən), n. [*An accom. form* (term. after *extension*, etc.) of OF. *declinaison* (F. *declinaison*), the same word as *declination*, *declinacion*, F. *declination*, E. *declination*, < L. *declinatio* (n.), a bending aside, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] 1. A sloping downward; a declination; a descent; a slope; a declivity.

The declension of the land from that place to the sea.

*T. Burnet*, *Theory of the Earth*.

2. A sinking or falling into a lower or inferior state; deterioration; decline.

In the latter date and declension of his drooping years.

*South*, *Sermons*.

We never read that Jesus laughed, and but once that he rejoiced in spirit; but the *declensions* of our natures cannot bear the weight of a perpetual grave deportment.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1855), I. 24.

States and empires have their periods of declension.

*Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 79.

But the fall, the rapid and total declension, of Wilkes's fame, the utter oblivion into which his very name has passed for all purposes save the remembrance of his vices, this affords also a salutary lesson to the followers of the multitude.

*Brougham*, *John Wilkes*.

3. Refusal; non-acceptance.

*Declension* is improperly used to signify the act of declining. It is a good word to express a state of decline or the process of decline. But we cannot say, "He sent in his declension of the office." . . . I do not find it (in this sense) in the works of the first class of English authors. We need a word to express the act in question; we have none but the participle "declining" . . . "Declination" may yet make its way into reputable use.

*Philips*, *Eng. Style*, p. 302.

4. In gram.: (a) The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives; strictly, the deviation of other forms of such a word from that of its nominative case; in general, the formation of the various cases from the stem, or from the nominative singular as representing it: thus, in English, *man*, *man's*, *men*, *men's*; in Latin, *rex*, *regis*, *regi*, *regem*, *regis*, in the singular, and *reges*, *regum*, *regibus*, in the plural. (b) The rehearsing of a word as declined; the act of declining a word, as a noun. (c) A class of nouns declined on the same type: as, first or second declension; the five Latin declensions. Abbreviated *decl.*—Declension of the needle. *See declination*.

declensional (dē-klēn'shən-əl), a. [*< declension + -al*.] In gram., pertaining to or of the nature of declension.

It strenuously avoids the declensional and verbal pabulum usually administered to students.

*Pop Sci Mo.*, XXX. 275.

declericalize (dē-klēr'ī-kal-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *declericalized*, ppr. *declericalizing*. [*< depriv. + clerical + -ize*.] To deprive of the clerical character; withdraw from clerical influence; secularize. [*Rare*.]

declinable (dē-klī'nā-bl), a. [*Fr. déclinable* = Sp. *declinable* = *Pg. declinavel* = It. *declinabile*, < L. *declinabilis*, < *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] Capable of being declined; specifically, in gram., capable of changing its termination in the oblique cases: as, a *declinable* noun.

In inflected languages, *declinable* words . . . usually have endings which not only determine their grammatical class and category, but are also characteristic of the language to which they belong.

*G. P. Marsh*, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, vii.

declinal (dē-klī'nāl), a. [*< declinare + -al*.] 1. Bending downward; declining.—2. In *geol.*, sloping from an axis, as strata of rocks. *See declivity*.

declinant (dē-klī'nānt), a. [*< F. déclinant* = Sp. *Pg. It. declinante*, < L. *declinans* (t-), ppr. of *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] In *her.*, having the tail hanging vertically downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *declinant*.



**declinate** (dek'il-nāt), *a.* [*L. declinatus*, pp. of *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. In bot., bending or bent downward; declining: applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in *Amaryllis*; also applied to mosses. Also *declined* and *declinous*.—2. In soil., declined; bending or sloping downward; declivous: opposed to *acclinate*.

**declination** (dek'il-nā'shon), *n.* [*ME. declinacion, declinacioun* = *OF. declinacion, declinacion*, *F. déclinaison* and *declination* = *Sp. declinación* = *Pg. declinação* = *It. declinazione* = *D. declination* = *G. declination* = *Dan. Sw. deklination*, < *L. declinatio* (*n.*), a bending aside, deflection, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline*. Cf. *declension*.] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a sloping or bending from a higher to a lower level; subsidence: as, the *declination* of the shore.

Like the sun in his evening declination.

Johnson, Rambler.

2. A falling to a lower or inferior condition; deterioration; decline: as, *declination* in or of vigor, virtue, morals, etc.

Your manhood and courage is always in increase; but our force groweth in *declination*.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

In our *declinations* now, every accident is accompanied with heavy clouds of melancholy; and in our youth we never admitted any.

Donne, Letters, lxi.

Many brave men, finding their fortune grow faint, and feeling its *declination*, have timely withdrawn themselves from great attempts. Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, ii. 10.

3. Deviation from a right line; oblique motion.

The *declination* of atoms in their descent. Bentley.

4. Deviation from the right path or course of conduct: as, a *declination* from duty.

The *declinations* from religion, besides the privative, which is atheism, and the branches thereof, are three: heresies, idolatry, and witchcraft.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 379.

5. Aversion; disinclination.

The return of sundry letters into France, signifying the queen's *declination* from marriage, and the people's unwillingness, to match that way.

Stow, *Queen Elizabeth*, an. 1581.

6. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal: as, a *declination* of an office. [U. S.]—7. In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according as the body is north or south of the equator. Great circles passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles, are called *circles of declination*. Small circles parallel to the celestial equator are termed *parallels of declination*.

He was that time in Gemini, as I guess,

But lilt to his declinacious

Of Cancer. Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 978.

8. The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian of a place.—9. In *dialing*, the arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.—10. In *gram.*, declension; the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.—*Apparent declination*. See *apparent*.—*Declination of atoms*, or *declination of principles* [*M. L. cinisum principiorum*], the slight uncaused swerving aside of atoms from their vertical paths, which was supposed by the ancient Epicureans for the sake of explaining free will and the variety of nature.—*Declination of the compass or needle*, or *magnetic declination*, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place. The amount of this variation is found by a *declination needle* or *declinometer* (which see). In the northeastern part of the United States the needle points west of north (about 8° W. at New York city in 1885), while in the southern and western portions it points east of north. Further, the declination is now westerly in Europe and Africa and over the Atlantic ocean, while it is easterly for the larger part of North America, South America, the Pacific ocean, and most of Asia. The declination is subject to large secular changes (30° to 60°), embracing a cycle of several centuries; it has been increasing in the eastern United States since the early part of the nineteenth century. See *agnetic* and *isogonic*.

**declinational** (dek'il-nā'shon-al), *a.* [*declination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to declination.—*Declinational tide*, a tide produced by the moon's changes of declination.

**declinator** (dek'il-nā-tor), *n.* [= *F. déclinateur* = *Pg. declinator* = *It. declinatore*, < *NL. declinator*, < *L. declinare*, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] 1. An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialing, of a plane, and in astronomy, of the stars. Also *declinator*.—2. One who declines to join or agree with another; a dissentient.

The votes of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise. *Rp. Hæbet*, Alp. Williams, ii. 65.

**declinatory** (dē-kli'ng-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. déclinatorie* = *Sp. Pg. It. declinatorio*, < *NL. declinatorius*, < *L. declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating refusal.—*Declinatory plea*, in *old Eng. law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court, such as the plea of benefit of clergy.

II. *n.*; pl. *declinatories* (-ris). 1. Same as *declinator*, 1.—2. An excuse or plea for declining.

This matter came not to the judges to give any opinion; and if it had, they had a *declinatory*, of course, viz., that matters of Parliament were too high for them.

Roper North, *Lord Guilford*, ii. 10.

**declinature** (dē-kli'ng-tūr), *n.* [*L. as if \*declinatura*, < *declinare*: see *decline*.] 1. The act of declining or refusing; declension. See *extract* under *declension*, 3.

The *declinature* of that office is no less graceful.

The *Scottman* (newspaper).

Specifically.—2. In *Scots law*, the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited.

**decline** (dē-klin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declined*, ppr. *declining*. [*ME. declinen*, *declynen* (= *D. declinieren* = *G. declinieren* = *Dan. deklinere* = *Sw. deklinera*), < *OF. decliner*, *F. décliner* = *Sp. Pg. declinar* = *It. declinare*, *declinare*, *declinare*, < *L. declinare*, bend, turn aside, deflect, inflect, decline, < *de*, down, + *\*clinare*, bend, incline, = *E. lean*: see *cune* and *lean*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to bend or slope; bend down; incline; cause to assume an inclined position; depress.

In their familiar salutations they lay their hands on their bosoms, and a little *declines* their bodies.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 50.

In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*. Thomson.

2. To lower; degrade; debase.

To *decline* the conscience in compliment to the senses.

Boyle.

How would it sound in song, that a great monarch had *declined* his affections upon the daughter of a baker?

Lamb, *Decay of Beggars*.

3. To decrease; diminish; reduce.

You have *declined* his means. Beau. and Fl.

4. To cause to deviate from a straight or right course; turn aside; deflect.

I were no man, if I could look on beauty  
Distress'd, without some pity; but no king,  
If any superficial glass of feature  
Could work me to *decline* the course of justice.

Mitcher (and Mawinger?), *Lovers' Progress*, v. 2.

I would not stain your honour for the empire,  
Nor any way *decline* you to discredit.

Beau. and Fl., *Valentinian*, iii. 1.

5. To turn aside from; deviate from. [Archaic.]

Your servants: who *declining*  
Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow,  
Slip down the Gemonies, and brake their necks!

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, v. 1.

The right-hand path they now *decline*,  
And trace against the stream the Tyne.

Scott, *Marmion*, iv. 9.

6. To avoid by moving out of the way; shun; avoid in general. [Archaic.]

Him she loves most, she will seem to hate earliest,  
To *decline* your jealousy. B. Jonson, *Epicure*, ii. 1.

He [the Baptist] exhorted the people to works of mercy; the publicans to do justice and to *decline* oppression.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), i. 83.

7. To refuse; refuse or withhold consent to do, accept, or enter upon: as, to *decline* a contest; to *decline* an offer.

Melliss . . . gained the victory by *declining* the contest. Johnson.

As the squire said they could not decently *decline* his visit, he was shown up stairs.

Smollett, *Humphrey Clinker*.

The gospel can never be effectually defended by a policy which *declines* to acknowledge the high place assigned to liberty in the counsels of Providence.

Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 271.

8. In *gram.*, to inflect, as a noun or an adjective; give the case-forms of a noun or an adjective in their order: as, *dominus, dominus, dominus, dominum, domine*.—*Syn. 7. See refuse*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bend or slant down; assume an inclined position; hang down; slope or trend downward; descend: as, the sun *declines* toward the west.

The beholder would expect it to fall, being built exceedingly *declining*, by a rare address of the architect.

Swynn, *Diary*, Oct. 12, 1844.

Green cucumbers, that on their shafts decline.

Keats, *Amorion* (1811), p. 28.

The coast-line is diversified, however, by numerous water-worn headlands, which on reaching Cape Hatteras decline into rolling hills. Kew, *Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, i. 251.

2. To deviate from a right line; specifically, to deviate from a line passing through the north and south points.

The latitudes of planets been commonly reckoned from the Equinox, because that non of hem *declineth* but few degrees out from the brede of the Zodiac.

Chaucer, *Astrolobe*, ii. 19.

3. To deviate from a course or an object; turn aside; fall away; wander.

Sundry persons, who in favour of the said Sc. Q. declining from her Majesty, sought to interrupt the quiet of the Realm by many sullen and vndisful practices.

Pattinson, *Arts of Eng. Poets*, p. 207.

Here we began to *decline* from the Sea Coast, upon which we had travelled so many days before, and to draw off more Easterly, crossing obliquely over the Plain.

Maunder, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 87.

4. To sink to a lower level; sink down; hence, figuratively, to fall into an inferior or impaired condition; lose strength, vigor, character, or value; fall off; deteriorate.

My brother Wellbred, sir, I know not how,  
Of late is much *declined* in what he was.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, ii. 1.

Rather would I instantly *decline*  
To the traditionary sympathies  
Of a most rustic ignorance.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, iv.

5. To stoop, as to an unworthy object; lower one's self; condescend.

From me . . . to *decline*  
Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor  
To those of mine. Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 3.

Is it well to wish thee 'happy'?—having known me, to *decline*  
On a range of lower feelings, and a narrower heart than mine?

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

6. To refuse; express refusal: as, he was invited, but *declined*. [Properly transitive, with the object implied or understood.]—7. To approach or draw toward the close.

The voice of God they heard,  
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds  
Brought to their ears while day *declined*.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 20.

8. To incline; tend.

The purple lustre . . . *declineth* in the end to the colour of wine.

Holland.

9. To incline morally; be favorably disposed.

Your weeping sister is no wife of mine,  
Nor to her bed no homage do I owe;  
Far more, far more, to you do I *decline*.

Shak., *C. of E.*, iii. 2.

**Declining dial**. See *dial*.—*Syn. 4.* To droop, languish; degenerate, deteriorate.—7. To wane.

**decline** (dē-klin'), *n.* [*< declinare*, *v.*] 1. A bending or sloping downward; a slope; declivity; incline. [Rare.]—2. A descending; progress downward or toward a close.

At the *decline* of day,  
Winding above the mountain's snowy term,  
New banners shone. Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, vi. 18.

Like a lily which the sun  
Looks thro' in his sad *decline*.

Tennyson, *Adeline*.

8. A falling or deterioration; a sinking into an impaired or inferior condition; falling off; loss of strength, character, or value; decay.

Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. Swift.

We are in danger of being persuaded that the *decline* of our own tongue has not only commenced, but has already advanced too far to be averted or even arrested.

G. F. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, i. 2.

4. In *med.*: (a) That stage of a disease when the characteristic symptoms begin to abate in violence. (b) A popular term for any chronic disease in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually diminish, until the patient dies: as, he is in a *decline*. (c) The time of life when the physical and mental powers are failing. *Quain*.—*Syn. 3.* Degeneracy, falling off, drooping. **declined** (dē-klin'd'), *p. a.* In bot., same as *declinate*, 1.

**decliner** (dē-kli'nér), *n.* 1. One who declines.

He was a staid *decliner* of honours and titles.

Emlyn, *Diary*, p. 4.

2. Same as *declining dial* (which see, under *dial*).

**declinograph** (dē-kli'ng-gráf), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. declinare*, decline, + *Gr. γράφω*, write.] An arrangement for recording automatically the observation of declination with a filar micrometer.

**declinometer** (dek'il-nom'ō-tér), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. declinare*, decline, + *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.]

An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations. In magnetic observatories there are permanent instruments of this kind, and they are commonly made self-registering by photographic means. It is the object of such instruments to register the small hourly and annual variations in declination, and also the variations due to magnetic storms.

**declinuous** (dē-kli'nuš), *a.* [*< L. declivus, adj. (< declinare, bend down: see declinate), + E. -ous.*] In bot., same as *declinate*, 1.

**declivant** (dē-kli-vant), *a.* [*As declive + -ant.*] Same as *declinant*.

**declivate** (dē-kli-vāt), *a.* [*< declive + -ate.*] In *entom.*, gently sloping; forming an angle of less than 45° with some surface.

**declive** (dē-kli-v), *a.* and *s.* [*< F. décline, < L. declivus, sloping: see declivity.*] 1. *a.* Inclining downward: in *surg.*, applied to the most dependent portion of a tumor or abscess.

II. *s.* In *anat.*, the posterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

**declivent** (dē-kli-vēnt), *a.* [*Var. of declinate.*] Bent downward; sloping gently away from the general surface or the part behind: specifically used in entomology: as, the sides of the elytra are *declivent*.

**declivitous** (dē-kli-vi'tus), *a.* [*< declivity + -ous.*] Same as *declivous*.

**declivity** (dē-kli-vi'ti), *n.*; pl. *declivities* (-tis). [*< F. déclivité = Sp. declividad = Pg. declividade = It. declività, < L. declivitas (-is), a slope, declivity, < declivus, sloping, < de, down, + clivus, a slope, hill, < \*cliv-nare, slope, bend down: see decline. Cf. acclivity, proclivity.*] A downward slope. Specifically—(a) The portion of a hill or range of mountains lying on one side or the other of the crest or axial.

It (the Ural) consists, along its western declivity, of the older paleozoic rocks. *Sir J. H. Verch.*

The Pyrenees made then, as they make now, no very serious difference between the languages spoken on their opposite declivities. *Tschirner, Nippon, Lit., I. 277.*

(b) In *entom.*, a part gently sloping away from the general plane of a surface. Declivity of the metathorax, a sloping or perpendicular portion of the metathorax over the base of the alula.

**declivous** (dē-kli-vus), *a.* [*< L. declivus, sloping (see declivity), + E. -ous.*] Sloping downward; having the character of a declivity; declivate: specifically, in *zool.*, said of parts which slope gently downward: as, a *declivous* mesosternum. Also, rarely, *declivitous*.

**decoct** (dē-kokt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. decocten, < L. decoctus, pp. of decoquere, boil down, < de, down, + coquere, cook: see cook.*] 1. To prepare by boiling; digest in hot or boiling water; extract the strength or flavor of by boiling.

Holy thistle decocted in clear posnet drink was heretofore much used at the beginnings of agues. *Boyle, Works, VI. 571.*

2. To digest in the stomach.

There she decocts, and dith the food prepare;  
Then she distributes it to every vein;  
Then she expels what she may fitly spare. *Sir J. Daines, Immortal of Soul.*

34. To warm as if by boiling; heat up; excite.

Can sudden water,  
A drench for sur-rein'd faden, their barley-broth,  
Decoct their cold blood to such vallant heat? *Shak., Hen. V., III. 6.*

4. To concoct; devise.

What villanie are they decocting now?  
*Meriton, Antonio and Melinda, II., iv. 2.*

**decoct** (dē-kokt'), *a.* [*ME., < L. decoctus, pp.: see the verb.*] Cooked; digested.

Barty seeds, or pulps decoct and colds.  
*Pediatrics, Huubondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.*

**decoctible** (dē-kok-ti-bl), *a.* [*< decoct + -ible.*] That may be boiled or digested.

**decoction** (dē-kok-shən), *n.* [*< ME. decoctioun, < OF. decoction, F. decoction = Sp. decocción = Pg. decoção = It. decozione, < L. decoctio (-n-), a decoction, a boiling down, < decoctus, pp. of decoquere: see decoct.*] 1. The act of boiling in water, in order to extract the peculiar properties or virtues.

If after a decoction of herbs in a winter-night we expose the liquor to the frigid air, we may observe in the morning under a crust of ice the perfect appearance . . . of the plants that were taken from it. *Gosse, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.*

2. The liquor in which an animal or a vegetable substance has been boiled; water impregnated by boiling with the properties of such a substance: as, a *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

If a plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Art. pharm.*

**decoctive** (dē-kok-tiv), *a.* Having power to decoct. [*Rare.*]

**decocture** (dē-kok-tūr), *n.* [*< L. as if \*decoctura, < decoctus, pp.: see decoct.*] A substance prepared by decoction. [*Rare.*]

**decoit** (de-koit'), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *dakot*.

**decoll**, *v. t.* [*< OF. decoller, F. décoller = Sp. decollar = Pg. degolar = It. decollare, < L. decollare, behead, < de, from, + collum, neck: see collar.*] To behead.

A speedy public dethroning and decolling of the king. *Parliamentary Hist., an. 1643.*

**decollate** (dē-kol-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decollated*, ppr. *decollating*. [*< L. decollatus, pp. of decollare, behead: see decoll.*] To behead.

He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite best off, and the third was much bruised, but not decollated.

*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 474.*

All five to-day have suffered death  
With no distinction save in dying—he  
Decollated by way of privilege,  
The rest hanged decently and in order. *Browning, Ring and Book, II. 314.*

**decollate** (dē-kol-ā-ted), *p. a.* Beheaded; specifically, in *conch.*, applied to those univalve shells which have the apex worn off in the progress of growth. This happens constantly with some shells, such as a species of *Bulimus*, which is called in consequence *B. decollatus*.

**decollation** (dē-kol-lā-shən), *n.* [*< ME. decollacion, < OF. decollation, F. décollation = Sp. degollacion, decollacion = Pg. degolagão = It. decollazione, < L. decollatio (-n-), < decollare, behead: see decoll, decollate.*] 1. The act of beheading; decapitation; the state of one beheaded.

Their decollations and flagellations are quite sickening in detail, and distinguished from the tidy, decorous executions of the early Italians. *Contemporary Rev., LI. 523.*

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, the removal of the head of the child in cases of difficult parturition.—Decollation of St. John the Baptist, a festival celebrated on the 29th day of August in both the Eastern and the Western Church, in memory of the decapitation of St. John the Baptist. It is entered under the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book in the words, "St. John the Baptist, beheaded."

**decollé** (dē-kol-ē-tā'), *a.* [*< F., pp. of décoller, bare one's neck and shoulders, < dé, < L. de, off, down, + coll, col, < L. collum, neck.*] (a) Low-necked: said of a dress-waist so shaped as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed. (b) [*Fem. décollée.*] By extension, having the neck and shoulders exposed: said of a woman the waist of whose dress is cut low in the neck. **decolor**, **decolour** (dē-kul-gr), *v. t.* [*= F. décolorer, < L. decolorare, deprive of color, < de, from, + color, color: see color, and cf. discolor.*] To deprive of color; bleach.

The antiputrescent and decoloring properties of charcoal. *Ure, Dict., I. 415.*

**decolorant** (dē-kul-gr-ant), *a.* and *s.* [*< L. decolorant (-s), ppr. of decolorare: see decolor.*] 1. *a.* Having the property of removing color; bleaching.

Alcohol . . . is volatile, inflammable, and decolorant. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 112.*

II. *s.* A substance which bleaches or removes color.

**decolorate** (dē-kul-gr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorated*, ppr. *decolorating*. [*< L. decoloratus, pp. of decolorare, deprive of color: see decolor.*] To deprive of color; decolor; bleach; blanch.

**decolorate** (dē-kul-gr-āt), *a.* [*< L. decoloratus, pp.: see the verb.*] Deprived of color; bleached.

**decoloration** (dē-kul-gr-ā-shən), *n.* [*= F. décoloration = Sp. decoloración = Pg. decoloração, < L. decoloratio (-n-), < decolorare, deprive of color: see decolor.*] 1. The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color.—2. Absence of color; colorlessness.

Decoloration, a term . . . signifying blanching or loss of the natural colour of any object. *Heeper, Med. Dict.*

**decolorimeter** (dē-kul-grim-ē-tēr), *n.* [*= F. décolorimètre, < L. decolor, adj., deprived of color, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.*] 1. An instrument for measuring the effects of bleaching-powder.—2. A graduated tube containing a solution of indigo and molasses, used to test the power of charcoal in a divided state in decolorizing solutions.

**decolorization** (dē-kul-gr-i-zā-shən), *n.* [*< decolorize + -ation.*] The act or process of depriving of color; the process of bleaching or decoloring. Also spelled *decolorisation, decolorization, decolorisation*.

**decolorize** (dē-kul-gr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorized*, ppr. *decolorizing*. [*< de- priv. + color + -ize. Cf. decolorate.*] To deprive of color; bleach. Also spelled *decolorise, decolorise, decolorise*.

The syrup is then whitened or decolorized by filtering it through a bed of coarsely powdered animal charcoal.

*J. H. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 29.*

**decoloriser** (dē-kul-gr-i-zér), *n.* That which decolorizes.

The different coloring-matters are retained in different degrees of intensity in the tissues or cell elements, in the presence of the individual groups of decolorizers, such as alcohol, acetic acid, and glycerine.

*Huappe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 48.*

**decolour**, **decolourization**, etc. See *decolor*, etc.

**decomplex** (dē-kom-plēks), *a.* [*< de- + complex.*] Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

Now the plethoric form of period, this monster model of sentence, bloated with *decomplex* intercalations, . . . is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence. *De Quincey, Style, I.*

**Decomplex idea.** See *idea*.

**decomposability** (dē-kom-pō-zā-bil-i-ti), *n.* [*< decomposable: see -bility.*] Capability of being decomposed; the quality of being decomposable.

The ready decomposability of vermilion . . . cannot be removed by boiling in potash. *Ure, Dict., IV. 281.*

**decomposable** (dē-kom-pō-zā-bl), *a.* [*= F. décomposable; as decompose + -able.*] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent primary elements.

Manifestly decomposable states of consciousness cannot exist before the states of consciousness out of which they are composed. *H. Spencer, Education, p. 120.*

**decompose** (dē-kom-pōs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decomposed*, ppr. *decomposing*. [*= F. décomposer; as de- priv. + composer; cf. decompose.*] 1. *trans.* To separate into its constituent parts; resolve into its original elements; specifically, to reduce (an organic body) to a state of dissolution by a process of natural decay.

In some preliminary experiments it was found difficult to completely decompose cuprous oxide after it had been dried. *Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. CXXI, p. 54.*

Whatever be the origin of the electricity, the quantity of water decomposed is proportional to the quantity of electricity which passes. *Aitken, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 242.*

**Decomposing furnace.** See *furnace*.

II. *intrans.* To become resolved into constituent elements; specifically, to decay; rot; putrefy.—*Byn. Decay, Putrefy, etc. See rot.*

**decomposed** (dē-kom-pōsd'), *p. a.* 1. In a state of decomposition.—2. In *ornith.*, separated: specifically said of a feather the web of which is decomposed by disconnection of the barbs, or of a bundle of feathers, as those of the crest, which stand or fall apart from one another: used like *decomposed* in botany.

**decomposer** (dē-kom-pō-sér), *n.* That which decomposes.

The cinabar may be brought into intimate contact with its decomposer. *Ure, Dict., III. 226.*

**decomposite** (dē-kom-pōs-it), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. decompositus, formed from a compound, < de- + composui, compound, composite: see composite.*] 1. *a.* 1. Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.—2. In bot., same as *decomposed*.

II. *n.* Anything compounded of composite things.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of. *Bacon, Questions Touching Metals.*

Compounds wherein one element is compound are called *decomposites*. . . The decomposite character of such words [as *midshipman, gentlemanlike*] is often concealed or disguised. *Latham, Eng. Lang., § 422.*

**decomposition** (dē-kom-pō-si-shən), *n.* [*< F. décomposition = Sp. descomposición = Pg. decomposição = It. decomposizione, < NL. \*decompositio (-n-), < decomponere, decompose: see decompose, decompose.*] 1. The act or process of separating the constituent elements of a compound body or substance; analysis; resolution; specifically, the process of reducing an organic body to a state of decay or putrefaction.

Having obtained oxygen and hydrogen by the decomposition of water, it may naturally be inquired whether these substances cannot in turn be decomposed. To this question it can be simply replied that the most skillful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such decomposition. *Huxley, Physiology, p. 105.*

2. The state of being decomposed or resolved; release from previous combinations; disintegration; specifically, decay of an organic body.

The new continents are built out of the ruins of an old planet; the new races fed out of the decomposition of the foregoing.

*Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.*

The latter half of the nineteenth century will be known to the future historian as especially the era of the decomposition of orthodoxies.

*J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 203.*

3. [With ref. to *decompositio*, q. v.] The act of compounding together things which are themselves compound; a combination of compounds.

A dextrous decomposition of two or three words together.

*Instruct. Concerning Oratory.*

**Chemical decomposition.** See *chemical*. Decomposition of forces, in meek, same as resolution of forces (which see, under *force*).—Decomposition of light, the separation of a beam of light into its prismatic colors.

**decompound** (dē-kom-poun'd), v. t. [= *Sp. decompone* = *It. decomporre*, < *NL. \*decomponere*, < *L. de-priv.* (in def. 2, *de-* intensive) + *componere*, put together, compound; see *de-* and *compound*, and cf. *decompose*.] 1. To decompose. [Rare.]

It divides and compounds objects into a thousand curious parts.

*Hazlitt.*

2. To compound a second time; compound or form out of that which is already compound; form by a second composition.

All our complex ideas whatsoever . . . however compounded and decomposed, may at last be resolved into simple ideas.

*Locke, Human Understanding, II. 22.*

**decompound** (dē-kom-poun'd), a. [*de-* + *compound*, a.: see *decompound*, v., and cf. *decompose*.] 1. Composed of things which are themselves compound; compounded a second time.

—2. In bot., divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle; repeatedly cleft or cut into an indefinite number of unequal segments.

A decompound leaf is one in which the primary petiole gives off subsidiary petioles, each supporting a compound leaf.

Also *decompound*.

**decompound** (dē-kom-poun'd), n. A decompound (which see).

**decompoundable** (dē-kom-poun'd-a-bl), a. [*decompound* + *-able*.] Capable of being decompound.

**decompoundly** (dē-kom-poun'd-li), adv. In a decompound manner.

**decompt**, n. [*OF. descompt*, account, back reckoning, < *descompter*, account for, account back; see *discount* and *count*.] Deduction or percentage held as security.

**deconcentrate** (dē-kon-sen-trāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deconcentrated*, ppr. *deconcentrating*. [*de-priv.* + *concentrate*.] To spread or scatter from a point or center; destroy the concentration of, as of bodies of troops.

*Times* (London).

**deconcentration** (dē-kon-sen-trā'shon), n. [*deconcentrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconcentrating, or of dispersing whatever has been concentrated in one place or point: the opposite of concentration.

**deconcoct** (dē-kon-kok't), v. t. [*de-* + *coact*.] To decompose or resolve.

Since these Benedictines have had their cruditie deconcocted.

*Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. 207.*

**deconsecrate** (dē-kon-sē-kra't), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deconsecrated*, ppr. *deconsecrating*. [*de-* + *consecrate*, cf. *F. déconsecrer*.] To deprive of the character conferred by consecration; secularize.

Though it was possible to sweep the idols out of the Kaaba, it was not so easy to deconsecrate the spot, but far more convenient to give it a new sanction.

*Encyc. Brit., XIX. 98.*

**deconsecration** (dē-kon-sē-kra'shon), n. [*deconsecrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconsecrating or of depriving of sacred character; specifically, the ceremony employed in deconsecrating or rendering secular anything consecrated, as a church or a cemetery. The forms to be observed do not appear in the prayer-book, and the ceremony is of very rare occurrence.

**decontumace capiendo** (dē kon-tā-mā's kapi-en'd), [*L. (NL.)*: *L. de*, of; *contumace*, abl. of *contumax*, contumacious; *capiendo*, abl. ger. of *capere*, take; see *capacious*, *capias*, etc.] In

*Eng. law*, a writ issuing out of chancery, on the suggestion of an ecclesiastical court, to attach a party to a proceeding in the latter court for contempt of its authority: a procedure substituted by the act of 53 Geo. III., c. 127, for the *de excommunication capiendo*.

**decopet**, p. a. [*ME. pp. of \*decopen*, < *OF. decoper*, *decopper*, *F. decouper*, cut, slash, < *de-* + *couper*, cut; see *compel*.] Slashed; cut in figures.

Shode he was with grette malstrie  
With shoon decopet, and with lass [lace].

*Rom. of the Rose, l. 843.*

**decopperization** (dē-kop-er-i-zā'shon), n. [*de-* + *copperize* + *-ation*.] The process of removing copper or freeing from copper.

**decopperize** (dē-kop-er-i-zē), v. t.; pret. and pp. *decopperized*, ppr. *decopperizing*. [*L. de*, of, from, + *copper* + *-ize*.] To free from copper.

The sine remaining in the decopperized lead is oxidized in a reverberatory furnace.

*Ure, Dict., III. 71.*

**decorament** (dek'ō-rā-ment), n. [*L. decoramentum*: see *decorament*.] Same as *decorament*.

**decorate** (dek'ō-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *decorated*, ppr. *decorating*. [*L. decoratus*, pp. of *decorare* = *D. decorer* = *Sp. Pg. decorar* = *It. decorare* = *D. decoreren* = *G. decorieren* = *Dan. dekorere* = *Sw. dekorera*], adorn, distinguish, honor, < *decus* (*decōr*), ornament, grace, dignity, honor, akin to *decor*, elegance, grace, beauty, ornament, < *decere*, become, befit, whence ult. *decent*, q. v.] 1. To distinguish; grace; honor.

My harts was fully sette, and my minde deliberately determined to have decorated this realm with wholesome laws, statutes, and ordinances.

*Hall, Kiv. IV., an. 23.*

2. To deck with something becoming or ornamental; adorn; beautify; embellish: as, to decorate the person; to decorate an edifice.

A grave and forcible argument, decorated by the most brilliant wit and fancy.

*Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

With lupin and with lavender,  
To decorate the fading year.

*D. M. Moor, Birth of the Flower.*

3. To confer distinction upon by means of a badge or medal of honor: as, to decorate an artist with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

—*Syn.* 2. *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*), *bedizen*, *glit*, *trick out*, *emblemize*.

**decorated** (dek'ō-rā-ted), p. a. Adorned; ornamented; embellished.—Decorated style, in arch., the second style of English Pointed architecture, in use from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it degenerated into the Perpendicular.

It is distinguished from the earlier Pointed style, from which it was developed, by the more flowing lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, by the more intricate and less conventional combinations of its foliage, by the greater elaboration of its capitals, moldings, finials, etc., and generally by a style of ornamentation more naturalistic and as a rule less in accordance with true artistic principles. The Decorated style has been divided into two periods: namely, the *Early* or *Geometric* Decorated period, in which the ornament consists especially of simple curves and lines and combinations of them; and the *Decorated style* proper, in which the peculiar characteristics of the style are most emphasized, and meager or involved arrangement of lines in ornament takes the place of the broad treatment of masses which characterizes earlier medieval work.

**decoration** (dek'ō-rā'shon), n. [= *F. décoration* = *Sp. decoración* = *Pg. decoração* = *It. decorazione* = *D. decoratio* = *G. decoratie* = *Dan. Sw. dekoratie*, < *ML. decoratio* (a-), < *L. decorare*, decorate; see *decorate*.] 1. The act of decorating or adorning with something becoming or ornamental; the art of adorning, ornamenting, or embellishing.

We know that decoration is not architectural decoration unless it emphasizes construction.

*The Century, XXI. 544.*



Decorated Architecture of the period of transition to the later Decorated style.—Tomb of Bishop Bridport, Salisbury Cathedral, Eng. land.

2. The conferring of a badge, as of an order, or a medal of honor; hence, the badge or medal conferred.—3. That which embellishes; anything which decorates or adorns; an ornament.

Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations.

*Marcell, Works, II. 208.*

It is a rule, without any exception, in all kinds of composition, that the principal idea, the predominant feeling, should never be confounded with the accompanying decorations.

*Macaulay, Petrarch.*

4. In music, a general term for the various melodic embellishments, as the trill, the appoggiatura, etc.—5. In pyrotechny, the compositions placed in port-fires, rockets, paper shells, etc., to make a brilliant display when the case is exploded.—Castellan decoration, in ceram., the system of decoration by means of a point producing scratches through an exterior thin layer of color, revealing the color of the body beneath: so called from the asserted origin of this decoration at Città di Castello, in Umbria, Italy. (Compare *graffito*—*Decorazione day*, the day set apart in the United States for observances in memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the civil war of 1861–65: originally called *Memorial day*. The day is observed by processions and orations in honor of the dead, and particularly by decorating their graves with flowers. Originally different days were selected for this purpose in the different States; but usage has now settled upon May 30th, which has been made a legal holiday in most of the States. The custom is observed both in the North and in the South.—Embroidery decoration, in ceram., a name given to a surface-decoration similar to that called lace-decoration, but more massive, and usually in white on a dark ground.—Porcellana decoration, in ceram., decoration by means of blue leafage, scrolls, and the like, on a white ground, as if in imitation of Oriental porcelain: especially applied to Italian majolica so decorated.—Trophy decoration, decoration by means of groups of arms, musical instruments, scrolls, tools of painting and sculpture, and the like, or what may by extension be called trophies, especially in Italian decorative art.—*Syn.* 3. Embellishment, furniture, trapping.

**decorative** (dek'ō-rā-tiv), a. [*decorate* + *-ive*.] 1. Of or pertaining to decoration; concerned with decoration: as, decorative art.

Small objects which are attractive in colour and shape will naturally be used by the savage for decorative purposes.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 413.*

2. Of an ornamental nature; decorating; embellishing.

The great choir-window of Lichfield is the noblest glass-work I remember to have seen. I have met nowhere colors so chaste and grave, and yet so rich and true, or a cluster of designs so plausibly decorative, and yet so pictorial.

*H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 24.*

**Decorative art.** See *art*. Decorative notes, in music, short notes added to the essential notes of a melody by way of embellishment.

**decorativeness** (dek'ō-rā-tiv-nes), n. The quality of being decorative.

**decorator** (dek'ō-rā-tor), n. [*F. décorateur* = *Sp. Pg. decorador* = *D. decorateur* = *Dan. dekoratør*, < *ML. decorator*, < *L. decorare*, decorate; see *decorate*.] One who decorates or embellishes; specifically, one whose business is the decoration of dwellings or public edifices.

They are careful decorators of their persons.

*Sir S. Raffles, Hist. Java.*

**decote** (dē-kōr'), v. t. [*OF. decorer*, *F. décorer*, < *L. decorare*, decorate; see *decorate*.] To decorate; adorn; distinguish.

This made me to esteem of her the more,  
Her name and rareness did her so decore.

*K. James V., Chron. 8 P., III. 670 (Jamieson).*

To decore and beautify the house of God.

*Hall, Hen. V., an. 2.*

**decorament** (dē-kōr-ment), n. [See *decoriment*, < *OF. decorament*, *F. décorément*, < *L. decoramentum*, ornament, < *L. decorare*, decorate. Cf. *decorament*.] Decoration.

The police and decoriment of this realm.

*Acts James VI., 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 508.*

These decoriments which beautify and adorn her.

*Heywood, Description of a Ship, p. 20.*

**decorous** (dē-kō'- or dek'ō-ras), a. [= *Sp. Pg. It. decoroso* (also *decoro*), < *L. decorus*, seemly, becoming, befitting, < *decor* (*decōr*), seemliness, grace, etc.: see *decorate* and *decorum*.] Characterized by or conspicuous for decorum; proper; decent; especially (of persons), formally polite and proper in speech and conduct.

There is no ducena so rigidly prudent, and inexorably decorous, as a superannuated coquette.

*Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 198.*

He recited a list of complaints against his majesty . . . all of them fabricated or exaggerated for the occasion, and none of them furnishing even a decorous pretext for the war which was now formally declared.

*Melley, Dutch Republic, I. 168.*

He [Sir Robert Peel] was uniformly decorous, and had a high sense of dignity and propriety.

*W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 218.*

—*Syn.* Fit, seemly, comely, orderly, appropriate.

**decorously** (dē-kō'- or dek'ō-ras-li), adv. In a decorous manner; with decorum.



*Salisbury's Countess, she would not die,  
As a proud dame should, deceitfully;  
Lifting my axe, I split her skull,  
And the edge since then has been notched and dull.  
Trials of Charles I. and the Royalists, N. and Q., 7th ser.,  
[IV. 444.]*

**deceitfulness** (dē-kō'-or dek'-rue-ness), *n.* Deceit or propensity of behavior.  
**deceitful** (dē-kōr'-ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deceitfully*, *pp. deceitfulness*. [*< L. decorticare, pp. of decorticare > Pg. decorticare = F. decortiquer; cf. It. decorticare, decorticare, with prefix de-, and Sp. decorticar = Pg. decorticar = Oll. decorticare, from a deriv. form of the noun, strip the bark off, < de, from, + cortice (cortice), bark, whence ult. E. cork: see cork<sup>1</sup>, cortice.*] To remove the bark from; in general, to deprive of the cortex, in any sense of that word; strip off the exterior coat of.  
Great barley, dried and decorticated.

**decorticate** (dē-kōr'-ti-kāt), *a.* [*< L. decorticare, pp. of decorticare > Pg. decorticare = F. decortiquer; cf. It. decorticare, decorticare, with prefix de-, and Sp. decorticar = Pg. decorticar = Oll. decorticare, from a deriv. form of the noun, strip the bark off, < de, from, + cortice (cortice), bark, whence ult. E. cork: see cork<sup>1</sup>, cortice.*] To remove the bark from; in general, to deprive of the cortex, in any sense of that word; strip off the exterior coat of.  
Great barley, dried and decorticated.

**decorticator** (dē-kōr'-ti-kā-tor), *n.* A tool for stripping off bark.  
**decorticate** (dē-kōr'-ti-kāt), *a.* [*< L. decorticare, pp. of decorticare > Pg. decorticare = F. decortiquer; cf. It. decorticare, decorticare, with prefix de-, and Sp. decorticar = Pg. decorticar = Oll. decorticare, from a deriv. form of the noun, strip the bark off, < de, from, + cortice (cortice), bark, whence ult. E. cork: see cork<sup>1</sup>, cortice.*] To remove the bark from; in general, to deprive of the cortex, in any sense of that word; strip off the exterior coat of.  
Great barley, dried and decorticated.

**decorum** (dē-kōr'-um), *n.* [*= F. decorum = Sp. Pg. It. decoro, < L. decorum, fitness, propriety, decorum, neut. of decorus, fit, proper: see decorous.*] 1. Propriety of speech, behavior, or dress; formal politeness; orderliness; seemliness; decency.  
The true Measure of Decorum . . . is that which is most serviceable to the principal End  
*Brilliantfort, Sermons, III. 12.*

He kept with princely due decorum,  
Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*  
Where there is any dependency among one another, they observe a great decorum, all rising up when a superior comes in. *Pucke, Description of the East, I. 182*  
A first rate beauty never studied the decorum of dress with more assiduity.  
*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, civ.*

2. In general, fitness, suitability, or propriety of anything, with respect to occasion, purpose, or use.

**déouplé** (dā-kō-plā'), *a.* [*F., pp. of découpler, uncouple, < de- priv. + coupler, couple.*] In *her.*, uncoupled; parted into two: said especially of a chevron when the two rafters are separated by a slight space.

**decours** (de-kōr'), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. decours, a running down, course, wane, decrees, F. décour, wane, decrease, < L. decursus, a running down, descent, < decurrere, run down: see decur.*] In *her.*, same as *decreased* (*a*).

**decourt** (dē-kōrt'), *v. t.* [*< de- priv. + court.*] To drive or dismiss from court; deprive of court influence.

**decoy** (dē-koi'), *v.* [*< de- + coy<sup>1</sup>, v., entice, allure: see de- and coy<sup>1</sup>.*] The birds decoyed and the decoying birds being commonly ducks, the word *decoy*, esp. as a noun, was soon turned by popular etymology into *duckoy*. Hence the spelling *duckoy*, and finally the compound *duck-coy*, which, though thus developed from *decoy*, may be considered as made up of *duck* + *coy*, *n.*, also used in sense of *decoy*. The *D.* words, *cenden-koot*, formerly *cende-koot*, a 'duck-coy' (*D. cend* = A.S. *cand*, a duck: see *drake* and *anas*), *koot-cend*, a 'coy-duck', *koot-man*, a decoyman, *soget-koot*, a bird-rage, a decoy, are compounded with *D. koot*, a cage, a bird-cage, a fold, hive (the source of E. *coy<sup>2</sup>*, *q. v.*, but not connected with E. *coy<sup>1</sup>* or *decoy*), either independently of the accidentally similar E. words, or in imitation of them.] 1. *trans.* To lure into a snare; entrap by some allurements or deception: as, to decoy ducks within gunshot; troops may be decoyed into an ambush.  
I have heard of barbarians who, when tempests drive ships upon their coasts, decoy them to the rocks that they may plunder their landing. *Johnson.*

2. To allure, attract, or entice, without notion of entrapping.  
The king might be decoyed from thence.  
*Clarendon, Civil War, III. 232.*

—*Byn. Allure, Lure, Seduce* (see *allure*); to snare, tempt, mislead.

3. *trans.* To be deceived by a decoy; fall into a snare.  
They [ducks] are quite unsuspecting of man, and, decoying well, are shot in extraordinary numbers.  
*Sportman's Gazette, p. 321.*

**decoy** (dē-koi'), *n.* [*< decoy, v.*] 1. A lure employed to entice game into a snare or within the range of a weapon; specifically, an image of a bird, as a duck, or a trained living bird or animal, used to lure wild birds or animals into the power of man; hence, also, a person similarly employed with respect to other persons. Hence—2. Anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurements that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger.—3. A place, as a pond, furnished with an arrangement for luring wild fowl into it. Several channels or pipes of a curved form, covered with light hooped network, lead from the pond in various directions. The wild fowl are enticed to enter the wide mouth of the channel by tamed ducks trained for the purpose, or by grain scattered on the water. When they are well within the covered channel they are driven up into the funnel-net at the far end, where they are easily caught.

**decoy-bird** (dē-koi'-bērd), *n.* A bird, or an imitation of one, used as a lure to entice others into a net or within gunshot.

**decoy-duck** (dē-koi'-duk), *n.* 1. In *foxing*, a duck, or an imitation of one, used as a decoy.—2. A person acting as a decoy for other persons.

Admit no . . . Decoy-Duck to wheedle you a top-scrambling to the Play in a Mask.  
*Congress, Way of the World, iv. 5.*

**decrassify** (dē-kras'-i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decrassified*, *pp. decrassifying*. [*< L. de- priv. + crassus, thick, + -fy.*] To make less crass.

I might at least  
Eliminate, decrassify my faith,  
Since I adopt it, keeping what I must,  
And leaving what I can.  
*Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.*

**decrease** (dē-kres'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decreased*, *pp. decreasing*. [*< ME. decrasen, decrocon, < OF. decresser, decroistre, decroistre, decroistre, F. décroître = Sp. decrecer = Pg. decrecer = It. decrescere (cf., with altered prefix, ME. decrescen, < OF. decresceire, decroistre = Pr. decrescer = Sp. decrescer = It. decrescere, < ML. decrescere), < L. decrescere, decrease, become less, wane, < de, from, away, + crescere, grow: see crescent. Cf. crasse<sup>2</sup>, decrease, increase.*] 1. *trans.* To become less; lessen; be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence: as, the days decrease in length from June to December.  
Olyves now and o'er'n tree's ichone  
Do dounge hem in decreasage of the moone.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. 8.), p. 79*  
He must increase, but I must decrease. *John iii. 30.*

**Decreasing series.** See *progression*.—*Wyn. Decrease, Diminish, Diminute, Contract*; to lessen, abate, ebb, subside, fall off, fall away, shrink. The first three all mean a becoming less by degrees. *Decrease* more often implies that the causes are imperceptible or not necessarily perceptible, acting, it may be, from within the object itself: as, the swelling decreases daily. *Diminish* generally implies the action of some external cause which is more or less in the mind of those concerned: as, his fortune diminishes daily through extravagance; the troops diminish steadily under disease and conflict. *Decrease* is the appropriate word for reduction of bulk or volume, *diminish* for reduction of number. These distinctions are not always observed. To *diminish* is to become small in size, amount, or number by slow and imperceptible degrees, the reduction being always undesirable and the result a sort of attenuation: as, the army dwindled to a few thousands; the child dwindled to a mere skeleton. To *contract* is to become less by shrinkage or a drawing together of parts or elements: it implies loss of size, bulk, or extent, without the loss of constituent substance or parts usually expressed by the other words.  
So many wives, who have yet their husbands in their arms; so many parents, who have not the number of their children lessened; so many villages, towns, and cities, whose inhabitants are not decreased, their property violated, or their wealth diminished, are yet owing to the sober conduct and happy results of your advice.  
*Dryden, King Arthur, Dod.*

If the activities of a living body involve an expenditure not made good by nutrition, *dwindling* follows.  
*H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 53.*

The anatomical structure of the eye is such that a moderately contracted pupil is in contact with the lens-surface.  
*Quain, Med. Dict., p. 480.*

II. *trans.* To make less; lessen; make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, excellence, etc.; reduce gradually or by small deductions.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor;  
That might decrease their present store. *Prior.*

**decrease** (dē-kres' or dē-kres'), *n.* [*< ME. decresce, < OF. decresce, decroistre, decroistre, decroistre, < de- priv. + crescere, < L. decrescere, decrease, become less, wane (as applied to the moon): see decrease.*] 1. A becoming less; diminution; wane (as applied to the moon); decay: as, a rapid decrease of revenue or of strength.

See in what time the seeds set in the increase of the moon come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the decrease of the moon.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The amount by which something is lessened; extent of loss or decrement: as, a great decrease in production or of income.

**decreasingly** (dē-kres'-ing-lī), *adv.* In a decreasing manner; by decrease.

**decreation** (dē-kre'-ā-shon), *n.* [*< de- priv. + creation.*] The undoing of an act of creation. [Rare.]

Especially the continual detractum and annihilation of the souls of the brutes.

*Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.*

**decree** (dē-kres'), *n.* [*< ME. decree (cf. Sc. decree), < OF. decret, F. décret = Sp. Pg. It. decreto = D. dekreet = G. decret = Dan. Sw. dekret, < L. decretum, a decree, ordinance, decision, neut. of decretus, pp. of decernere, decree, decide (> E. decern): see decern.*] 1. A special ordinance or regulation promulgated by civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.  
He made a decree for the rain. *Job xiv. 22.*  
And statesmen at her council met  
Who knew the seasons when to take  
Occasion by the hand, and make  
The bounds of freedom wider yet  
By shaping some august decree.  
*Tennyson, To the Queen.*

On December 7, 1895, the Emperor of Brazil issued a decree which opened the Amazon . . . to the commerce of all the world from and after September 7, 1897.  
*E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 342.*

Specifically—2. In *Rom. law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. Among the Romans, when all legislative power was centered in the emperor, it became the custom to ask for their opinion and decision in disputed cases. Their decisions were called decrees, and formed part of the imperial constitutions.

3. An edict or a law made by an ecclesiastical council for regulating business within its jurisdiction. The term is used in ecclesiastical history chiefly as a designation of certain dogmatic and authoritative decisions on disputed points in theology and discipline in the Roman Catholic Church: as, the *Decrees of the Council of Trent*, the *Decrees of Aulicular Confession* by the Fourth Lateran Council.

4. A judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause; specifically, the sentence or order of a court of chancery, or of a court of admiralty or of probate, after a hearing or submission of the cause. The word *judgment* is now used in reference to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers. See also *act, article, bill, charter, code, constitution, edict, law, ordinance, provision, statute*.

5. In *theol.*, one of the eternal purposes of God, whereby for his own glory he has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass. Whether these decrees are absolute or conditional—that is, whether they are according to the counsel of his own will, "without any foresight of faith or good works, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving him thereto" (*West. Conf. of Faith, iii.*), or are based upon his foreknowledge of the character and course of his free creatures—is a contested question, the Calvinists taking the former view, the Arminians the latter.

By the decree of God for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death.  
*West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 2.*

6. The judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him.—**Absolute decree**, a decision that something shall be done with no condition attached to it.—**Berlin decree**, *Milan decree*, two decrees of Napoleon I. against Great Britain, enforcing his continental system. The first, issued at Berlin November 21st, 1806, closed against British commerce all continental ports under the control of France (including those of Italy, Spain, Holland and Germany), confiscated all British merchandise wherever found, forbade correspondence with Great Britain, and ordered that all British subjects found within the jurisdiction of France or its allies should be made prisoners of war. The second decree, issued at Milan December 17th, 1807, declared all neutral vessels connected in any way with British commerce or intercourse to be thereby denaturalized, and ordered that they should be treated as English.—**Declaratory decree**. See *declaratory*.—**Decree arbitral**, in *Scots law*, an award by one or more arbiters.—**Decree condemnatory**. See *decree of abolition*, under *abolition*.—**Decree dative**, in *Scots law*, a decree of a commissary conferring on an executor (not being an executor nominate) the office of executor.—**Decree in absence**, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared or pleaded on the merits of the cause: the same as *judgment by default* in English common law.—**Decree nisi** (decree unless), in *Eng. law*, a decree conditioned on some future event, usually the default of the adverse party to show cause or to perform a condition.—**Decree of abolition. See *abolition*.—**Decree of constitution**. See *constitution*.—**Decree of locality**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the court allocating the moiety stipend on the different heritors as the proportions in which they are to pay it.—**Decree of modification**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the court modifying a stipend to the clerkship, but not allocating it upon the different heritors.—**Decree of registration**, in *Scots law*, a decree obtained, without an**

action, for payment of money secured by a bond or deed containing a clause of consent to registration for execution.—Decree of valuation of lands, in Scots law, a decree of the feudal court determining the extent and value of a heritor's lands.—*Byz.* 1 and 2. *Edict, Statute, etc.* See *law*.—4 and 6. *Judgment, Order, etc.* (see *decision*); proclamation, fiat, mandate.

**decree** (dē-kre'), *v.* [*Of. F. décréter* = *Sp. Pg. decretar* = *It. decretare* = *D. dekretieren* = *G. dekretieren* = *Dan. dekretere* = *Sw. dekretera*, < *ML. decretare*, decree; from the noun: see *decree*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To order or promulgate with authority; issue as an edict or ordinance.

Thou shalt also decree a thing, and it shall be established. *Job xlii. 23.*

He [William I.] decreed there should be Sheriffs in every Shire, and Justices of Peace for Punishment of Malefactors. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 27.

Wherefore fatalists that hold the necessity of all human actions and events may be reduced to these three heads: First, such as, asserting the Deity, suppose it irrefragably to decree and determine all things, and thereby make all actions necessary to us.

*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, i. 1.

In the autumn of 1535 Cromwell and his agents effected a visitation of the monasteries, the report of which insured their condemnation; and, in the last session of the Long Parliament in 1536, the dissolution of the smaller houses was decreed. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 258.

2. To determine judicially; resolve by sentence; adjudge: as, the court decreed a restoration of the property.

There's the laurel-wreath decreed,  
Who both write well, and write full speed.  
*Cowper, To Robert Lloyd.*

3. To determine or resolve legislatively; determine or decide on.

They themselves decreed  
Their own revolt, not I. *Milton, P. L.*, iii. 114.  
—*Byz.* To order, ordain, command, enact.

*II. intrans.* To determine; predetermine immutably; constitute or appoint by edict.

All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all  
As my eternal purpose hath decreed.  
*Milton, P. L.*, iii. 172.

**decreasable** (dē-kre'-g-ib), *a.* [*< decree + -able.*] Capable of being decreed.

**decrement** (dē-kre'-ment), *n.* [*< decree + -ment.*] The act of decreeing; decree.

This unjust decrement. *Pope, Martyrs.*

**decreas** (dē-kre'-er), *n.* [*< decree + -er.*] One who decrees.

In thy book it is written of me, says Christ, that I should do thy will; he is not willing only, but the first decreer of it, it is written of me. *Goodwin, Works*, i. iii. 108.

**decreet** (dē-kret'), *n.* [*< OF. decret, < L. decretum, a decree; see decree.*] In Scots law, a decree. See *decree*, *n.*, 1.

Freudraught . . . obtained a decret against him for 300,000 merks. *Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland*, i. 51.

**decrement** (dek-rē-ment), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. decremento*, < *LL. decrementum*, a decrease, < *L. decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] 1. The act or state of decreasing; the becoming gradually less; lessening; waste.

I do not believe the understanding part of man received any natural decrement or diminution.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), i. 723.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual decrement. *Woodward.*

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; specifically, in math., the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less.

The increments in time are proportional to the decrements in pressure. *Frankland, Chemistry*, iii. 1. 580.

Each increment of evolution entails a decrement of reproduction that is not accurately proportionate, but somewhat less than proportionate.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.*, § 304.

3. In *her.*, the condition of waning; said of the moon. It is represented by turning the horns of the crescent toward the sinister side. Also called *detriment*.—4. In *crystal.*, a successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced.—Equal decrement of life, in the doctrine of annuities of insurance companies, the theory that in a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period.

**decrepit** (dē-krep'-it), *a.* [*< OF. decrepit, F. décrépité* = *Sp. decretito* = *Pg. It. decrepito*, < *L. decrepitus*, an adj. applied to old men and old animals, and usually translated 'very old': *lit.* meaning uncertain; usually explained as 'noiseless' (because 'old people creep about quietly' or 'like shadows'), otherwise as 'broken'; < *de-priv. + crepitus*, pp. of *crepare*, make a noise, rattle, break with a crash: see *crepitat*.] Broken down in health, physical or mental, especially from age; wasted or worn by infirmities; weakened, especially by age.

An old decrepit wretch  
That has no sense, no shew.

*R. Jonson, Volpone*, iii. 4.  
He was already decrepit with premature old age.  
*Melley, Dutch Republic*, i. 102.

[Sometimes incorrectly spelled *decrepid*.]

Last, winter comes, decrepid, old, and dull.  
*Jennys, An Ode.*

**decrepitate** (dē-krep'-i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decrepitated*, ppr. *decrepitating*. [*< NL. as if \*decrepitatus*, pp. of \**decrepitare* > *F. décrépiter* = *Sp. Pg. decrepitar* = *It. decrepitare*, < *L. de- + crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare*, crackle, break with a noise: see *crepitat*.] *I. intrans.* To crackle, as salt when roasting.

*II. trans.* To roast or calcine in a strong heat, so as to cause a continual bursting or crackling of the substance: as, to decrepitate salt.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although decrepitated.

*St. F. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

**decrepitation** (dē-krep'-i-tā'-shn), *n.* [= *F. decrepitation* = *Sp. decrepitation* = *Pg. decrepitação* = *It. decrepitatione*, < *NL. as if \*decrepitatio(n)-*, < \**decrepitare*: see *decrepitate*.] The act of snapping or bursting with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, accompanying the flying asunder of their parts, made by various salts and minerals when heated. It is caused by the unequal sudden expansion of their substance by the heat, or by the expansion and volatilization of water or other liquid held mechanically within them.

**decrepity** (dē-krep'-it-ē), *adv.* In a decrepit manner; as one broken down by infirmities.

And she rose up decrepity  
For a last dim look at earth and sea.  
*Lewis, Vision of Sir Launfal*, ii. 1.

**decrepitude** (dē-krep'-it-ē), *n.* Decrepitudo. **decrepitude** (dē-krep'-i-tūd), *n.* [*< F. décrétitude* = *Sp. decrepitud* = *Pg. decrepitude*, < *L. as if \*decrepitudo*, < *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] The state of being broken down by infirmities, physical or mental, especially infirmities of age.

Many seem to pass on from youth to decrepitude without any reflection on the end of life.

*Johnson, Rambler*, No. 78.

**decrepity** (dē-krep'-i-tē), *n.* [*< ML. decrepiti-tas*, < *L. decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] Decrepitudo.

Is a true loadstone to draw on *Decrepity*.  
*Chapman, All Fools*, iv. 1.

**decrecendo** (It. pron. dē-kre-ahen-'dō), *n.* [*It.*, ppr. of *decreascere*, < *L. decreascere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] In music, a gradual diminution of force; a passing from loud to soft: opposed to *crescendo*, and the same as *diminuendo*: often indicated by *decres.*, *dec.*, or the sign >.

**decreascent** (dē-kres-'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. décroissant*, etc., < *L. decreascen-tis*, ppr. of *decreascere*, decrease: see *decrease*, and *cf. crescent*.] *I. a.* Decreasing; becoming gradually less; waning, as the moon.

Saddeuing in her childless castle, sent,  
Between the in-crescent and de-crescent moon,  
Arms for her son, and loosed him from his vow.  
*Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

Specifically.—(e) In *her.*, decreasing or waning: said of the moon when represented with the points toward the sinister side. Also *decurs*. (b) In bot., diminishing gradually from below upward.

*II. n.* In *her.*, the moon in her decrement: used as a bearing. See *decrement*, 3.  
**decreascent-pinnate** (dē-kres-'ent-pin-'āt), *a.* In bot., pinnate with leaflets gradually decreasing in size from the base.

**decret**, *n.* See *decret*, *decrees*.  
**decretal** (dē-kre-'tāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. decretalis*, < *L. decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a decree; containing a decree or decrees.

When any sentence of a father is cited, and inserted into a decretal epistle of a pope, or any part of the canon law, that sentence is thereby made authentic.

*Donne, Sermons*, xxii.

2. Done according to a decree; decreed; fatal. [Rare.]

So here's a most decretal end of me.

*Chapman, Byron's Tragedy*, v. 1.

*II. n.* [= *F. décrétale* = *Sp. Pg. decretal* = *It. decretale*, < *ML. decretale*, a decree, neut. of adj. *decretalis*: see above.] 1. An authoritative order or decree; specifically, a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law.

What principle . . . had they then to judges of heretics, besides the single dictates or decretals of private bishops?

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), ii. 515.

This is not a process of reasoning, but an act of will—a decretal enveloped in a scientific nimbus.

*J. Northcote, Materialism*, p. 107.

2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws; specifically [esp.], in the plural, the second part of the canon law: so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes determining points of ecclesiastical law.

As in canon so in the decretals I can poultre rede a lynce.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 432.

In the year 1260 Gregory IX. had approved of the five books of *Decretals* compiled by Raymond of Penafort from the Extravagants of the recent popes.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 307.

**False Decretals**, a collection of canon law, of the ninth century, purporting to have been made by one Isidore Mercator, and unquestioned till the fifteenth century, but since proved to consist largely of spurious or forged material decretals. Also called *Pseudo-Isidore Decretals*, to distinguish them from the collection drawn from the seventh century, attributed to Isidore of Seville, and consisting of genuine documents.

**decretal** (dē-kre-'tāl), *n.* [*< LL. decretio(n)-*, decrease, < *L. decretus*, pp. of *decreasco*: see *decrease*.] A decreasing.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase.

*Sp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed*, i.

**decretist** (dē-kre-'tist), *n.* [= *OF. decretiste* (also *decretiste*; see *decretist*), *F. décretiste* = *Sp. Pg. decretista* (cf. *It. decretalista*), < *ML. decretista*, < *L. decretum*, decree: see *decree*, *decretal*. Cf. *decretist*.] In medieval universities, a student in the faculty of law; specifically, a student of the decretals.

**decretistery**, *n.* [*ME. decretistrie*, < *OF. decretistrie*, *discretistrie*, var. of *decretiste*: see *decretist*.] A decretist.

At this doctor and dilettant and decretist of canon.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 25.

**decretive** (dē-kre-'tiv), *a.* [*< L. decret-ivm*, decree, + *-iv*.] Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.

**decretorial** (dek-rē-'tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*< decretory + -al.*] Decretory; authoritative; critical.

Besides the usual or calendary month, there are but four considerable, that is, the month of peragrator, of apparition, of consecration, and the medicinal or decretorial month.

*St. F. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 2.

**decretorily** (dek-rē-'tō-ri-ly), *adv.* In a definitive manner; as decreed.

**decretory** (dek-rē-'tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. décretoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. decretorio*, < *L. decretorius*, < *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] 1. Pertaining to or following a decree; established by a decree; judicial; definitive.

They that . . . are too decretory and enunciative of speedy judgments to their enemies, turn their religion into revenge.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), i. 518.

Sir, you are not sure that when the decretory hour of death overtakes you, you shall have one minute of an hour allowed you to commit your spirits into the hand of the Lord Jesus Christ.

*C. Maier, Mag. Christ.*, iv. 7.

2. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event.

The main considerations, which most set off this number, are observations drawn from the motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by seven, and the critical or decretory dates dependent on that number.

*St. F. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

**decrewt** (dē-kre-'t), *v. t.* [*For \*decreo* (as *accreo* for *accreo*), < *OF. decrea*, *F. décré*, pp. of *decreasire*, *decreasire*, *F. décrétire*, decrease: see *decrease*.] To decrease.

Sir Arthurgall renewed

His strength still more, but abate still more decrewt.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, iv. vi. 13.

**decrial** (dē-kri-'āl), *n.* [*< deery + -al.*] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

Forward wit . . . can on no account afterwards submit to a decrial or disparagement of those who write to which they owe'd their early character and distinction.

*Shafesbury, Misc. Reflections*, v. 2.

**decrier** (dē-kri-'er), *n.* [*< deery + -er.*] One who decries or traduces clamorously.

The late fanatic decriers of the necessity of human learning.

*South, Sermons*, vii. 2.

**decrown** (dē-kroun'), *v. t.* [*< F. découronner*, decrown: see *decrown*.] To deprive of a crown; decrown. [Rare.]

Dethroning and decrowning princes with his foot, as it pleases him [the pope].

*Halswell, Ann. to Dr. Carrier* (1816), p. 27.

He holds it to be no more sin the decrowning of kings than our puritans do the suppression of bishops.

*St. F. Browne, Characters*.

**decrustation** (dē-kres-tā'-shn), *n.* [*< de-priv. + crustation*.] The act of removing a crust.

**deery** (dē-kri'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decried*, ppr. *decraying*. [*< F. décrier*, *OF. decrier*, cry down,

**discredit, disparage**, < *dis-* (L. *dis-*) + *crio*, cry: see *cry*.] 1. To cry down; speak disparagingly of; censure as faulty or worthless; clamor against: as, to *decur* a poem.

For small errors they whole plays *decur*. Dryden.

Far be it from me to *decur* moral virtue, which even heathens have granted to be a reward to itself.

Sp. Attorneys, Sermons, I, Pref. to xi.

Dear, charming nymph, neglected and despoiled,  
My shame in crowds, my solitary pride.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 411.

24. To deprive of credit officially.

The king may at any time *decur*, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current.

Blackstone, Com., I, 278.

=Syn. 1. *Decur*, *Depreciate*, *Detract* from, *Derogate* from, *Disparage*, run down, discredit. These words agree in expressing an effort to lower the esteem in which a person or thing is held. If the effort is unjust, the injustice is not so conspicuous as in the words compared under *expose*. *Decur*, to cry down, clamor against, implies activity and publicity; it is hardly applicable to persons. *Depreciate*, primarily to lower the value of, is less forcible than *decur*, and may apply to persons. *Detract* from and *derogate* from have almost precisely the same meaning—to take from or diminish reputation, as by caviling, ascribing success to accident, good conduct to low motives, etc. *Disparage*, to make a thing unequal to what it was in reputation; under-rate. The last four need not have a personal subject: as it would *derogate* very much from his standing; it would *disparage* him in public estimation if he were known.

The Administration and its friends have been attempting to circumscribe, and to *decur*, the powers belonging to other branches.

D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 1st, 1832.

Our vulgar luxury *depreciates* objects not fitted to adorn our dwellings.

Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 193.

If a man is honest, it *detracts* nothing from his merits to say he had the wit to see that honesty is the best policy.

F. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 112.

By intermingling a subject's speech with the king's message, he [the secretary] seemed to *derogate* from the honor and majesty of a king.

I. D. Israeli, Curios of Lit., IV, 208.

Why should we make it a point with our false modesty to *disparage* that man we are, and that form of being as assigned to us?

Emerson, Spiritual Laws.

**decrystallization** (dē-kris'ta-li-zā'shon), n. [*de-* priv. + *crystal* + *-ation*.] The act or process of losing the crystalline structure. [Rare.]

These beautiful forms [ice-flowers] . . . may indeed be called "negative" or "inverse" crystals, developed by the breaking-down or *decrystallization* of the ice.

Huxley, Physiology, p. 62.

**decubation** (dē-kū-bā'shon), n. [*L.* as if \**decubare* (equiv. to *decumbere*: see *decumbent*), lie down, < *de*, down, + *cubare*, lie. Cf. *L. decubare*, lie away from, < *de*, away, + *cubare*, lie.] The act of lying down.

**decubital** (dē-kū-bi'tal), a. [*decubitus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bed-sore or decubitus.

**decubitus** (dē-kū-bi'tus), n. [NL., < *L. decumbere*, pp. \**decubitus*, lie down: see *decumbent*.] 1. The attitude assumed by a sick person when lying down in bed. See *anachlisis*.—2. Same as *bed-sore*.

**decule** (dek'ū-lē), n. A kind of antelope found in Abyssinia.

**deculassement** (F. pron. dē-kū-las'mon), n. [F., < \**deculer*, unbreech, < *de-* priv. + *owl*, breech. In *gun*, the unbreeching of a cannon; and serious damage to one of the essential parts of the fermature or breech-closing mechanism of a breech-loading gun.

**decuman** (dek'ū-man), a. and n. [Also *decumano*; = Sp. Pg. It. *decumano*, < *L. decumanus*, *decimānus*, of or belonging to the tenth part (pl. *decumani*, the tenth cohort, *porta decumana*, the decuman gate), also considerable, large, immense (applied to eggs and waves, appar. from the notion that every tenth egg or wave in a series is the largest), < *decimus*, *decimus*, tenth: see *decimel*.] 1. a. 1. In *Rom. milit. antiq.*, an epithet applied to a gate of the Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts of the legions were encamped. The decuman gate was the principal entrance to the camp, and was that furthest from the enemy.

Pompey, finding the enemy in his camp, rode out of the decuman gate.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI, 122.

2. Large; immense: used especially of waves.

Overwhelmed and quite sunk by such *decumano* billows.

Sp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 20.

That same *decumano* wave that took us fore and aft somewhat altered my pulse.

Uppahart, tr. of Rabalais, iv, 22.

II. n. 1. In *astro*, one of the ten divisions of the ecliptic.—2. A large wave.

Shook of surf that clomb and fell  
Spume-sliding down the baffled *decuman*.

Lowell, Cathedral.

**decumbence, decumbency** (dē-kūm'bans, -bans), n. [*decumbent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] The state of being decumbent or of lying down; the posture of lying down.

**decumbent** (dē-kūm'bent), a. [*L. decumbens* (t-s), pp. of *decumbere*, lie down, < *de*, down, + \**cumbere*, nasalized form (in comp.) of *cubare*, lie: see *cumbent*.] 1. Lying down; reclining; prostrate; recumbent.

Underneath is the *decumbent* portraiture of a woman resting on a death's head.

Ashmole, Berkshire, l. 2.

Specifically.—2. In *bot.*, having the base reclining upon the ground, as an ascending stem the lower part of which rests upon the earth.

**decumbently** (dē-kūm'bent-li), adv. In a decumbent manner.

**decumbiture** (dē-kūm'bi-tūr), n. [Irreg. < *L. decumbere*, lie down, + *-iture*.] 1. The time at which a sick person takes to his bed, or during which he is confined to it by disease. [Rare.]

During his *decumbiture* he was visited by his most dear friend.

Life of Furmin (1808), p. 82.

2. In *astro*, the figure of the heavens erected for the time of a person's first taking to his bed from illness. Prognostics of recovery or death were derived from this figure.

**decuple** (dek'ū-pl), a. and n. [= Sp. *decuplo* = Pg. *decuplo* = It. *decuplo*, < *L. decuplus*, tenfold, < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*.] 1. a. Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

II. n. A number ten times repeated.

**decuple** (dek'ū-pl), v. t.; pret. and pp. *decupled*, pp. *decupling*. [= Sp. Pg. *decuplar*; from the adj.] To increase tenfold.

**decuplet** (dek'ū-plet), n. [*decuple* + *-et*.] Same as *decimole*.

**decur**, v. i. [ME. *decurren*, *decurren*, < OF. *decurre*, *decurre*, *decurre* = Fr. *decurre* = OSp. *decurer*, < *L. decurrere*, run down, flow, move down, run over, run through, < *de*, down, + *currere*, run: see *current*.] To run or flow away; leave; depart; be wanting.

Of pompe and of pride the part hemyn *decurrith*,  
And principallche of alle peple but be pore of herie.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv, 193.

**decurion** (dē-kū'ri-on), n. [= F. *decurion* = Sp. *decurion* = Pg. *decuriōn* = It. *decurione*, < *L. decurio* (n-), < *decuria*, a company of ten: see *decury*.] 1. An officer in the Roman army who commanded a decury, or a body of ten soldiers.

A *decurion* with his command of ten horsemen approached Nazareth from the South.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 123.

2. Any commander or overseer of ten; specifically, a tithing-man.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies: that is, one over every ten families.

Sir W. Temple, Heroic Virtue.

**decurionate** (dē-kū'ri-on-āt), n. [*L. decurionate*, < *decurio* (n-), a decurion: see *decurion*.] The dignity or office of a decurion.

**decurrent** (dē-kū'r-ent), n. [*ML. decurrere*, a current, lit. a running down, < *L. decurrere* (t-s), pp., running down: see *decurrent*.] Lapsee; effluxion.

The erratas which by long *decurrence* of time, through many men's hands, have befallen it, are easily corrected.

Sp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 630.

**decurency** (dē-kū'en-si), n. [As *decurrence*: see *-ry*.] In *bot.*, the prolongation of a leaf below the place of insertion on the stem.

**decurrent** (dē-kū'r-ent), a. [*L. decurrens* (t-s), pp. of *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] In *bot.*, extending downward beyond the place of insertion: as, a *decurrent* leaf (that is, a sessile leaf having its base extending downward along the stem). Also *decurving*.

**decurrently** (dē-kū'r-ent-li), adv. In a decurrent manner.

**decurving** (dē-kū'r-ing), a. [Pp. of *decur*, v.; < *L. decurrere*, run down: see *decurrent*.] Same as *decurrent*.

**decurvation** (dē-kū'r-ā-shon), n. [*L. decursio* (n-), < *decurrere*, run down, flow: see *decur*.] 1. The act of running down, as a stream.—2.

In *Rom. antiq.*, a military maneuver or evolution; a march; also, a parade under arms, as at a military funeral or other solemnity.

*Decursiones*, lectisterniums, and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies, that we should not have had so just a notion of were they not still preserved on coins.

Adams, Ancient Medals, I.

**decurive** (dē-kēr'siv), a. [= F. *decurif*, < NL. as if \**decurivus*, < *L. decursus*, pp. of *decurrere*, run down: see *decur*.] Running down; decurrent. London.

**decurively** (dē-kēr'siv-li), adv. In a decursive manner; decurrently.—*Decursively* pinate, in *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

**de cursu** (dē kēr sū), [*L.*: *de*, of, from; *cursu*, abl. of *cursus*, > E. *cours*, q. v.] In *Eng. law*, of course; in ordinary course; specifically, a writ of those classes which were issuable by the curiator on application of the party, and without special authority in each case.

**decurt** (dē-kért'), v. t. [*L. decurtare*, cut off, < *de*, off, + *curtare*, cut short, < *curtus*, short: see *curt*.] To shorten by cutting off; abridge.

Your *decurt* or headless clause, Angelorum enim et cet., is thus Englished.

Sp. Baie, Apology, fol 147.

**decurtate** (dē-kér'tāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *decurtated*, pp. *decurtating*. [*L. decurtatus*, pp. of *decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] 1. To cut short; abridge. [Rare].—2. To cut off or trim the hair or beard of.

He sends for his barber to depure, *decurtate*, and sponge him.

Nash, Lenton Staff.

**decurtate** (dē-kér'tāt), a. [*L. decurtatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cut short; abridged.—*Decurtate syllogism*, a syllogism with one of the premises unexpressed.

**decurtation** (dē-kér-tā'shon), n. [= F. *decurtation*, < LL. *decurtatio* (n-), < *L. decurtare*, cut short: see *decurt*.] The act of shortening or cutting short; abridgment. [Rare.]

**decurvation** (dē-kér-vā'shon), n. [*decurve* + *-ation*.] The process or result of decurving; the state of being curved downward: opposed to *recurvation*.

There are Trichilide which possess almost every gradation of decurvation of the bill.

Encyc. Brit., XII, 358.

**decurvature** (dē-kér-vā-tūr), n. [*decurve* + *-ature*.] Same as *decurvation*.

Constant jarring on the lower extremity of a hollow cylinder with soft (medullary) contents and flexible end walls would tend to a *decurvature* of both inferior and superior adjacent end walls.

E. D. Coppe, Origin of the Fittest, p. 276.

**decurve** (dē-kérv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *decurred*, pp. *decurring*. [*L. de*, down, + *currere*, curve, bend. Cf. *decurved*.] To curve downward.

**decurved** (dē-kérvd'), p. a. [*decurve* + *-ed*, after *L. decurrere*, curved back.] Curved downward; gradually turned down: opposed to *recurred*: as, the *decurved* beak of a bird.

Towards the end of May a few short-billed or jack curlew (*Numenius Hudsonicus*, Lath.) may be seen, like their congenic relative with the long *decurved* rostrum.

Shore Birds, p. 2.

**decury** (dek'ū-ri), n.; pl. *decuries* (-ris). [*OF. decurie*, F. *decurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *decuria*, < *L. decuria*, a company of ten, < *decem* = E. *ten*. Cf. *century*.] A body of ten men under a decurion; the office or authority of a decurion.

The fathers or senators, who at the first were an hundred, parted themselves into tens or *decuries*, and governed successively by the space of five days, one *decury* after another in order.

Raleigh, Hist. World, v. iii, § 7.

**decurate** (dē-kū'āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *decurated*, pp. *decurating*. [*L. decuratus*, pp. of *decurare*, cross, divide crosswise, mark with an X, < *decussis*, the number ten (marked X), hence also an X, an intersection (also a ten-as piece: see *decussis*), < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-as* (an-), a unit, an ace, an as: see *dec* and *as*.] To intersect; cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or fibers of nerves.

Sometimes nearly all, and in rare cases almost none, of the pyramidal fibres *decurate*, great individual variation being observed.

Mind, IX, 59.

**decurately** (dē-kū'āt-li), adv. In a decurate manner.

[= Sp. *decurado*, < *L. decuratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Crossed; intersected: specifically applied, in *bot.*, to bodies which are arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at regular angles.—2. In *rhét.*, arranged in two pairs of repeated, contrasted, or parallelized words or phrases, the second pair reversing the order of the first; characterized by or constituting such an arrangement; chiasmic. See *chiasmus*. *Decurately antennae*, in *entom.*, antennae in which the joints have lateral processes or branches which alternately cross each other.

**decurately** (dē-kū'āt-li), adv. In a decurate manner.



Decurrent Leaf  
"Hulse."



Decussate Leaves.



**decoration** (dē-ku-sā'shon), *n.* [= *F. décoration* = *Sp. decoración* = *Pg. decoraçāo*, < *L. decoratio* (n-), < *decorare*, cross: see *decussate*.] 1. The act of crossing or intersecting; an intersection; the crossing of two lines, rays, fibers of nerves, etc.

Though there be *decoration* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina . . . be inverted.  
*Ray, Works of Creation.*

2. The state of being decorated, or that which decorates; a *chiasm*.

**decorative** (dē-ku-sā'tiv), *a.* [= *F. décoratif*; as *decorate* + *-ive*.] Intersecting; crossing.

*Decorative* diametral, quincuncial lines and angles.

*Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, I.*

**decoratively** (dē-ku-sā'tiv-ly), *adv.* Crosswise; in the form of an X.

**decussis** (dē-ku'sis), *n.*; pl. *decusses* (-ēs). [*L.*, < *decem*, = *E. ten*, + *as* (as-), a copper coin, an as: see *as*. Cf. *decussate*.] A large ancient copper coin, now very rare, of ten times the value of the as. See *as*, and *as grave*, under *as*. It was current, in the third century B. C., in parts of Italy (apparently not in Rome) where the as was the monetary unit. The obverse type was a helmeted female head; the reverse, the prow of a vessel.

**decussarium** (dē-ku-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *decussaria* (-ā). [*NL.*, < *L. decussare*, divide crosswise: see *decussate*.] In *surg.*, an instrument used for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to facilitate the exit of substances effused on or under it.

**decypher**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *decipher*.  
**dedain**, *v.* [*ME. dedaynen, dedaynen, dedeynen, dedeynen*, var. of *destainen, disdaynen, disdayn*: see *disdain*.] I. *trans.* To disdain.

And we were faire and bright,  
Therefore me thought that he  
The kynde of vs tane myght  
And ther-at dedayned me

*York Plays, p. 22.*

II. *intrans.* To be disdainful; be displeased.

The prince of prestis and scriba, seynge the marvellous things that he did, . . . *dedaynyden*

*Wyclif, Mat. xxi. 15.*

**dedain**, *n.* [*ME.*, also *dedayn, dedein, dedeyn*, var. of *destain, disdayn*: see *disdain*.] Disdain. Hee [read him] was *dedaine* on his deede "Madame" to sege

To any ladie in lond, for lordlich hee karpes  
*Alexander of Marston* (E. E. T. A.), I. 584.

**dedain**, *v. t.* [*ME. dedeynen*, by confusion for *deynen*, design: see *design, dedain*.] To design. Thou art the way of oure redemption,  
For 'rist of the *draynyng* [so two MSS.; one MS. has *hath deyned*] for to take  
Bothe fleche and blood. *Chaucer, Mother of God, I. 51.*

**dedal, dedal** (dē'dal), *a.* [= *F. dédale*, *n.*, = *It. dedalo*, *n.*, < *L. dēdalo*, < *Gr. dēdalo*, also *dēdalo*, skilfully wrought (as a proper name *Daidalos*, *L. Daidalos*, a mythical artist), < *dai-dallos*, work skilfully, embellish.] 1. Displaying artistic skill; ingenious; characterized by artistic qualities or treatment.

Here ancient Art her *dedal* fancies play d.  
*T. Warton, Odes, III.*

Four forth heaven's wine, Idman Ganymede,  
And let it all the *dedal* cups like fire.  
*Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, III. 1*

2. Artful; changing; inconstant; insincere.

By truth's own tongue,  
I have no *dedale* heart: why is it wrung  
To desperation? *Keats, Endymion, IV.*

3. Skilful; cunning.

All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,  
His *dedale* hand would faine and greatly faynt,  
And her perfections with his error tayne.  
*Spenser, F. Q., Prol. to III.*

Also *dalale*.

**dedalian, dedalian** (dē-dā'lian), *a.* [*< dedal, dedal*, + *-ian*.] Same as *dedal*.

From time to time in various sort  
*Dedalian* Nature seems her to disport.  
*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Ark.*

Our bodies decked in our *dedalian* arms. *Chapman.*

**dedalous, dedalous** (dē-dā'lus), *a.* [*< L. dedalus*, see *dedal*.] Same as *dedal*.

**dede**, *n.* A Middle English form of *deed*.

**dede**, *a. and v.* A Middle English form of *dead*.

**dede**, *a.* A Middle English form of *did*, preterit of *do*.

**dedecorate** (dē-dēk'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. dedecoratus*, pp. of *dedecorare* (> *Pg. dedecorar*), disgrace, dishonor, < *de-priv.* + *decorare*, honor: see *decorate*.] To dishonor; disgrace.

Why let'st weak Wormes Thy head *dedecorate*  
With worthless briars, and *dedecorate* thornes?  
*Devin, Holy Roods, p. 12.*

**dedecoration** (dē-dēk'ō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. dedecoration*, < *LL. dedecoratio* (n-), < *L. dedecorare*: see *dedecorate*.] A disgracing or dishonoring. *Bayley.*

**dedecorous** (dē-dēk'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. dedecorus*, *LL.* also *dedecoratus*, dishonorable, disgraceful, < *de-priv.* + *decorus*, honorable: see *decorous*.] Disgraceful; unbecoming. *Bayley.*

**dedent, dedent**, *v.* See *dedent*.

**dedentition** (dē-dēn-ti'zh'on), *n.* [*< de-priv.* + *dentition*.] The shedding of teeth.

*Dedentition* or falling of teeth.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., IV. 12.*

**dedes** (dē'des), *n.* [*Javanese*.] An odoriferous substance procured from the rassa.

**dedicant** (dēd'ī-kant), *n.* [*< L. dedican* (t-), pp. of *dedicare*, dedicate.]. One who dedicates.

The proper form of the dedication, the simple dative of the name of a divinity . . . is shown on the very primitive altars, . . . also the name of the *dedicante*.  
*Encyc. Brit., XIII. 127.*

**dedicate** (dēd'ī-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dedicated*, pp. *dedicating*. [*< L. dedicatus*, pp. of *dedicare*, consecrate, declare, proclaim, devote (> *It. dedicare* = *Sp. Pg. dedicar* = *F. dédier* = *Dan. dedikere* = *Sw. dedikera*), < *de-* + *dicare*, declare, proclaim, akin to *dicere*, say, tell, appoint: see *dictum*.] 1. To set apart and consecrate to a deity or to a sacred purpose; devote to a sacred use by a solemn act or by religious ceremonies.

Joram brought . . . vessels of brass; which also king David did dedicate unto the Lord. *2 Sam. viii. 10, 11.*

2. To devote with solemnity or earnest purpose, as to some person or end; hence, to devote, apply, or set apart in general.

The bud bit with an envious worm,  
Ere he can spread his sweet leaves to the air,  
Or dedicate his beauty to the sun. *Shak., R. and J., I. 1.*

To the face of peril

Myself I'll dedicate. *Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1.*

Many famous men have studied here, and dedicated themselves to the Muses. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 129.*

We shall make no apology for dedicating a few pages to the discussion of that interesting and most important question.

3. To inscribe or address (a literary or musical composition) to a patron, friend, or public character, in testimony of respect or affection, or to recommend the work to his protection and favor: as, to dedicate a book.

The ancient custom was to dedicate them [books] only to private and equal friends.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 26.*

These to His Memory—since he held them dear . . .

I dedicate, I consecrate with tears—

These Idylls. *Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.*

4. In law, to devote (property, as land) to public use. = *syn.* *dedevote*

**dedicate** (dēd'ī-kāt), *a.* [*ME. dedicat*, < *L. dedicatus*, pp.: see the verb.]. Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. [Archaic or poetical.]

Let no soldier fly:  
He that is truly *dedicated* to war  
Hath no self-love. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.*

My praise shall be *dedicated* to the mind itself.

*Baron, in Spedding, I. 122.*

A thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

**dedicates** (dēd'ī-kā-tēs), *n.* [*< dedicate* + *-es*.] One to whom a thing is dedicated. [Rare.]

As every dedication meant a present proportioned to the circumstances of the *dedicatee*, there was a natural temptation to be lavish of them. *Encyc. Brit., VIII. 514.*

**dedication** (dēd'ī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. dedicatum, dedicarium* (also *dedicence, F. dédicace*) = *Sp. dedicacion* = *Pg. dedicacão* = *It. dedicazione* = *D. dedicatie* = *Dan. Sw. dedikation*, < *L. dedicatio* (n-), dedication, < *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] 1. The act of consecrating to a deity or to a sacred use with appropriate solemnities; a solemn appropriation or setting apart: as, the *dedication* of a church.

And the children of Israel . . . kept the *dedication* of this house of God with joy. *Mara vi. 16.*

2. The act of devoting with solemnity or earnestness of feeling to any purpose.—3. The act of inscribing or addressing a literary or an artistic work to a patron, friend, or public character.

Neither is the modern *dedication* of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 26.*

4. An address prefixed to a literary or musical composition, inscribed to a patron, as a means of recommending the work to his protection and favor, or, as now usually, to a private friend or to a public character, as a mark of affection or respect.

Freud as Apollo on his torched hill,  
Sets full-blown Bufo, puff'd by silly quill;  
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,  
Horace and he went hand in hand in song.  
*Pope, Prolog. to Satires, I. 222.*

5. In law, a voluntary surrender or abandonment of property by the owner to public use, as of land, by consenting to the making of a highway upon it, or of an invention, by neglect to patent it.—*Fest of the Dedication*, a feast instituted at the liberation of Jerusalem from the Syrians by Judas Maccabeus, about 165 B. C., in commemoration of the purification of the Temple and dedication of a new altar, after the pollution of the Temple and former altar by Antiochus Epiphanes. See 1 Mac. iv. 48-50; 2 Mac. i. 18, x. 2-8. Also called *the Epiphania*. = *syn.* 1 and 2. Consecration, devotion.—3 and 4. Inscription.

**dedicator** (dēd'ī-kā-tor), *n.* [= *It. dedicatore*, < *LL. dedicator*, < *L. dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] One who dedicates; specifically, one who inscribes a book to a patron, friend, or public character.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,  
And flattery to falacious *dedicators*.  
*Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 152.*

**dedicatorial** (dēd'ī-kā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*< dedicatory* + *-al*.] Same as *dedicatory*.

**dedicatory** (dēd'ī-kā-tō'ri-āl), *a. and n.* [= *F. dédicatoire*; as *dedicate* + *-ory*.] I. *a.* Of the nature of a dedication; serving as a dedication.

An *epistle dedicatory*. *Dryden, Love's Triumph, Ep. Ded.*

II. *n.* A dedication.

Necro a kin to him who set forth a passion sermon, with a formal *dedicatory* in great letters to our Raviour.

*Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.*

**dedicator** (dēd'ī-kā-tor), *n.* [*< dedicate* + *-or*.] The act of dedicating; dedication.  
**dedimus** (dēd'ī-mus), *n.* [*< L. dedimus*, we have given, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *dare*, give: see *dare*.] In law, a writ to commission one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, etc. The Latin form of the writ began "Dedimus potestatem," we have given power.

**dedit** (dē-dē'), *n.* [*F.*] In French and French-Canadian law, the sum stipulated as a penalty for breach of contract.

**dedition** (dēd'ī-sh'on), *n.* [*< L. deditio* (n-), < *dedere*, give up, surrender, devote, < *de*, away, + *dare*, give: see *dare*.] The act of yielding anything; surrender.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered.

*Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.*

**deditionancy** (dēd'ī-tish'ig-nā-si), *n.* [*< L. deditionis*, *deditionis*, belonging to a surrender, as *n.*, a captive (< *dedere*, pp. *dedatus*, give up, surrender: see *dedition*), + *-ancy*.] In early Roman law, the condition or status of the lowest class of freedmen, who were not admitted to full citizenship because of misconduct during their condition of slavery.

**dedity**, *a. and adv.* An obsolete spelling of *deadly*.

**dedo** (dē'dō), *n.* [*Sp. Pg.*, a finger, finger-breadth, < *L. digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] A Spanish and Portuguese long measure; a finger-breadth. The Spanish measure is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an English inch; the Portuguese measure equals  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an English inch.

**dedolation** (dēd'ō-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. dédolation*, < *NL. dedolatio* (n-), < *L. dedolare*, hew away, < *de*, away, + *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.]. The action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body and produces a wound accompanied by loss of substance. Wounds by *dedolation* most frequently occur on the head. *Dunglison.*

**dedolent** (dēd'ō-lent), *a.* [*< L. dedolent* (t-), pp. of *dolere*, cease to grieve, < *de-priv.* + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*.] Feeling no sorrow or compunction.

When once the criterion or perceptive faculty has lost its tenderness and sensibility, and the mind becomes reprobate, then darkness and light, good and evil, . . . are all one. Then . . . men are *dedolent* and past feeling.  
*Hallucini, Saving of Souls, p. 114.*

No men [are] so accursed with indelible infamy and *dedolent* impetuosity as Authors of Heresies.

*N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.*

**de domo reparando** (dē dō'mō rep-a-ran'dō), [*L.*, for the repairing of a building: *de*, of; *domo*, abl. of *domus*, a house, building; *reparando*, abl. ger. of *reparare*, repair: see *repair*.] A writ issued at common law at the suit of an owner against his neighbor whose house he fears will fall, to the damage of his own, or against his co-tenant to compel him to share

the expense of repairing property held in common.

**deduction** (dēd-ŭk'shŭn), *n.* A misleading; a turning in the wrong direction.

Let any one think of the amount of *deduction* attempted about the repeal of the Corn Laws.

*Hymns to Virginia*, etc. (R. E. T. S.), Pref., p. viii.

**deduce** (dēd-ŭs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deduced*, ppr. *deducing*. [= *F. déduire* = Sp. *deducir* = Pg. *deduzir* = It. *dedurre*, < L. *deducere*, lead away, bring down, draw away, derive, < *de*, down, away, + *ducere*, lead; see *duct*, *duke*. Cf. *adduce*, *conduce*, etc., and see *deduct*.] 1. To lead forth or away; conduct.

He should hither *deduce* a colony.

*Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton, xvii.

2. To trace the course of; describe from first to last.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, till he was swallowed up in the gulf of fatality. *Sir H. Watson*.

The greatest News we now have here is a notable naval fight that was lately betwixt the Spaniard and Hollander, in the Downs; but to make it more intelligible, I will *deduce* the Business from the Beginning.

*Howell*, Letters, i. vi. 40.

3. To draw; derive; trace.

My boast is not that I *deduce* my birth

From Iolus enthron'd.

*Cowper*, My Mother's Picture.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope*.

The Toryism of Scott sprang from love of the past; that of Carlyle is far more dangerously infectious, for it is logically *deduced* from a deep disdain of human nature.

*Lovell*, Study Windows, p. 141.

4. To derive or conclude as a result of a known principle; draw as a necessary conclusion; infer from what is known or believed. See *deduction*, and *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke*.

No just Herule Poun over was or can be made, from whence one great Moral may not be *deduced*.

*Addison*, Spectator, No. 309.

Certain propensities of human nature are assumed; and from these premises the whole science of politics is synthetically *deduced*.

*Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

5. To bring before a court of justice for decision. *Bacon*.—6. To deduct.

A matter of four hundred

To be *deduced* upon the payment. *B. Jonson*.

**deducement** (dēd-ŭk'mēnt), *n.* [*< deduce* + -ment.] A deduced proposition; the conclusion of a logical deduction.

What other *deducements* or analogies are cited out of St. Paul, to prove a likeness between the ministers of the Old and New Testament? *Milton*, Church-Government.

**deducibility** (dēd-ŭ-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< deducible*: see *duc*.] The quality of being deducible; deducibleness. *Coleridge*.

**deducible** (dēd-ŭ-si-bl), *a.* [*< deduce* + -ible.] 1. Capable of being brought down.

As if . . . (tod [were]) *deducible* to human imbecility. *State Trials*, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, *an*, 1642.

2. Capable of being derived by reasoning from known principles or facts; inferable by deduction.

All properties of a triangle . . . are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke*.

I will add no more to the length of this sermon than by two or three short and independent rules *deducible* from it. *Bernie*, Tristram Shandy, li. 17.

**deducibleness** (dēd-ŭ-si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being deducible.

**deductive** (dēd-ŭk'tiv), *a.* [*< deduce* + -ive.] Performing an act of deduction. [Rare.]

**deduct** (dēd-ŭkt'), *v. t.* [*< L. deducere*, pp. of *deducere*, lead away, draw away, subtract, etc.: see *deduce*.] 1. To lead forth or away; deduce; conduct.

The Philippans, . . . a people *deducted* out of the cities of Philippus.

*J. Udal*, Pref. to Philippans.

2. To trace out; set forth.

For diverse great and important considerations, which were here too long to be *deducted*.

*Mary, Queen of Scots*, Letter to Babington (1585), [in *Howell's State Trials*.]

3. To bring down; reduce.

Clark. Why, sir? alas, 'tis nothing: 'tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many—

*Onesie*. Do not *deduct* it to days, 'twill be the more tedious; and to measure it by hours seems to be intolerable. *Middleton*, *Measuring*, and *Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 1.

4. To take away, separate, or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating; subtract, as a counterbalancing item or particular; as, to *deduct* losses from the total receipts; from the amount of profits *deduct* the freight-charges.

The late king had also agreed that two and a half per cent should be *deducted* out of the pay of the foreign troops.

*Sp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, *an*, 1711.

=Syn. & *Deduct*, *Subtract*. These words cannot properly be used interchangeably. *Deduct* is to lead away, set aside, in a general or distributive sense; *subtract*, to draw off, remove, in a literal or operative sense. In settling a mercantile account, certain items as charges, losses, etc., are *deducted* by being added together and their total subtracted from the grand total of the transaction. From a parcel of goods of known value or number articles are *subtracted* or literally taken away as required; the value or number of the remainder at any time may be ascertained by *deducting* the value or number of those taken from the original package; and this again is effected by *subtracting* the figures representing the smaller amount from those representing the larger.

**deductible** (dēd-ŭk'ti-bl), *a.* [*< deduct* + -ible.]

1. Capable of being deducted or withdrawn.—

2. Deductible.

**deductio** (dēd-ŭk'ti-ŭ), *n.* [*L.*: see *deduction*.] Deduction; specifically, in music, the regular succession of notes in the hexachord and the musical system introduced by Guido d'Arezzo, about A. D. 1024. Hence, *deductio prima*, the notes of the first hexachord; *deductio secunda*, the notes of the second hexachord; and so on to *deductio septima*.—*Deductio ad impossibile* (Latin translation of Greek *εἰς τὸ ἀδύνατον*), *deductio* to the impossible, in logic, the proof of the falsity of a hypothesis by showing that it leads to a conclusion known to be false.

**deduction** (dēd-ŭk'shŭn), *n.* [*< ME. deducoun*, < OF. *deduction*, *F. déduction* = Sp. *deduccion* = Pg. *deduccion* = It. *deduzione*, < L. *deductio* (*n.*), deduction, < *deducere*, lead or take away, deduce, deduct; see *deduce* and *deduct*.] 1. A drawing or tracing out and setting forth.

A complete *deduction* of the progress of navigation and commerce, from its first principle, to its present age.

*Erskyn*, To my Lord Treasurer.

2. The act of deriving; derivation.

To them [vowels], as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the *deduction* of one language from another.

*Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

3. In logic, derivation as a result from a known principle; necessary inference; also, the result itself, as so concluded. As a term of logic, it is a translation of Aristotle's *ἀναγωγή* (translated *deductio* by Boethius), and properly signifies an illicite descent from a general principle to the result of that principle in a special case; it is specially used by Aristotle when there is a doubt whether the case truly comes under the principle. By the older logicians it is little used, and not with any exact signification. In modern times it has been chiefly employed by those who hold that all reasoning is either a descent from generals to particulars (*deduction*) or an ascent from particulars to generals (*induction*). See *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Probation may be either a process of *deduction*—that is, the leading of proof out of one higher or more general proposition—or a process of *induction*—that is, the leading of proof out of a plurality of lower or less general judgments.

*Sir W. Hamilton*.

*Deduction* . . . is the inverse process of inferring a particular case from a law or cases assumed to be of like nature. *G. H. Lewes*, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, 1st ser., III. iv § 47.

It is astonishing how little of the real life of the time we learn from the Troubadours except by way of inference and *deduction*.

*Lovell*, Study Windows, p. 236.

4. The act of deducting or taking away; subtraction; abatement; as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend; prompt payment will insure a large *deduction*.—5. A payment; a statement of payments.

The other Curate, of Luddington, payde by the Warden, as aperryth the abuse in the *deductions* of the same College.

*English Glss* (R. E. T. S.), p. 232.

*Deduction* for new, in mercantile law, the allowance, usually one third, made to one who is required to reimburse or to advance the cost of repairing a damage to a vessel caused by the perils of navigation, the presumption being that the renewed part is better than the old.—*Deduction* of a claim, in law, the proof of a right by showing that it results from principles of law or equity.—*Deduction* of a concept, in Kantian *philos.*, the proof that the concept has a meaning—that is, refers to an object.—*Transcendental deduction*, in Kantian *metaph.*, the proof of the objective validity of any concept.—Syn. & *Conclusion*, *Convolutions*, etc. See *inference*.—& *Subtraction*, *diminution*, *discount*, etc.

**deductive** (dēd-ŭk'tiv), *a.* [= *F. déductif* = Sp. *deductivo*, < L. *deductivus*, < L. *deducere*, deduce, deduct; see *deduce* and *deduct*.] 1. Consisting of deduction; of the nature of or based on inference from accepted principles.

We ought therefore to be fully aware of the modes and degree in which the forms of *deductive* reasoning are affected by the theory of probability, and many persons might be surprised at the results which must be admitted.

*Jeans*.

Before *deductives* interpretation of the general truths, there must be some inductive establishment of them.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 211.

2. Deduced; derived as a conclusion from accepted principles; relating to inference from a principle to the results of that principle in any special case.

He labours to introduce a secondary and *deductive* Atheism: that although men concede there is a God, yet they should deny his providence.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 10.

*Deductive method*, in the logical system of J. S. Mill, that mode of investigation by which the law of an effect is ascertained from the consideration of the laws of the different tendencies of which it is the joint result. This method consists of three kinds of operation, the first direct induction, the second ratiocination, the third verification.

To the *deductive method*, thus characterized in its three constituent parts of induction, ratiocination, and verification, the human mind is indebted for its most conspicuous triumphs in the investigation of nature.

*Mull*, *Logic*, III. xi § 4.

*Deductive reasoning* is commonly opposed to *inductive*, and is meant to include all necessary reasoning (even mathematical induction), together with those probable reasonings which predict results as true in the long run, but excluding those inferences which are regarded as being open to correction in the long run. Thus, if, from counting the letters on a single page, one concludes the proportions of the different letters which will generally be found in a font of type, the reasoning is *inductive*; but if, knowing what the proportions generally are, one concludes what will be needed in printing a particular book or page, the reasoning is *deductive*.

**deductively** (dēd-ŭk'tiv-lī), *adv.* By deduction; in consequence of a general principle.

There is scarce a popular error rampant in our days, which is not either directly expressed or *deductively* contained in this work [Pliny's Natural History].

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 2.

**deduct**, *v.* [ME., also *dedute* and shortened *dute*, < OF. *deduit*, *deduit* = Pr. *deduch*, < ML. *deductus*, diversion, pleasure, (in L.) a drawing away, < L. *deducere*, draw away; see *deduct*, *deduction*. For the meaning, cf. *disson*.] Pleasure; sport; pastime.

Upon his hand he bar for his *dedut*

Au eagle tane, as eny lylie whyt.

*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1219.

Than drue thei forth the day in *dedut* & in murthe.

*William of Palerne* (R. E. T. S.), l. 4502.

**deduplication** (dēd-ŭ-pil-kā'shŭn), *n.* [= *F. déduplication*, < NL. *deduplicatio* (*n.*), < \**duplicare* (*F. dédoubler*), divide into two, < L. *de* + *duphcare*, duplicate, double; see *duph*-*car*.] In bot., same as *chorissus*.

**dee** (dē), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *die*.] To die.

And for bonnie Annie Lawrie

I d lay me down and *dee*. *Scotch song*.

**dee** (dē), *n.* [Sc., = *dey*.] A dairymaid. See *dey*.

**deed** (dēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deode*; < ME. *deed*, *dede*, < AS. *dād* = OS. *dād* = OFries. *dadi* = D. *daad* = OHG. MHG. *tāt*, G. *tat*, that = Icel. *dāð* = Sw. *dād* = Dan. *daad* = Goth. *ga-dāds*], *deed*, a thing done, with formative -d (orig. pp. suffix; see -d, -d), < *dōn* (*v* 'do'), do; see *do*.] 1. That which is done, acted, performed, or accomplished; a doing; an act; a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And alle the gode *dedes* a man doth by his lyve is litill a-vaille but yet he haue gode ende

*Martin* (R. E. T. S.), l. 92.

Ther dide Arthur merveillouse *dedes* of armes, that gretly he be-helden, bothe on that oon part and on the tother.

*Martin* (E. T. S.), l. 117.

The altering of religion, the making of ecclesiastical laws, with other the like actions belonging unto the power of dominion, are still termed the *deeds* of the king.

*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.

And Joseph said unto them, What *deed* is this that ye have done?

Gen. xlv. 15.

Words are women, *deeds* are men.

*G. Herbert*, Jacula Prudentum.

Arthur yet had done no *deed* of arms.

*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

The motives of the Iniquitors were, we may presume, good, but their *deeds* were diabolical.

*Pep. Soc. No.*, XXII. 148.

2. Power of action; agency; performance.

Both will and *deed* created free. *Milton*, P. L., v. 549.

3. In law, a writing on parchment or paper, authenticated by the seal of the person whose mind it purports to declare; more specifically, such a writing made for the purpose of conveying real estate. See *indenture*, and *deed poll*, below.

Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this *deed*,

And let him sign it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 2.

Receive this scroll.

A *deed* of gift, of body, and of soul.

*Martine*, Doctor Faustus, li. 1.

*Deed* for a *deed*. See *bond*.—*Commissioners of deeds*. See *commissioner*.—*Composition deed*. See *composition*.—*Deed of accession*, *deed of assumption*. See *accession*, *assumption*.—*Deed of bargain and sale*. See *bargain and sale*, under *bargain*.—*Deed of saying*, the

executing what has been said or promised; performance of what has been undertaken.

In the plainer and simpler kind of people,  
The deed of saying is quite out of use.  
*Shak., T. of A., v. 1.*

**Deed of trust**, a conveyance to one party of property, to be by him held in trust for others. Specifically, a conveyance by or on behalf of a debtor, to a third person, of real or personal property, or both, in trust to secure payment of creditors or to indemnify parties. — **Deed poll** (*deed + poll* for *poll*, pp. of *poll*, slave, shew), a deed made by one party only: so called because the paper or parchment is out even and not indented. *See indenture.* — **Estoppel by deed**. *See estoppel*. — **Gratuitous deed**. *See gratuitous conveyance, under conveyance.* — **In deed**, in fact; in reality: used chiefly in the phrase *in very deed*, in deed and in truth. *See under*

One . . . wrote certain prett verses of the Emperor Maximilian, to warn him that he should not glory too much in his own strength, for he did in very deed.  
*Puttenham, Art. of Eng. Poets, p. 203.*

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth.  
*John iii. 18.*

**Narrative of a deed**. *See narrative.* — **To acknowledge a deed**, to damn a deed, to extend a deed. *See the verb.* — **Syn. 1. Action, Act, Deed, (See action.)** *Exploit, etc. See feat.*

**deed** (dēd), *v. t.* [*deed, n.*] To convey or transfer by deed: as, he **deeded** all his estate to his eldest son.

**deed-box** (dēd'box), *n.* A box for keeping deeds and other valuable papers, and often adapted to the common size of folded papers, usual in lawyers' offices, etc.

**deed-doer** (dēd'dō'er), *n.* A doer; a perpetrator.

The deed-doers Matrevera and Gourney . . . durst not abide the trial.  
*Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 185.*

**deedful** (dēd'fūl), *a.* [*deed + -ful.*] Characterised or marked by deeds or exploits; full of deeds; stirring.

You have made the wisest choice,  
A life that moves to gracious ends  
Thro' troops of unrecording friends,  
A deedful life.  
*Tennyson, To —.*

**deedily** (dēd'i-lī), *adv.* [*deedily + -ly.*] In a deedly manner; actively; busily. [*Rare.*]

Frank Churchill at a table near her, most deedily occupied about her spectacles.  
*Jane Austen, Emma, II. 2.*

**deedless** (dēd'les), *a.* [(= *G. thatenlos* = *leel. dādhlous* = *Dan. daadlos*) < *deed + -less.*] Inactive; unmarked by deeds or exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and deedless in his tongue.  
*Shak., T. and C., iv. 2.*

**deeds** (dēdz), *n. pl.* [*E. dial. and Sc., = *deads*.*] Earth, gravel, etc., thrown out in digging; specifically, in *coal-mining*, refuse rock; attle thrown upon the dump, burrow, or spoil-bank. Also *dead*. *See dead, n., 2.* [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it  
*Agric. Narr. Pers., p. 131 (Jamicum.)*

**deedy** (dē'dī), *a.* [(= *G. thätig, active*) < *deed + -y.*] Industrious; active. [*Rare.*]

Who praiseth a horse that feeds well but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?  
*S. Ward, Sermons, p. 165.*

In a messenger sent is required celerity, sincerity, constancy; that he be speedy, that he be heedful, and as we say, that he be *deedy*.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 111.*

There were grim silent depths in Nic's character; a small *deedy* spark in his eye, as it caught Christine's, was all that showed his consciousness of her.  
*T. Hardy, The Wailing Supper, III.*

**deedy** (dē'dī), *n.; pl. *deedies* (-dis). A chicken or young fowl. [*South. U. S.*]*

They disputed about the best methods of tending the newly hatched *deedies*, that had chipped the shell so late in the fall as to be embarrassed by the frosts and the coming cold weather.  
*E. Craddock, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 67.*

**deem** (dēm), *v.* [*ME. *doemen*, < AS. *dōman* (= ONorth. *dōma* = OS. *dōmian* = OFries. *dōma* = D. *doemen* = MLG. *dōmen* = OHG. *tōmen*, MHG. *tūmen* = Icel. *dōma* = Sw. *dōmma* = Dan. *dōmme* = Goth. *gadōmjan*), judge, deem, < *dōm*, judgment, doom: see *doom, n.*, and cf. *doom, v.*] *1. trans.* 1. To think, judge, or hold as an opinion; decide or believe on consideration; suppose: as, he *deemed* it prudent to be silent.*

And in the field he left him liggeng,  
Denying non other butt that he was dede.  
*Geoffrey (E. E. T. N.), l. 3028.*

I deem I have half a guess of you; your name is Old Honesty.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 208.*

And, listening to thy murmur, he shall deem  
He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.  
*Bryant, Evening Wind.*

And the men of Parga *deemed*, though they were mistaken in the thought, that to the mission of Corinth and Venice England had succeeded.  
*E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 284.*

**2. To hold in belief or estimation; adjudge as a conclusion; regard as being; account: as, Shakespeare is deemed the greatest of poets.**

For never can I deem him less than god.  
*Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, l.*

Yet he who saw this Guldine  
Had deem'd her sure a thing divine.  
*Coleridge, Christabel, II.*

That what was deemed wisdom in former times, is not necessarily folly in ours. *Storrs, (Cambridge, Aug. 21, 1832).*

The provincial writers of Latin devoted themselves with a dreary assiduity to the imitation of models which they deemed classical.  
*Lowell, Study Windows, p. 220.*

**3. To judge; pass judgment on; sentence; doom.**

He badde vs preche and bere wittenness  
That he schulde deme bothe quike and dede.  
*York Plays, p. 466.*

The Bowdon doth vs wrong, as thinketh me,  
To make vs deme a man withoute lawe.  
*Geoffrey (E. E. T. N.), l. 1614.*

Six judges were disposed  
To view and deme the deeds of armes that day.  
*Spenser, F. Q., IV. III. 4.*

**4. To adjudge; decree.**  
If ye deme me death for loving one  
That loves not me.  
*Spenser.*

**5. To dispense (justice); administer (law).**  
By leel men and lyf-holy my lawe shal be demyd  
*Piers Plowman (C), v. 175.*

**II. *intrans.*** To have an opinion; judge; think.  
I would not willingly be suspected of *deeming* too lightly of this drama  
*Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. 21.*

**deem** (dēm), *n.* [*deem, r.*] Opinion; judgment; surmise.

How now? what wicked *dēm* is this?  
*Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.*

**deem** (dēm), *n.* [Variants of *dime, dime, q. v.*] A tithe; a tenth.

There was granted unto him halfe a *deem* of the spiritualitie, and halfe a *deme* of the temporalitie  
*Grafton, Edw. II., an. 10.*

**deemer**, *n.* A judge; an adjudicator.

**deemster, deemster** (dēm'-stēr), *n.* [Formerly also *demeater*; < *ME. *demeater*, *demeater*, *dempster*, a judge, < *demen*, judge: see *deem* and *-ster*. A parallel form is *doomster*.] A judge; one who pronounces sentences or doom; specifically, the title of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief justices of the island, the one presiding over the northern, the other over the southern, division. (Compare *doomster*.)*

**deemet**, *n.* *See dim.*

**deep** (dēp), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. *depe*: < *ME. *deep*, *depe*, < AS. *deop* = OS. *diop*, *diap* = OFries. *diap*, *diap* = D. *diep* = MLG. *diep* = OHG. *tief*, MHG. *G. tief* = Icel. *dýpr* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb* = Goth. *djups*, deep; akin to *deep, dip*, and prob. to *drive, dub*, *q. v.* Hence *depth*, etc.] *1. a.* 1. Having considerable or great extension downward, or in a direction viewed as analogous with downward. (a) Especially, as measured from the surface or top downward extending far downward, profound: opposed to *shallow* as, *deep water*; a *deep mine*, a *deep well*, a *deep valley*.*

This city (Jerusalem) stands at the south-end of a large plain. . . . and has valleys on the other three sides, which to the east and south are very deep.  
*Porock, Description of the East, II. 1. 7.*

You may think long over those few words without exhausting the *deep* wells of feeling and thought contained in them.  
*Ruskin.*

(b) As measured from the point of view: extending far above; lofty: as, a *deep sky*. (c) As measured from without inward: extending or entering far within; situated far within or toward the center.

Return to the earth eagerly light,  
The gay armor to get of the gods how,  
That he duly deservit in his *depe* herit.  
*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. N.), l. 6415.*

Than he smyte the himself, and maketh the grete Woundes  
and *depe* here and there, till he falle down ded.  
*Manderly, Travels, p. 177.*

I think she loves me, but I fear another  
Is *deeper* in her heart.  
*Bacon, and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.*

The Fangs of a Bear, and the Tusks of a wild Boar, do not bite worse, and make *deeper* Gashes, than a Goo-quill, sometimes  
*Howell, Letters, II. 2.*

(d) As measured from the front backward: long: as, a *deep house*; a *deep lot*.

Impaled  
On every side with shadowing *squadrons deep*,  
To hide the fraud.  
*Alton, P. L., vi. 554.*

**2. Having (a certain) extension as measured from the surface downward or from the front backward: as, a mine 1,000 feet deep; a case 12 inches long and 3 inches deep; a house 40 feet deep; a file of soldiers six deep. — 3. Immersed; absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied: as, deep in figures.**

Let him be judge how deep I am in love.  
*Shak., As you Like It, iv. 1.*

I was in the Coffee-House very deep in advertisements.  
*Gray, Letters, l. 121.*

**4. Closely involved or implicated.**

It appeared that the Duke of Marlborough was deep in the schemes of St. Germain's.  
*Walpole, Letters, II. 202.*

**5. Hard to get to the bottom or foundation of; difficult to penetrate or understand; not easily fathomed; profound; abstruse.**

O Lord, . . . thy thoughts are very deep. Ps. xciii. 5.  
A people of a deeper speech than thou canst perceive.  
*Isa. xxxiii. 18.*

The blindness of Cupid contains a deep allusion.  
*Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expt.*

Deep as are the truths that matter is indestructible and motion continuous, there is a yet deeper truth implied by these two.  
*J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., l. 281.*

The deep mind of dauntless infancy.  
*Tennyson, Ode to Memory.*

**6. Sagacious; penetrating; profound: as, a man of deep insight.**

The worthy, to that wegh, that was of wit noble,  
Depe of discrecion, in dole thof she were,  
Sho hermet hym full hyndly, & with hert gods.  
*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. N.), l. 9227.*

Deep clerks sho dumba. *Shak., Pericles, v. (Gower).*  
Rules (Boscommon's) whose deep sense and heavenly numbers show  
The best of critics, and of poets too.  
*Addison, The Greatest English Poets.*

**7. Artful; contriving; plotting; insidious; designing: as, he is a deep schemer.**

Keep the Irish fellow  
Safe, as you love your life, for I fear,  
Has a *deep* hand in this.  
*Bacon, and Fl., Cuscomb, III. 1.*

In the way of Trade, we still suspect the smoothest Dealers of the *deepest* Design.  
*Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 2.*

**8. Grave in sound; low in pitch: as, the deep tones of an organ.**

The fine and *deep* tones of Pasta's voice had not yet lost their brilliancy, and her acting was as unrivalled as ever.  
*First Year of a Sitten Knight, p. 186.*

**9. Great in degree; intense; extreme; profound: as, deep silence; deep darkness; deep grief; a deep black.**

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam.  
*Gen. II. 21.*

I understand with a *deep* Sense of Sorrow of the Indisposition of your Son.  
*Howell, Letters, II. 51.*

(On the day I quitted Saranah, my guide killed one [a tarantula] of a beautifully silvery white, with *deep* orange longitudinal stripes.  
*O'Donovan, Merv, xii.*

**10. Muddy; boggy; having much loose sand or soil: applied to roads.**

The ways in that vale were very *deep*.  
*Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

At last, after much fatigue, through *deep* roads, and bad weather, we came, with no small difficulty, to our journey's end.  
*Whately, Rhetoric, III. II. § 12.*

**11. Heartfelt; earnest; affecting.**  
O God! If my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee, . . .  
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.  
*Shak., Rich. III., l. 4.*

Whilst I was speaking, the glorious power of the Lord wonderfully rose, yes, after an awful manner, and had a *deep* entrance upon their spirits.  
*Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.*

**12. Profound; thorough.**

Will any one disgrace himself by doubting the necessity of *deep* and continued studies, and various and thorough attainments to the bench? *R. Choate, Addresses, p. 200.*

**13. Late; advanced in time.**

I marie how forward the day is. . . . 'Tis deeper than I took it, past five! *R. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.*

**14. In logic, signifying much; having many predicates. See depth, 9. — Syn. 5. Difficult, knotty, mysterious. — 7. Shrewd, crafty, cunning.**

**II. n.** [*ME. *depe*, *depe*, < AS. *dýpe*, *f.* (= MLG. *diup*, *diop*, *dýp* = OHG. *tief*, *tief*, MHG. *tiefe*, *tiefe*, G. *tiefe*, dial. *tiefe*, *f.*, = Icel. *dýpi*, neut.), also *deop*, neut. (= D. *diep* = G. *tief* = Icel. *dýp* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb*), the deep (sea); from the adj.: see *deep, a.* Cf. *depth*.] 1. That which is of great depth. Specifically—(a) The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean; any great body of water.*

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot. Job xii. 11.  
(b) *pl.* A deep channel near a town: as, *Memel Deep*, Prussia; *Boston Deep*, near Boston, England. (c) A name given by geographers to well-marked depressions in the ocean-bed greater than two thousand fathoms. (d) The sky; the unclouded heavens.

The blue *deep*.  
Where stars their perfect courses keep.  
*Emerson, Monadnoc.*

(e) In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, especially the portion lower than the bottom of the shaft, or the level extending therefrom. (f) Any abyss.



Deep cliffs unto deep at the noise of thy waterpots;  
all thy waves and thy billows are gone over me.  
Ps. xlii. 7.

8. *Naut.*, the distance in fathoms between two successive marks on a lead-line: used in announcing soundings when the depth is greater than the mark under water and less than the one above it: as, by the *deep* 4. See *lead-line*.  
—8. That which is too profound or vast to be fathomed or comprehended; a profound mystery.  
Thy judgments are a great *deep*. Ps. xxi. 6.  
A great free glance into the very *depths* of thought. Carlyle.

4. *Depth*; distance downward or outward.  
Immeasurable *depths* of space crushed me.  
T. Widdow, Cecil Dreams, xiv.

5. The middle point; the point of greatest intensity; the culmination.  
The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk.  
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

In his *depths* of sickness  
He is so charitable.  
Heywood, If you know not Me, ii.

*deep* (dēp), *adv.* [*ME. deope, depe, < AS. deoppe (= OS. diopo, diapo = D. diop = OHG. tiogo, MHG. tiefe, tief, G. tief; cf. Dan. dybt = Sw. djupt), adv., deep, < deop, deep: see deep, a.*] *Deeply*.  
Now seith the booke that the kynge Arthur was so *depe* paste in to the batelle, that they wate not where he be come.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.  
*Deep* versed in books, and shallow in himself.  
Milton, P. L., iv. 37.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;  
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Florian spring.  
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 216.  
Methodism is more fashionable than anything but brag;  
the women play very *deep* at both. Walspole, Letters, II. 149.

*deeply*, *v. i.* [*ME. \*depen, deopen (= OFries. diupa = D. diepen = MHG. tiefen, tiefen, G. tiefen, rer-tiefen = Goth. \*diupjan, in comp. gadiupjan, make deep); from the adj.: see deep, a., and cf. deepen and dip.*] 1. To become deep; deepen.  
When you come vpon any coast, or doe fnde any sholde banke in the sea, you are then to vse your leade oftener, as you shal thinke it requisite, noting diligently the order of your depth, and the *deeping* and sholding.  
Habington's Voyages, I. 436.

2. To go deep; sink.  
Theonne . . . ther waxeth wunde & *dropeth* into the soule.  
Anonon Rude, p. 228.

*deep-browed* (dēp'broud), *a.* Having a high and broad brow; hence, of large mental endowments; of great intellectual capacity.  
Of one wide expanse had I been told,  
That *deep-brow'd* Homer ruled as his demesne.  
Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.

*deep-drawing* (dēp'dr'ing), *a.* Requiring considerable depth of water to float in; sinking deep in the water.  
The *deep-drawing* barks do there disgorge  
Their warlike freightage. Shak., T. and C., Prol.

*deepen* (dēp'n), *v.* [*deep + -en*. Cf. *deep, v.*] 1. *trans.* To become deep or deeper, in any sense; increase in depth.  
The water *deepened* and sholden in very gently, that in heaving five or six times we could scarce have a foot difference.  
Dampier, Voyage to New Holland, an. 1699.  
Lo! where the giant on the mountain stands,  
His blood-red tresses *deep'ning* in the sun.  
Byron, Childe Harold, I. 20.  
Ay me, the sorrow *deepens* down.  
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlix.

II. *trans.* To make deep or deeper, in any sense.  
He made forts and barricados, heightened the ditches,  
*deepened* the trenches. Scott, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1601.

*Deepens* the murmur of the falling floods.  
Pope, Epistle to Abellard, l. 109.  
The full autumn sun brought out the ruddy color of the tiled gables, and *deepened* the shadows in the narrow streets.  
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

But the charm of the place (Haddon Hall) is so much less than that of grandeur than that of melancholy, that it is rather *deepened* than diminished by this attitude of obvious survival and decay.  
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 37.

*Deepening* thy voice with the deepening of the night.  
Tennyson, Valley of Cauteretz.

*deep-fet* (dēp'fet), *a.* Fetched or drawn from or as if from a depth.  
A rabble that rejoice  
To see my tears, and hear my *deep-fet* groans.  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

*deeping* (dēp'ing), *n.* [*deep + -ing*.] See the *extract*.

They [twine drift-ice] are . . . noted by hand, and are made in narrower places called *deepings*, which are leant together one below the other to make up the required depth.  
Encyc. Brit., IX. 361.

*deep-laid* (dēp'lād), *a.* Formed with elaborate artifices: as, a *deep-laid* plot.  
*deeply* (dēp'li), *adv.* [*ME. deoplike, deoplike, < AS. deoplice, deeply, < deoplic, adj., deep, < deop, deep: see deep, a.*] 1. At or to a great depth; far below the surface.  
I have spoke this, to know if your affiance  
Were *deeply* rooted. Shak., Cymbeline, I. 7.

The lines were *deeply* ploughed upon his face.  
R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.

2. *Profoundly*; thoroughly; to a great degree: as, he was *deeply* versed in ethica.  
They have *deeply* corrupted themselves. Hos. ix. 2.

3. *Intensely*.  
The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries. Boyle.  
Blue, darkly, *deeply*, beautifully blue.  
Southey, Madoc in Wales, v.

No writer is more *deeply* imbued with the spirit of Wordsworth than Emerson.  
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

4. With strong feeling, passion, or appetite; eagerly; immoderately; passionately.  
She's 'ta'en out a Bible braid,  
And *deeply* has she sworn.  
Sweet Willie and Fair Maury (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

*Deeply* he drank, and fiercely fed. Scott, Rokeby, I. 6.  
With profound sorrow; with *deep* feeling.  
He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.

*Deeply* mourn'd the Lord of Burleigh.  
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

6. With low or deep pitch: as, a *deeply* toned instrument.—7. With elaborate artifices; with deep purpose: as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.  
Either you love too dearly,  
Or *deeply* you dissemble, sir.  
Brau, and Ft., Valentinian, v. 6.

*deepest* (dēp'mōst), *a. superl.* [*deep + -most*.] Deepest; of utmost or greatest depth.  
[Rare.]  
Loud should Clan-Alpine then  
Ring from her *deepest* glen.  
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

*deep-mouthed* (dēp'mouth), *a.* Having a deep, sonorous voice: sonorous, deep, and strong, as the baying of a hound.  
'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark  
Bay *deep-mouthed* welcome as we draw near home.  
Byron, Don Juan, I. 123

*deepness* (dēp'nes), *n.* [*ME. depones, deynes, deepness, < AS. deopnes, diopnes, -nes, -nys, < deop, deep: see deep and -ness*.] The state of being deep, in any sense; depth.  
And double deep for green in *deepness* gaze.  
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth.  
Mat. xiii. 5.

*deep-piled* (dēp'pild), *a.* Having a pile composed of long threads, as velvet, Oriental carpets, and similar fabrics.

*deep-sea* (dēp'sē), *a.* Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the ocean: as, *deep-sea* dredging.  
The crews of English and American vessels engaged in what used to be termed *deep-sea* voyages are made up of much the same material. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 436.

*Deep-sea lead-line*, a line used for soundings from 20 to 300 fathoms, marked at every 5 fathoms and used with a lead ranging from 60 to 150 pounds in weight.—*Deep-sea sounding-machine*, the combination of mechanical contrivances by the aid of which soundings may be made to great depths, with a close approach to accuracy. This result has been attained by a combination of improvements, in which great ingenuity has been displayed, and in which the inventive genius of Sir William Thomson has been particularly conspicuous. The principal features of the most perfect sounding-machine are: (1) the sinker, which is a cannon-ball, through which passes a cylinder provided with a valve to collect and retain a specimen of the bottom, the cylinder being, by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, detached from the shot, which remains at the bottom; (2) the line, made of steel wire, weighing about 14 pounds to the nautical mile; (3) machinery for regulating the lowering of the sinker and for reeling in the wire with the cylinder attached in such a manner that the irregular strain due to the motion of the ship may be guarded against and the danger of breakage thus reduced to a minimum. In the deepest accurate sounding yet made the bottom was reached at the depth of 4,056 fathoms, but owing to the breaking of the wire no specimen was obtained. This sounding was made on the "Tuscarora" by Commander G. M. Bellnap, U. S. N., in north latitude 44° 32', east longitude 158° 52'. The *deep-sea* sounding up was that of the United States Coast Survey steamer "Blake," off Porto Rico, the depth there reached being 4,661 fathoms.

*deep-seated* (dēp'sē'ted), *a.* Far removed from the surface; deeply rooted or lodged;

firmly implanted: as, a *deep-seated* disease; *deep-seated* prejudice.  
His grief was too *deep-seated* for outward manifestation.  
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 337.

*deep-set* (dēp'set), *a.* Set deeply; fixed far downward or inward, as the eyes in their sockets.  
His *deep-set* eyes  
Bright 'mid his wrinkles, made him seem a right wise.  
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 334.

*deepsome* (dēp'sum), *a.* [*deep + -some*.] Deep, or somewhat deep.  
This said, he [Proteus] diu'd the *deepsome* wat'rie heapes.  
Chapman, Idymey, iv.

*deep-waisted* (dēp'wās'ted), *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecabin are raised higher than usual above the level of the spar-deck.

*deer* (dēr), *n. sing. and pl.* [Early mod. E. also *deor*, and often *deor, deare*; *ME. der, deer, < AS. deor, a wild animal, often in combination, wild deor, wildeor, wilder* (whence ult. E. *wilderness*, q. v.), *OS. dier = OFries. dier = D. dier = LG. deer, deert = OHG. dor, MHG. tier, G. tier, thier = Icel. dýr = Sw. djur = Dan. dyr = Goth. dius, a wild animal. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. an adj., meaning 'wild,' identical with AS. *deor*, bold, brave, vehement, OHG. *thorik*, wild. (The AS. *deor*, bold, brave, vehement, was merged later with *deore*, E. *dear*: see *dear*.) Not connected with Gr. *pho*, *pho*, a wild beast, or with L. *ferus*, wild, fam. *fera* (sc. *bestia*), a wild beast (whence ult. E. *ferous, ferocious*). The restricted (but not exclusive) use of the word (for *Cervus*) appears in ME., Icel., Sw., Dan., and G. (in hunters' language), and now prevails in mod. E. It is due to the importance of this animal in the chase. Similarly, in Iceland, *dýr* is applied esp. to the fox, as the only beast of prey. In some parts of the United States the horse, as the most important of a general class, is called simply *beast* or *critter* (*creature*); 'a critter company' is a cavalry company (Prov., U. S.) 1. Any wild quadruped.  
But mice, and rats, and such small *deer*,  
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.  
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.*

2. The general name of the solid-horned ruminants of the family *Cervidae*, and especially of the genus *Cervus*. See these words. Most of the deer have solid deciduous horns, of the kind called antlers, in the male only; but in the reindeer they are present in both sexes; in the musk-deer (*Moschus*) they are wanting. The largest living deer are the elk of Europe and the moose of America; the smallest are the muntjacs and musk-deer, which are further distinguished by the large tusk-like canine teeth of the males. The term *deer* being so comprehensive, and the animals being so conspicuous, the leading kinds have mostly received distinctive names, as the reindeer, roe-deer, musk-deer, etc. (See these words, and also *brocket*, *elk*, *moose*, *roe*, *stag*, *wapiti*, *caribou*, *black-tail*.) Deer are found fossil as far back as the Pliocene period. The best-known extinct species is the Irish elk, *Cervus megacervus*. The leading genera of living deer are *Acer*, *Rangifer*, *Dama*, *Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus*, *Cervulus*, *Mooschus*, and *Hydropotes*. The species are numerous, and are found in most continental parts of the world, excepting southern Africa and Australia. The common deer of the United States is *Cervus virginianus*. See *Cervidae*.

3. A term loosely applied to the chevrotains, of the family *Tragulidae* (which see), from their resemblance to musk-deer.—*Axis deer, Cervus axis*.—*Barasingha deer, Cervus duraveller*, of the Himalayas.—*Barbary deer, Cervus barbarus*, the only true deer of Africa, found along the Mediterranean coast, from Tunis to the slopes of the Atlas range.—*Cashmere deer, Cervus cashmirianus*.—*Fallow-deer, See Dama*. The Mesopotamian fallow-deer is *Dama mesopotamica*.—*Formosan deer, Cervus formosus*.—*Sambar deer, Cervus sambar*.—*Japanese deer, Cervus nippon*.—*Manchurian deer, Cervus manchuricus*.—*Moose deer, Cervus alces*.—*European deer, Cervus europaeus*, of South America.—*Fannalia deer, Cervus fannalia*.—*Parusian deer, Cervus parus*.—*Philippine deer, Cervus philippinus*.—*Pudu deer, Pudu pudu*, of South America.—*Red deer*, the common stag, *Cervus elaphus*, a native of the forests of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate. Red deer were in former times very abundant in the forests of England, and were special objects of the chase. They are still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland, and care is taken in rearing them in the deer-parks throughout England. See *stag*.—*Rusa deer, Cervus hippelaphus*. See *Rusa*.—*Sambar deer, Cervus ardiolatus*.—*Spotted deer*. Same as *axis*, 1.—*Timor deer, Cervus timorensis*. (See also *hog-deer*, *mule-deer*, *water-deer*.)

*deerberry* (dēr'ber'i), *n.* [*pl. deerberries (-iz)*.] 1. The aromatic wintergreen of America, *Gaultheria procumbens*.—2. The squaw-huckleberry, *Vaccinium stamineum*.—3. The partridge-berry, *Mitella repens*.

*deer-fold* (dēr'fōld), *n.* [*ME. \*derfold, < AS. deor-feld, an inclosure for animals, < deor, an animal, + fald, a fold: see fold*.] A fold or park for deer.

**deer-grass** (dêr'gräs), *n.* Species of *Elycia*, especially the common meadow-beauty, *E. virginica*.

**deer-hair, deer's-hair** (dêr'-, dêr's'hâr), *n.* Heath club-rush, *Scirpus caespitosus*: so called from its tufts of short slender culms, resembling coarse hair.

Moss, lichen, and deer hair are fast covering those stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life.  
Scott, Old Mortality, I

**deer-hard** (dêr'hêrd), *n.* One who tends deer; a keeper; a forester.

**deer-hound** (dêr'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

**deerlet** (dêr'let), *n.* [*< deer + dim. -let.*] A little deer; a pygmy musk-deer or chevreton; a kanchil.

**deer-lick** (dêr'lik), *n.* A spot of ground, naturally or artificially salt, which is resorted to by deer to nibble or lick the earth.

**deer-mouse** (dêr'mow), *n.* 1. A common name of the American jumping-mouse, *Zapus ludovicianus*, the only member of the family *Zapodidae* (which see): so called from its agility. It is a species about 4 inches long, with a longer scaly tail and enlarged hind quarters and hind feet, by means of which it clears several feet at a bound. The color is yellowish brown, darker on the back and paler below. It is generally distributed



Deer-mouse, or jumping mouse (*Zapus* *ludovicianus*)

in woodland of the United States and British America.

2. A popular name of several species of true mice indigenous to North America, of the family *Muridae* and genus *Hesperomys*. It is especially applied to the common white-footed mouse (*H. leucopus*), which is of a grayish or yellowish brown color above, with snow-white under parts and paws, and the tail bicolored. It is about 3½ inches long, the tail less, and is very generally distributed in North America.



Deer-mouse or White-footed Mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*)

**deer-neck** (dêr'nek), *n.* A thin, ill-formed neck, as of a horse.

**deer-reserv** (dêr'rêv), *n.* (One of two officers annually chosen by Massachusetts towns in the colonial period to execute the game-laws respecting deer.

**deer's-hair**, *n.* See *deer-hair*.

**deerskin** (dêr'skin), *n.* The hide of a deer, or leather made from such a hide.

**deer-stalker** (dêr'stâ'kêr), *n.* One who practices deer-stalking.

**deer-stalking** (dêr'stâ'king), *n.* The method or practice of hunting deer by stealing upon them unawares; still-hunting.

**deer's-tongue** (dêr's'tung), *n.* A composite plant, *Trilisa odoratissima*, of the United States, with rather fleshy leaves which are pleasantly fragrant when dry.

**deer-tiger** (dêr'ti'gêr), *n.* The cougar or puma, *Felis concolor*: so called from its tawny or fawn color.

**dees't**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *daw*. Chaucer.

**dees't**, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *dice*, plural of *die*.

**deesse** (dê'se), *n.* [*< OF. deesse, F. déesse = Pr. deusina, deusina = It. deusina, deusina, a goddess; with fem. term. F. -esse, < ML. -essa (in Sp. deusa = Pg. deusa, with simple fem. term. -a), < L. deus, > F. deus = Pr. deus = Sp. deos = Pg. deos = It. dio, a god: see deity.*] A goddess. Croft.

**deet** (dêt), *v. t.* [*E. dial. form of dight.*] To dress or make clean; hence, to winnow (corn). Brockett.

**deev** (dêv), *n.* Same as *dev*.

**deevil** (dê'vil), *n.* A dialectal (Neotech) form of *devil*.—Devil's buckle. See *buckle*.

**def't**. See *def* and *de*.

**deface** (dê-fâs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defaced*, ppr. *defacing*. [*< ME. defacen, defacen, defacen, < OF. defacier, defacier, defacier, defacier = It. defaciare (Florio), deface, < L. dis-priv. + facies, face: see face.*] 1. To mar the face or

surface of; disfigure; spoil the appearance of: as, to *deface* a monument.

Their groves he feld; their gardens did deface.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 88.

Still pilfers wretched plans, and makes them worse; Like pyrates, lest the stolen brat be known, Defacing first, then claiming for his own.  
Chaucer, Apology, l. 223.

Though he [Byron] had assisted his contemporaries in building their grotesque and barbarous edifices, he had never joined them in *defacing* the remains of a chaster and more graceful architecture.  
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. To impair or efface; blot or blot out; erase; obliterate; cancel: as, to *deface* an inscription; to *deface* a record.

Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond.  
Shak., M. of V., III. 2.

A letter, ever the best and most powerful agent to a mistress; it almost always persuades, 'tis always renewing little impressions that possibly otherwise absence would *deface*.  
Mrs. Behn, Lover's Watch.

**Defaced coin**. See *coin*.—Byn. 2. *Cancel, Obliterate, etc.* See *efface*.

**defacement** (dê-fâs'ment), *n.* [*< deface + -ment.*] 1. The act of defacing or disfiguring; injury to the surface or exterior; disfigurement; obliteration.—2. That which disfigures or mars appearance.

The image of God is purity and the *defacement* sin.  
Bacon.

The *defacements* of vice are the results of adverse surroundings.  
The American, VI. 410.

**defacer** (dê-fâ'sêr), *n.* One who or that which defaces; one who impairs, mars, or disfigures.

*Defacers* of a public peace.  
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2

**defacingly** (dê-fâ'sing-ly), *adv.* In a defacing manner.

**de facto** (dê fak'tô), [*L., of or in fact: de, of, from; factio, abl. of factum, fact: see de<sup>2</sup> and fact.*] In fact; in reality; actually existing, whether with or without legal or moral right: as, a government or a governor *de facto*. The phrase usually implies a question as to whether the thing existing *de facto* exists also *de jure*, or by right.

In every international question that could arise, he had his option between the *de facto* ground and the *de jure* ground.  
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The Irish National League—the *de facto* government of Ireland of which Mr. Parnell is president, has practically absorbed the I. R. B., or home organization.  
Fortnightly Rev., N. B., XL. 123

**defadot**, *v. t.* [*ME. defaden, diffaden, < de-, def-, away, + fadin, fade.*] To fade away.

Thal weie heore honoure and heore heile, Mchal euer last and neuer *defade*.  
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 123.

Now as my face *defadote*, and foule as me hapene, For I am fallene fro ferre, and frendles bylevede.  
Morris Arthur (E. E. T. S.), p. 3306.

**defecate, defecation**, etc. See *defecate*, etc.

**defail**, *v.* [*ME. defailen, < OF. defaillir, defaillir, defaillir, F. défailir, fail, faint, swoon, < ML. \*defallere, fail, < L. de-, away, + fallere, deceive (ML. fail): see fail. Cf. deriv. default.*] *I. intrans.* To fail.

It fails the fêche my nighte of his vertu nighte *defaile*.  
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2

*II. trans.* To fail; leave in the lurch; disappoint.

And if all othir for sake the, I schall neuere fayntely *defaile* the.  
York Plays, p. 246.

**defallance** (dê-fâ'lanse), *n.* [*< OF. defallance, a failing, defect, a fainting, F. defaillance, a fainting, a swoon, = Pr. defallansa, defallansa, < ML. defallentia, < \*defallere, fail: see defail.*] Failure; miscarriage.

Our life is full of *defallances*, and all our endeavours can never make us such as Christ made us.  
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 179.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defallance*.  
Glanville.

**defaillement**, *n.* [*< OF. defaillement, defaillement, failure, < defaillir, fail: see defail.*] Failure.

A great part of such like are the Planters of Virginia, and partly the occasion of these *defaillements*.  
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 88.

**defaulture** (dê-fâ'ti'r), *n.* [*Less prop. spelled defaulture; < defail + -ure. Cf. failure.*] Defalcation; failure.

A *defaulture* of jurisdiction.  
Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.

**defalcance**, *n.* See *defalcation*.

**defait**, *v.* A Middle English form of *defeat*. Chaucer.

**defalcate** (dê-fal'kât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defalcated*, ppr. *defalcating*. [*< ML. defalcatus, pp. of defalcare, cut away, abate, deduct: see de-falc.*] *I. trans.* To cut off; take away or do-

duct a part of; curtail: used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. [Rare.]

The natural method . . . would be to take the present existing estimates as they stand, and then to show what may be practicably and safely *defalcated* from them.

Burke, Late State of Nation.

*II. intrans.* To be guilty of defalcation; default in one's accounts.

**defalcator**, *n.* [*< ML. defalcator, pp.: see the verb.*] Curtailed.

*Defalcators* of their condigne praises.

Sw. T. Keyet, The Governour, II. 6.

**defalcation** (dê-fal-kâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. defalcation = It. defalcatione, < ML. defalcatio(n)-, deduction: see defalc, defalcate.*] 1. The act of cutting off or deducting a part; abatement; curtailment; specifically, in law, the reduction of a claim or demand on contract by the amount of a counter-claim.

When it [divine justice] comes to call the world to an account of their actions, [it] will make no *defalcations* at all for the power of custom, or common practice of the world.  
Stillington, Sermons, I. II.

The tea table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any manner of *defalcation*.  
Addison.

*Defalcation* is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not *defalcation*. though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended.  
Charles Huston, J., 1830, Houk v. Foley, 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.), 120.

2. That which is cut off; deficit.—3. A deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds belonging to others; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters.

He was charged with large pecuniary *defalcations*.  
Saturday Rev., May 6, 1865

**defalcator** (dê-fal-kâ'tôr), *n.* [*< defalcate.*] One guilty of breach of trust or misappropriation in money matters; a defaulter.

**defalk** (dê-fâlk'), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E. also defalk; < OF. defalquer, defalquer, F. defalquer = Sp. defalcator, defalcator = Pg. defalcator = It. defalcare, < ML. defalcare, also defalcare, defalcare, cut off, abate, deduct, < L. de- or dis-, away, + ML. falcare, cut with a sickle, < L. falx (falk-), a sickle: see falcate, defalcate.*] To defalcate; subtract; deduct.

They should be allowed 9,500, to be *defalked* in nine and a half years out of their rent.

State Trials Lord Naas; Middlesex, an 1834. (E. D.)

Justin Martyr justified it to Trypho, that the Jews had *defalked* many sayings from the books of the old prophets.  
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 326

The question is whether the damages sustained can be *defalked* against the demand in this action.  
Justice Sterrett, in Gunnis v. Huff (Pa.), 1880.

**defalt**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *default*.

**defamator** (dê-fâ-mât), *v. t.* [*< LL. L. defamatus (as adj.), defamatus, pp. of defamare, defame: see defame.*] To defame; slander.

**defamation** (dê-fâ-mâ'shon), *n.* [*< ME. difamacion, < OF. difamation, F. difamation = Pr. difamacio = Sp. difamacion = Pg. difamação = It. difamazione, < LL. difamatio(n)-, < L. difamare, defame: see defame.*] The act of defaming; the wrong of injuring another's reputation without good reason or justification; aspersion.

Thus others we with *defamations* wound.  
While they stab us; and so the just goes round.  
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, IV. 89.

It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to *defamation*.  
Dr. Dodd.

[Formerly *defamation* was used more with reference to slander or spoken words. In modern use *slander* is spoken defamation and *libel* is published defamation. Both are subjects for civil action for damages. Libel alone is usually punishable criminally, the common test of criminality being that it tends to a breach of the peace.]—Byn. Detraction, aspersion, backbiting, scandal, libel.

**defamator** (dê-fâ-mâ'tôr), *n.* [= *F. difamateur = Sp. difamador = Pg. difamador = It. difamatore, < LL. as if \*difamator, < L. difamare, defame: see defame.*] A defamer; a slanderer; a calumniator.

We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret out *defamators*, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin, as once we did of wolves.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 68.

**defamatory** (dê-fâ-mâ'tôr-î), *a.* [= *F. difamatoire = Sp. difamatorio = Pg. It. difamatorio, < ML. difamatorius, < L. difamare, defame: see defame.*] Containing defamation; calumnious; slanderous; libelous; injurious to reputation: as, *defamatory* words or writings.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports.  
Government of the Tongva.

Abuse is still much more convenient than argument, and the most effective form of abuse in a civilized age is a *defamatory* nickname. *H. N. O'Connell, Short Studies, p. 1.*  
**defame** (dē-fām'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *defamed*, ppr. *defaming*. [*ME. defamen, defamen*, *OF. defamer, defamer, defamer, F. defamer* = *Pr. Pg. difamar* = *Sp. difamar* = *It. difamare*, < *L. difamare*, spread abroad a report, esp. an ill report, defame, malign, < *dis-priv.* + *fama*, a report; see *fame*. The prefix is thus for *L. dis-*; but cf. *L.L. defamatus*, dishonored, *defamis*, infamous.] 1. To slander or calumniate, as by uttering or publishing maliciously something which tends to injure the reputation or interests of; speak evil of; dishonor by false reports.

Being *defamed*, we intreat. 1 Cor. iv. 13.  
 If you are unjustly *defamed* and reproached, consider what contentions and disgraces the Son of God underwent for you. *Stillington, Sermons, I. vi.*

And who unknown *defame* me, let them be Scribblers or poets, alike are moths to me. *Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 129.*

2. To charge; accuse; especially, to accuse falsely. [*Archaic.*]  
*Rebecca . . . is . . . defamed of sorcery practised on the person of a noble knight. Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxviii.*

3. To degrade; bring into disrepute; make infamous.  
 The grand old name of gentleman, *Defamed* by every charlatan. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.*

—*Syn.* 1. Calumniate, Slander, etc. See *aspere*. *defame* (dē-fām'), n. [*ME. defame, also defame*, n., < *OF. defame* (also *defame*, < *L.L. difamare*), infamy; from the verb.] Infamy; disgrace.

So ought all foytours that true knight-hood shame . . . From all brave knights be banished with *defame*. *Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.*

**defamed** (dē-fāmd'), p. a. 1. Slandered or libeled.—2. In *her.*, deprived of its tail: said of a beast used as a bearing. Also *diffamed*.

**defamer** (dē-fā-mēr'), n. A slanderer; libeler; detractor; calumniator.

The scandalous inclination of *defamers*. *Felding, Joseph Andrews.*

**defaming** (dē-fā-ming'), n. The practice of defamation; slander; calumny.

They feed upon opinions, errors, dreams, And make em truths; they draw a nourishment Out of *defamings*, grow upon disgrace. *Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III. 2.*

**defamingly** (dē-fā-ming-ly), adv. In a slanderous manner.

**defamously** (dē-fā-mūz'), a. [*L.L. defamis*, infamous, < *dis-priv.* + *fama*, fame; see *defame*, and cf. *infamous*.] Conveying defamation; slanderous.

*Defamously* words. *Holmes, Chron., II. sig. Kk 1.*

**defatigable** (dē-fat'ī-gē-bl), a. [*L.* as if *\*defatigabilis*, < *defatigare*, tire out; see *defatigate*.] Liable to be wearied.

We were all made on set purpose *defatigable*, so that all degrees of life might have their existence. *Glennville, Pre-existence of Souls.*

**defatigated** (dē-fat'ī-gāt'), r. t. [*L. defatigatus*, pp. of *defatigare* (> *It. defatigare*), tire out, weary, < *de* + *fatigare*, tire, fatigue; see *fatigue*.] To weary or tire.

Which *defatigating* hill. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 200.*

**defatigation** (dē-fat'ī-gā-shn), n. Weariness; faint-heartedness.

Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than incoherence. *Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, II.*

**defatigative** (dē-fat'ī-gāt'), r. t. [*L. defatigatus*, pp. of *defatigare* (> *It. defatigare*), tire out, weary, < *de* + *fatigare*, tire, fatigue; see *fatigue*.] To weary or tire.

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Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than incoherence. *Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, II.*

The only question left for us of the North was, whether we should suffer the cause of the Nation to go by *default*, or maintain its existence by the argument of cannon and musket. *O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 94.*

2. Lack; want; failure; defect.

All these fill by stroke of spurs for *default* of horse. *Morris (R. E. T. S.), II. 230.*

Cooks could make artificial birds . . . in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot, Anc. Colns.*

3. A fault; an offense; a misdeed; a wrong act.

Never shall he more his wyl mistruste, Though he the soth of *his default* wiste. *Chaucer, Prolog. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 84.*

And pardon crav'd for his so rash *default*. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.*

This two-fold punishment: the mill, the scourge. *Quarles, Emblems, iii. 4.*

4. In hunting, a lost scent.

The houndes hadde overbot hym alle, And were on a *default* yfalle. *Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 384.*

Judgment by *default*, a judgment against one by reason of his failure to plead, or to appear in court. He is then said to *suffer default*, or to be *in default*.

**default** (dē-fālt'), n. [*ME. default*, fail, be exhausted, < *defaute*, n.: see *default*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, or obligation; especially, to fail in meeting a legal or pecuniary obligation at the proper time, as appearance in court, the payment of a debt, or the accounting for funds intrusted to one's care; as, a *defaulting* defendant or debtor; he has *defaulted* on his bond, or in his trust.

"Now then!" Mr. Pancks would say to a *defaulting* lodger. "Pay up! Come on!" *Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.*

2. To fail in duty; offend.

That he gainst courtials so fowly did *default*. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.*

But if in due prevention you *default*, How blind are you that were forewarn'd before! *Greene, James IV., III.*

3. To omit; neglect.

*Defaulting*, unnecessary, and partial discourses. *Hale, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.*

II. *trans.* 1. To fail in the performance of. What they have *defaulted* toward him.

*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

2. In law, to declare (a defendant) in default and enter judgment against (him).

**defaulter** (dē-fālt'ēr), n. One who makes default; one who fails to fulfil an obligation or a duty of any kind; especially, one who fails to appear in court when required, or to pay a debt when due, or to make proper returns of funds intrusted to his care.

The day hath been wholly taken up in calling the house over. The *defaulters* are to be called over again this day se'nlight, and then they, and all who shall absent themselves in the mean time, are to be proceeded against. *Marvell, Works, I. 57.*

"Pay up! Come on!" "I haven't got it," Mr. Pancks's *defaulter* would reply. *Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.*

**defaultive**, a. [*ME. defaultif*, < *OF. defaultif*, < *defaute*, default.] Defective; imperfect.

Y am . . . *defaultif* in lippe. *Wyclif, Ex. vi. 12.*

**defaultless**, a. [*ME. defaultles*; < *default* + *-less*.] Free from fault, failing, or imperfection; perfect.

All laynes of this lyfe hate . . . That any man myght crye *defaultles*. *Hampole, Prick of Conscience, I. 8097.*

**defaulture**, n. [*ME. defaulture*, < *default* + *-ure*.] Failure.

To admit some other person or persons to have the share of such *defaulture*. *The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 817).*

**default**, n. An obsolete form of *default*.

**defeat**, a. An obsolete form of *defeat*.

**defeatance** (dē-fē-tāns), n. [*Formerly also defeatance*; < *OF. defeatance*, a rendering void, < *defoisant*, *defaisant*, *defaisant*, ppr. of *defaire*, *defaire*, F. *defaire*, render void, undo; see *defeat*.] 1. An undoing; ruin; defeat; overthrow.

Being arrived where that champion stout After his foes *defeatance* did remaine. *Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 12.*

2. A rendering null and void.—3. In law, a condition relating to a deed or other instrument, on performance of which the instrument is to be defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed (in full, a *deed of defeatance*), made at the same time with a conveyance, containing conditions on the performance of which the estate created may be defeated.

**defeatance** (dē-fē-tāns), a. Liable to be forfeited; subject to defeatance.

**defence** (dē-fēns'), v. t. [*ME. defensen, defensen*, evolved from *defencas*, *defencas*, *defencas*; see *defencas*. Cf. *defeat*.] 1. To forfeit.

Twenty shillings Scots he was *defensed* to the defender. *Newblyth, Supp. Dec., p. 499. (Jamieson.)*

2. To discharge; free from; acquit of.

He has charteris to *defense* him therof. *Act Dom. Cons., A. 1478, p. 22. (Jamieson.)*

**defensible** (dē-fē-si-bl), a. [*AF. defeasible*; see *defence* + *-ible*.] That may be abrogated or annulled.

He came to the crown by a *defensible* title. *Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.*

**defeasibleness** (dē-fē-si-bl-nes), n. The quality of being defeasible.

**defeat** (dē-fēt'), v. t. [*ME. defeten, defeten*, *defeten* (pp. *defetied, defetied*, also *defet*, as adj.), after *OF.*: see first quot.], < *AF. defeter, defeter*, annul, undo, < *AF. defet*, *OF. defet*, *defet*, *defait*, *defait*, *defait* (ML. *defactus*, *defactus*, *defactus*), pp. of *defaire*, *defaire*, *defaire*, F. *defaire* = *Sp. deshacer* = *Pg. desfazer*, < ML. *defacere*, *diffacere*, *diffacere*, undo, annul, defeat, ruin, destroy, < *L. de-* or *dis-* priv. + *facere*, do; being of the same ult. formation as *L. defecere*, fail: see *deficient*, and cf. *defeat*, n., which, as compared with *defect*, n., connects the notions of 'undoing' and 'failure.' Cf. also *defence*, *defencas*.] 1. To undo; do away with; deprive of vigor, prosperity, health, life, or value; ruin; destroy.

And of himself ymagined he ofte To be *defet* and pale and waxen leese Than he was wont. *Chaucer, Troilus, v. 618.*

Pindarus maketh an observation, that great and sudden fortune for the most part *defeteth* men. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 291.*

His unkindness may *defeat* my life. *Shak., Othello, iv. 2.*

*Defeat* thy favour with an usurped beard. *Shak., Othello, I. 2.*

[In the last extract there is perhaps an allusion to *defecture*, 2.]

Specifically.—2. In law, to annul; render null and void: as, to *defeat* a title to an estate. See *defencas*, 3.—3. To deprive of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence: applied to persons.

The ecclesiastical *defeated* the right heir of his succession. *Hallam.*

4. To frustrate; prevent the success of; make of no effect; thwart: applied to things.

Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel. *2 Sam. xv. 24.*

A man who commits a crime *defeats* the end of his existence. *Emerson, Misc., p. 228.*

5. To overcome in a contest of any kind, as a battle, fight, game, debate, competition, or election; vanquish; conquer; overthrow; rout; beat: as, to *defeat* an army; to *defeat* an opposing candidate; to *defeat* one's opponent at chess.

For to draw the King on, it was given out that the Pope had *defeated* all Manfried's Forces. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 58.*

—*Syn.* 5. Beat, Overpower, Overwhelm, Defeat, Discomfit, Rout, Overthrow, conquer. Beat is a general, somewhat indefinite, but vigorous word, covering the others. Overpower and overwhelm are the least creditable to the one that loses in the struggle: overpower is least permanent in its effects. To overpower is to overcome by superiority of strength or numbers, but the disadvantage may be changed by the arrival of reinforcements. To overwhelm is to bear down utterly, to sweep clear away by superior strength. Defeat is to overcome or get the better of in some kind of contest, and implies less discredit, but generally greater disaster, to the defeated party than beat, as that army is considered beaten which withdraws from the field. Defeat implies a serious disadvantage, because it applies more often to large numbers engaged. Discomfit has fallen into comparative disuse, except in its secondary sense of flogging, etc.; in that it expresses a comparatively complete and mortifying defeat. Rout is to defeat and drive off the field in confusion. Overthrow is the most decisive and final of these words; it naturally applies only to great persons, concerns, armies, etc. See *conquer*.

And though mine arms should conquer twenty worlds, There's a lean fellow *beats* all conquerors. *Danby, Old Fortunatus.*

Our Conqueror whom I now Of force believe almighty, since no less Than such could have o'erpow'rd such force as ours. *Milton, P. L., I. 145.*

There the companions of his fall, o'erwhelm'd With floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire, He soon discerns. *Milton, P. L., I. 76.*

The earl of Northumberland and Hotspur *defeated* the Scots at Homildon, . . . and in that victory crowned the series of their services to Henry IV.]

Did the *discomfited* champions of Freedom fall? *Sumner, Speech against the Slave Power.*

The armies of Charles were everywhere routed, his fastnesses stormed, his party humbled and subjugated. *Newmyle, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

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I have never yet been overthrown,  
And thou hast overthrown me, and my pride  
Is broken down, for Erid sees my fall.

Tennyson, *Geraint*

**defeat** (dē-fēt'), *n.* [*< defeat, v.* Cf. *F. défaite, OF. defaite, defaite, defaite, defaite, defaite, f., defeat, ruin, deprivation, defeat, defeat, defeat, m., evil, misfortune, < L. defecatus, failure, want, defeat, ML. also defeat, ruin, < L. defecare, pp. defecatus, fail: see defect, n., and defeat, v.* *Defeat, n.*, is thus ult. nearly the same as *defect*; but in *E.* it depends directly upon the verb.] 1. An undoing; ruin; destruction.

And made defeat of her virginity.

Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

2. In law, the act of annulling, or of rendering null and void; annulment: as, the *defeat* of a title.—3. The act of depriving a person of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence.

He may a thousand actions, once at foot,  
End in one purpose, and be all well born  
Without defeat. *Shak., Hen. V.*, i. 2.

4. The act or result of overcoming in a contest, viewed with reference to the person overcome; overthrow; vanquishment; rout: as, to inflict a severe *defeat* upon the enemy.

Losing he wins, because his name will be  
Ennobled by defeat, who durst contend with me.  
*Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses*, i. 28.

A defeat like that of Culloden. *Bancroft.*

**defeature** (dē-fē-tūr'), *n.* [*< OF. defaiture, defaiture, defaiture, ruin, destruction, disguise, < defaite, defaite, defeat, ruin, destruction: see defeat and -ure, and cf. feature, to which defeature, n., 2, and defecature, r., are now referred.*] 1. Overthrow; defeat.

The inequality of our powers will yield me  
Nothing but loss in their defeature.  
*Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret*, i. 2.

The king of Parthia,

Famous in his defeature of the Cressal,  
Offer'd him his protection.  
*Fletcher (and another), False One*, i. 1.

2. Disfigurement; disguise.

Careful hours, with Time's deformed hand,  
Have written strange defeatures in my face  
*Shak., C. of E.*, v. 1.

**defeature** (dē-fē-tūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeatured*, ppr. *defeaturing*. [*< OF. defaiture, defaiture, defaiture, disguise, < defaiture, disfigurement, disguise: see defeature, n.*] To disfigure; deform; distort; disguise.

Events defeatured by exaggeration.

Fraser, *Proceedings at Paris*.

Features, when defeatured in the way I have described.  
*De Quincey.*

**defecate** (dē-fē-kāt'), *r.*; pret. and pp. *defecated*, ppr. *defecating*. [*< L. defecatus, pp. of defecare (> F. défecquer = Sp. defecar = lt. defecare), cleanse from dregs, purify, refine, < de, away, + fax (fec), dregs, lees, sediment: see feces, fecal.*] 1. *trans.* To purify; clarify; clear from dregs or impurities; refine.

To defecate the dark and muddy oil of amber.

Boyle, *Hist. Firmness*.

2. To purify from admixture; clear; purge of extraneous matter.

All perfections of the Creatures are in the Creator more  
defeated and perfect. *Purkiss, Pilgrimage*, p. 3.

It is the advantage of this select company of ancients  
[Classics] that their works are defeated of all turbid mix-  
ture of contemporaneity, and have become to us pure  
literature. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 177.

3. *trans.* 1. To become clear or freed from impurities; clarify.

It [the air] soon began to defecate, and to dispose these  
particles. *Goldsmith.*

2. To void excrement.  
**defecate** (dē-fē-kāt'), *n.* [*< L. defecatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Purged from dregs; clarified; defecated.

Prayer elevated and made intense by a defecate and pure  
spirit, not laden with the burden of mists and vapours.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1838), i. 235.

This liquor was very defecate, and of a pleasing golden  
colour. *Boyle, Spring of the Air*.

**defecation** (dē-fē-kā-shn'), *n.* [*< F. défécation = Sp. defecación = Pg. defecação = lt. defecatio(n)-, < L. defecatio(n)-, < defecare, defecate: see defecate.*] 1. The act or process of separating from lees or dregs; a cleansing from impurities or foreign matter; clarification.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of  
defecation, whence viscous and dingy blood.  
*Barrow, Consumption.*

2. The act of discharging the feces; the act of evacuating the bowels.—3. Figuratively, purification from what is gross or low.

He was afterwards an hungry (said the Evangelist), and his abstinence from meat might be a defecation of his faculties, and an opportunity of prayer.

*Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar*, i. § 2.

**defecator** (dē-fē-kā-tor'), *n.* One who or that which cleanses, clarifies, or purifies; specifically, in *sugar-manuf.*, an apparatus for purifying the raw syrup. Steam-heated pans or filters, or apparatus in which a spray of the liquid is exposed to the fumes of sulphurous-acid gas, are employed for this purpose.

**defect** (dē-fekt'), *n.* [*< ME. defaite (< OF. defaist, defaist, defaist: see defeat, n.), also defect, defect = Sp. defecto = Pg. defeito = lt. defectio, defectio = D. G. Dan. Sw. defect, < L. defectus, a failure, lack, < defecere, pp. defecatus, fail, lack, orig. trans., undo (< OF. defaire, undo, defeat: see defeat), < de-priv. + facere, do. Hence (from L. defecere) defici, deficient, etc.] Want or lack of anything; especially, the lack of something which is essential to perfection or completeness; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection: as, a defect in timber; a defect in the organs of hearing or seeing; a defect of memory or judgment.*

An hidden defaite is subtype in nature  
Under covert, and thereof thus thowes here.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. A.), p. 3.

A complete self-sufficient Country, where there is rather  
a Superfluity than Defect of any thing.

*Howell, Letters*, i. l. 15.

Trust not yourself; but, your defects to know,  
Make use of every friend—and every foe.  
*Pope, Essay on Criticism*, i. 212.

Is half itself, and in true marriage lies  
Nor equal, nor unequal; each fulfils  
Defect in each. *Tennyson, Princess*, vii.

—*syn.* Deficiency, lack, insufficiency, failure, error, flaw.  
**defect** (dē-fekt'), *r.* [*< L. defectus, pp. of defecere, fail: see defect, n.*] 1. *trans.* To be or become deficient; fail. [Rare.]

I look on this [the death of the Archbishop of York] as a  
great stroke to the power of Church of England, now in this  
defecting period. *Evelyn, Diary*, April 15, 1694.

2. To desert; revolt. [Rare.]

The native troops and gunners defected; he was obliged  
to make a painful and disastrous retreat.  
*W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, i. 280.

3. *trans.* To affect injuriously; hurt; impair; spoil.

None can my life defect.  
*Troubles of Queen Elizabeth* (1639).

Defected honour never more  
Is to be got againe.  
*Warner, Albion's England*, v. 28.

**defect** (dē-fekt'), *a.* [*< L. defectus, pp. of defecere, fail: see defect, n.*] Defective.

Their service was defect and lame. *Taylor, 1630.*

**defectibility** (dē-fek-ti-bil'i-ti'), *n.* [*< Pg. defectibilidade; as defectible + -ity: see -bility.*] Deficiency; imperfection. [Rare.]

Point a moral with the defectibility of certitude.  
*J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent*, p. 238.

**defectible** (dē-fek-ti-bl'), *a.* [*< Sp. defectible = Pg. defectível, < ML. as if \*defectibilis, < L. defecutus, pp. of defecere, fail (see defect, v.), + E. -ible.*] Lacking; deficient; needy. [Rare.]

The extraordinary persons thus highly favoured were  
for a great part of their lives in a defectible condition.

*St. M. Hall, Orig. of Mankind*.

**defection** (dē-fek-shn'), *n.* [*< F. defection = Sp. defecion = Pg. defecção = lt. defecio(n)-, < L. defecio(n)-, lack, failure, desertion, < defecere, pp. defecatus, lack, fail: see defect.*] 1. A lack; a failure; especially, failure in the performance of duty or obligation.—2. The act of abandoning a person or a cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding.

I am ashamed at the rabbinical interpretation of the  
Jews upon the Old Testament, as much as their defection  
from the New. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, i. 25.

All who have been true to Him in times of trial and  
defection will have their portion for ever in the Church tri-  
umphant. *Sp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland*, p. 222.

Roscoe preferred to write in the Castilian; and his de-  
fection from his native dialect became, in some sort, the  
seal of his fate. *Voltaire, Spain*, lib. i. 438.

**defectionist** (dē-fek-shn-ist'), *n.* [*< defection + -ist.*] One who practises or advocates defection. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**defectionist** (dē-fek-shn-ist'), *a.* [*< defection + -ous.*] Having defects; defective; imperfect; faulty.

Purchance in some one defective piece we may find a  
blemish. *Sir F. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie*.

**defective** (dē-fek-tiv'), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. defec-tiv, defec-tiv, F. defec-tiv = Sp. Pg. defec-tivo = lt. defec-tivus, defec-tivus, < L. defec-tivus, imper-fect, < L. defec-tus, pp. of defecere, lack, fail: see defect.*] 1. *a.* Having defect or flaw of any kind; imperfect; incomplete; lacking; faulty.

To be naturally defective in those faculties which are  
essential and necessary to that work which is under our  
hand, is a great discouragement. *Donne, Sermons*, V.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in  
giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce.  
*Addison.*

All human systems are necessarily defective. They par-  
take of the limits of the human mind.

*Channing, Perfect Life*, p. 6.

The machinery by which ideas are to be conveyed from  
one person to another is as yet rude and defective.  
*Mosses, Dryden.*

Specifically.—2. In *gram.*, wanting some of the  
usual forms of declension or conjugation: as,  
a defective noun or verb.—Defective fifth, in *mus.*,  
an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect  
fifth.—Defective hyperbola. Name as *defectiva hyper-*  
*bola* (which see, under *deficient*).—Defective syllogism,  
in *logic*, a syllogism in the statement of which one of the  
premises of the conclusion is omitted.—*syn.* 1. Deficient,  
Defective, incomplete, inadequate, insufficient. In the  
separation of the first two words, *defectiva* generally takes  
the sense of lacking some important or essential quality;  
*deficient*, that of lacking in quantity: as, defective teeth,  
timber, character; deficient supplies, means, intellect.  
The same difference is found between *deficiency* and *defec-*  
*tiveness*.

They who are defective in matter endeavour to make  
amends with words.

*Montaigne, Essays*, tr. by Cotton, 3d ed., xrv.

Deficient as was, in many respects, the education im-  
parted by Charles Albert to his children, they were brought  
up to be brave, honest, and truthful.

*E. Drey, Victor Emmanuel*, p. 52.

II. *n.* A person who is characterized by some  
special mental, moral, or physical defect; specifi-  
cally, one who is deficient in one or more of  
the physical senses or powers.

She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many defectives,  
to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed.

*G. S. Hall, German Culture*, p. 267.

The psychology of the criminal and other classes of de-  
fectives. *Science*, vi. 412.

**defectively** (dē-fek-tiv-li'), *adv.* In a defective  
manner; imperfectly.

Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for defecti-  
vely writing the Punic wars. *Speed, The Prose*

**defectiveness** (dē-fek-tiv-ness'), *n.* The state of  
being defective; imperfection; faultiness.

The unfitness and defectiveness of an unconjugal mind.  
*Milton, Divorce*, i.

**defectless** (dē-fekt-less'), *a.* [*< defect + -less.*] Without defect; perfect.

An absolutely defectless memory.  
*S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi*, p. 426.

**defectuous** (dē-fek-tū-ōs'), *n.* [*< F. defec-tuosité (= Fr. defec-tuosité = lt. defec-tuositas), < L. as if \*defectuositas (-is), < \*defectuosus, defec-tive: see defectuosus.*] Defectiveness; faulti-  
ness. *W. Montague.*

**defectuous** (dē-fek-tū-ōs'), *a.* [*< F. defec-tuosus = Fr. defec-tuos = Sp. Pg. defec-tuoso = lt. defec-tuosus, < L. as if \*defectuosus, < defec-tus (defec-tus), defect: see defect, n.*] Full of defects.

Nothing in Nature, or in Providence, that is soant or  
defectuous, can be stable or lasting. *Barrow, Works*, II. xv.

**defecation** (dē-fē-kā-shn'), *n.* [*< ML. defecatio(n)-, < L. defecare, defile, < de- + fodare, foul, < fodus, foul.*] Pollution; the act of making filthy. *Bentley.*

defence, defenceness, etc. See *defence*, etc.

**defend** (dē-fend'), *v.* [*< ME. defenden, also def-  
fenden, < OF. defendere, defendere, F. défendre, defend, forbid, interdict, = Sp. Pg. defender = lt. defendere, defendere, < L. defendere, ward off, repel, avert, defend, < de, down, away, + fender, strike, only in comp. defendere and offendere; cf. Gr. δειναι, strike. Cf. fend, aphoretic form of defend and offend.*] 1. *trans.* To drive off or away; thrust back; fend or ward off; repel. [Now only Scotch.]

To save man smiles he will be send  
And all his wrath he will be defend.  
*Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 67.

And all the margin round about was set  
With shady Laurel trees, thence to defend  
The sunny beams. *Spenser, F. Q.*, II. xii. 62.

2. To forbid; prohibit; forefend. [Now rare.]

Our Lord defended him, that that scholard not tell  
that Arisoun, till that he were ryan from Debie to Liff.  
*Wanderer, Travels*, p. 114.

The use of wine in some places is defended by custom  
or laws. *Sir W. Temple.*

The plague is such in Amsterdam, and we in fear of it here, which God defend. *Pope's Diary*, II. 22.

The beggars were numerous (spite of notice-boards defending all mendicity). *Fraser's Mag.*

8. To ward off attack from; guard against assault or injury; shield: as, to defend a fortress.

How shoulder breathe not hope them that stonden thus to defenden trouble? *Wyclif, Select Works* (ed. Arnold), I. 408.

I pray you, and require be the faith that ye me own, that ye help me to defende my lands yf he me name with verbe. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 60.

I have seen one (saith our Author) take a man alive, and defende himselfe with this his prisoner, as it were with a target. *Peregrine, Pilgrimage*, p. 240.

There arose to defend Israel Toia the son of Push. *Judges* x. 1.

4. To vindicate; uphold; maintain by force, argument, or evidence: as, to defend one's rights and privileges; to defend a cause or claim at law.

Noble patriots, patrons of my right,  
Defend the justice of my cause with arms. *Shak.*, Tit. And., I. 1.

We use alone, almost at the end of every word, to write an idle e. This sum defend not to be idle, because it affects the vowel before the consonant.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.  
But for the execution of King Charles in particular, I will not now undertake to defend it.

*Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.*

Thou might'st defend  
The thesis which thy words intend—  
That to begin implies to end. *Tennyson, Two Voices.*

=Syn. 3. *Protect, Shelter*, etc. (see keep), guard, shield.—  
4. *Maintain, Vindicate*, etc. See assert.

II. *Intrans.* In law, to make opposition; enter or make defense: as, the party comes into court, defends, and says.

When the Marquis Desmoines received . . . a letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmoines vs Lancaster declined to defend, she uttered a sharp cry and dropped the letter. *J. Hawthorne, Dust*, p. 287.

defendable (dē-fen'dā-bl), a. [*< defend + -able*.] Capable of being defended.

defendant (dē-fen'dant), a. and n. [*< OF. defendant, defendant, F. defendant, ppr. of defendre, defend: see defend and -ant*.] I. a. 1. Defensive; proper for defense.

To line and new repair our towns of war,  
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shak.*, Hen. V., II. 4.

2. In law, making defense; being in the attitude of a defendant: as, the party defendant.

Now growling, spluttering, wailing, such a clutter,  
Tis just like puss defend in a gutter. *Dryden, King and Queen, Epil.*

II. a. 1. One who defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger; a defender.

This is the day appointed for the combat,  
And ready are the appellant and defendant. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., II. 2.

High towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the defendants on the wall. *Sp. Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

2. In law, a party sued in a court of law, whether in a civil or a criminal proceeding; one who is summoned into court, that he may have opportunity to defend, deny, or oppose the demand or charge, and maintain his own right.

defendee (dē-fen-dē), n. [*< defend + -ee*.] One who is defended. [*Rare*.]

defender (dē-fen'der), n. [*< ME. defendour, defensor, < OF. defendeur, defendeur, F. defendeur (= Pr. defendedor = OSP. Pg. defendedor = It. difenditore), defender, < defendre, defend: see defend*.] 1. One who defends; one who protects from injury; a champion.

Men always knew that when force and injury was offered, they might be defenders of themselves. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, I. 10.

2. One who maintains, supports, or vindicates by force or argument.—3. In Scots law, the defendant; the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—4. Defender of the Faith (translation of Latin *Fidei Defensor*), a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther, confirmed by Pope Clement VII. and withdrawn later, but restored by Parliament, and used by the sovereigns of England ever since. Abbreviated D. F. and (for the Latin form *Fidei Defensor*) F. D.

defendress (dē-fen'dres), n. [*< OF. defendressse, defendressse, < defendeur, defender: see defender and -ess*.] A female defender.

The Queen's majesties vnaill title of England, France, and Ireland, defendress of the faith, &c. *Shak.*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1582.

defens (dē-fen'dā), a. [*< OF. pp. of defendre, defendre*.] In her., having defenses: used when

these are of a different tincture: as, a boar's head sable, defende or. See *horned, tusked, armed*.  
defensable, a. An absolute form of *defensible*.  
defensative (dē-fen-sā-tiv), n. [*< L. defensatus, pp. of defensare, freq. of defendere, defend (see defende, v. t.), + -ive*.] That which serves to defend or protect; a protection; a guard; a defense.

A very unsafe defensative it is against the fury of the lion . . . which Flay doth place in cock-broth. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

This is that part of prudence which is the defensative or guard of a christian. *Jer. Taylor* (ed. 1835), I. 873.

defense, defence (dē-fens'), n. [*< ME. defenser, defensor, defensor, < OF. defensor, defensor, f., defensor, defensor, defensor, m., mod. F. defensor, f., = Pr. Sp. Pg. defensor = It. difensor, < LL. defensor, defensor, < L. defendere, pp. defensus, defend: see defend*. The spelling with -ce, *defence*, is rather more common than the etymologically correct spelling *defense*, and in the spheretic form *fens* (q. v.) it is now used exclusively: see -ce. 1. The act of shielding or guarding from attack or injury; the act of resisting an attack or assault.

Hernand Leillo was slain in defense of a fort. *Coryat, Crudities*, I. 22.

On Saturday night they made their approaches, open'd trenches, rais'd batteries, took the counterwork and revellin after a stout defense. *Swalby, Diary*, Aug. 21, 1674.

2. The act of maintaining, supporting, or vindicating by force or argument.

It was but a dream, yet it lighten'd my despair  
When I thought that a war would arise in defense of the right. *Tennyson, Maud*, xxvii. 2.

3. Something that repels or guards against attack, violence, danger, or injury; a protection; a safeguard; a security; a fortification.

Because of his strength will I wait upon thee: for God is my defense. *Ps. lxx. 9.*

4. A speech or writing intended to repel or disprove a charge or an accusation; a vindication; an apology.

Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my defense. *Acts* xxii. 1.

The defense of the Long Parliament is comprised in the dying words of its victim. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

5. In law: (a) The method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them. More specifically—(b) The opposing or denial of the charge or cause of action, or of some essential element in it, as distinguished from opposition by a counter-claim.

Defensor, in its true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now its popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb, *defender*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone, Com.*, III. 20.

6. Defence; resistance; offense.

What defense has thou done to our dere goddess?  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2022.

7. A prohibition.

Severe defenses may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Shirley, Temple.*

8. The science of defending against attack by force of arms; skill in defending from danger by means of weapons or of the fists; specifically, fencing or boxing.

"He is" (said he) "a man of great defense,  
Expert in battel and in deeds of armes." *Spenser, F. Q.*, V. II. 5.

Henry VIII. made the professors of this art a company, or corporation, by letters patent, wherein the art is intitled the Noble Science of Defense.

The Third University of England, quoted in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 265.

9. pl. In her., the natural weapons of an animal used as a bearing, as the tusks of a boar, or the like.—Angle of defense. See *angle*.—Coat of defense. See *coat*.—Council of defense. See *council*.—Defense en droit, in French-Canadian law, a defense on the law; a demurrer; a denial that the plaintiff's allegations are sufficient to show a cause of action.—Defense en fait, in French-Canadian law, a defense on the facts; a general denial of the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint, or a specific denial of some of them.—Defense au fond en fait, in French-Canadian law, a general defense of the allegations of plaintiff's complaint.—Defense month. Same as *June-month*.—Denial defense. See *denial*.—Dilatory defense. See *dilatory*.—Dumb defense. See *dumb*.—Line of defense. (a) *Met.*: (1) A continuous fortified line, or a succession of fortified points. (2) The distance from the salient of a bastion to the opposite flank. (3) A method or course to be pursued in conducting a defense of any kind.

—To be in a posture of defense, to be prepared to resist an opponent or an enemy with all the means of defense in one's power.

defensor, defensor (dē-fens'), v. t. [*< ME. defensor, < OF. defensor, defensor, defensor = Pr.*

OSP. *defensor* = It. *defensore*, < L. *defensor*, freq. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] 1. To defend; protect; guard; shield; fortify.

Wert thou defend with circular fire, more subtle  
Than the [serp] lightning, . . . yet I should  
Neglect the danger. *Shirley, The Wedding*, II. 2.

Human invention  
Could not instruct me to dispose her where  
She could be more defended from all men's eyes. *Shirley, Bird in a Cage*, v. 1.

2. To defend; vindicate; maintain.

This Gospel with invincible courage, with rare constancy, with holy zeal, she hath maintained in her own countries without change, and defended against all kingdoms that sought change. *Lilly, Euphues and his England.*

defenseless, defenceless (dē-fens'les), a. [*< defense, defensor, + -less*.] Being without defense; without means of repelling assault or injury.

Defenseless and unarmed, expose my life  
Congress, or of Ivid's Art of Love.

defenselessly, defencelessly (dē-fens'les-li), adv. In a defenseless or unprotected manner.  
defenselessness, defencelessness (dē-fens'les-nes), n. The state of being defenseless or without protection: as, the defenselessness of a man's condition.

defensor, defensor, n. A defender.

If I may know any of their tutors, comforters, counselors, or defensors. *Puer, Martyr*, p. 591.

defensibility (dē-fen-si-bil'i-ti), n. [*< defensible: see -bility*.] Capability of being defended; defensiveness.

defensible (dē-fen'si-bl), a. [Formerly also *defensable* (= ME. *defensable*, < OF. *defensable*, *defensable*, < ML. *defensabilis*); = Sp. *defensible* = Pg. *defensavel* = It. *defensibile*, < LL. *defensibilis*, < L. *defensus*, pp. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] 1. Capable of being defended: as, a defensible city.

Making the place which nature had already fortified,  
much more by art defensible. *Spenser, Henry II.*, IX. vi. § 24.

This part of the palace  
Is yet defensible; we may make it good  
Till your powers rescue us  
Fletcher (and another), *False One*, v. 1.

2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified: as, a defensible cause.

The two latter . . . have been writers of prose, before whom the poet takes precedence, by inherited and defensible prerogative. *Stedman, Vict. Poets*, p. 121.

3. Contributing to defense; capable of defending; prepared to defend.

Come agerly to ther service,  
And every man in defensible wise. *Gemmydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1209.

And that every citizen or other wytn the chte have defensible weyn wytn hym self, for keyppinge of the peace. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name  
Did seem defensible. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 2.

defensible casemate. See *casemate*.  
defensibleness (dē-fen'si-bl-nes), n. Defensibility.

The defensibleness of religion. *Priestley.*

defensibly, adv. [ME.; < *defensible*.] With arms of defense.

Eche of you in your owne persones defensibly armed. *Pedro Letters*, II. 422.

defensionist, n. [Early mod. E. also *defension*; < OF. *defension*, *defension* = Sp. *defension* = Pg. *defensio* = It. *defensione*, *defensione*, < ML. *defensio* (n.), defense, < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defensor*.] A defense.

No defension could take place, but all went by tyrannie and meere extortion. *Puer, Martyr*, p. 129.

defensive (dē-fen'siv), a. and n. [*< OF. defensif, F. defensif = Pr. defensus = Sp. Pg. defensivo = It. defension, defensor, < ML. defensivus* (tem. *defensivus*, < OF. *defensive*, a fortification), < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defensor*.] I. a. 1. Serving to defend; proper for defense: as, defensive armor.

The houses which are built are as warme and defensive against wind and weather as if they were tiled and slated. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 5.

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,  
Where massy balls the neighboring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. Of the nature of defense; consisting in resisting attack or aggression: as, defensive war, in distinction from offensive war, which is aggressive.

Since, therefore, we cannot win by an offensive war, at least a land-war, the model of our government seems naturally contrived for the defensive part. *Dryden, Ded. of All for Love.*

3. In a state or posture to defend: as, a defensive attitude.—Defensive allegation. See *allegation*.

**II. n.** That which defends or serves for defense; a safeguard; a security.

Containing a resolution politique, touching the femine government in monarchy; with a *defensive* of her *Maj.* honour and constancy.

*Puttenham*, *Parthenolides*, xiii.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defenses*.

*Baron*

The *defensive*, the state or attitude of defense; the state of being ready to meet or ward off attack.

Under these circumstances, the *defensive*, for the present, must be your only care. *Lucas*, in *Raymond*, p. 256.

To be on the *defensive*, or to stand on the *defensive*, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

From that time [the battle of Metaurus], for four more years, Hannibal could but stand on the *defensive* in the southernmost corner of the Italian peninsula.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 444.

**defensively** (dē-fen'siv-lī), *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather than *defensively*, was not fortified.

*Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

**defensor** (dē-fen'sor), *n.* [*L.*, < *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*.] One who defends. Hence—(a) in *Rom. law*, a local magistrate of minor jurisdiction charged with the duty, among others, of appointing curators or guardians for infants having considerable estates. The name has also been applied to one who volunteered to represent in defense an absentee or incapable person. (b) in *civil law*. (1) A defendant. (2) One who took up the defense, and assumed the liability of a defendant. (3) An advocate, patron, procurator, or cognitor. (4) A curator or guardian. (c) in *Canon law*, the counsel and custodian of the property of a church.—*Fidel Defensor*. See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

**defensory** (dē-fen'sō-ri), *a.* [= *OF. defensorie*, *defensorie*, < *ML. defensorius* (neut. *defensorium*, a defense), < *L. defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] Tending to defend; defensive. *Johnson*.

**defer** (dē-fer'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [*< OF. deferer*, *F. déferer* = *Sp. Pg. deferir* = *It. deferire*, charge, accuse, intr. give way, < *L. deferre* (pp. *delatus*), bring down, bring before, give, grant, also (with acc. *nomen* = *E. name*) charge, accuse, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = *E. bear*. Cf. *delect*.] *I. trans.* 1. To offer; render; assign: as, to *defer* the command of an army.

The worship *deferred* to the Virgin. *Brevint*.

2. To refer; leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners . . . *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland. *Bacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 67.

**II. intrans.** To yield to another's opinion; submit in opinion: with *to*.

They not only *deferred* to his counsels in public assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters. *Spence*, tr. of *Varilla's Hist. House of Medici* (1696), p. 306.

You—whose stupidity and insolence I must *defer* to, soothe at every turn. *Browning*, *King and Book*, II. 278.

**defer** (dē-fer'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [An alteration, after *defer*, of *differ*, < *ME. differren* (rare), put off, < *OF. differer*, *F. différer* = *Sp. Pg. diferir* = *It. deferre*, *differire*, defer, delay, < *L. differre* (pp. *dilatatus*), carry different ways, scatter, put off, defer (intr. *differ*, be different, whence directly *E. differ*, < *dis*, apart, away, + *ferre*, carry, = *E. bear*: see *differ*, *dilate*, *delay*.] *I. trans.* 1. To delay; put off; postpone to a future time: as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

Soldiers, *defer* the spoil of the city until night. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 7.

God,  
Nothing more certain, will not loss *defer*  
To vindicate the glory of his name. *Milton*, *B. A.*, I. 674.

Why should we *defer* our joys?  
*B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, III. 6.

2. To cause to wait; remand; put off: applied to persons.

[There was a] reason why he did not *defer* him at first for his answer, till some more of the magistrates and deputies might have been assembled.

*Wentworth*, *Hist. New England*, II. 128.

**Deferred annuity.** See *annuity*.—Deferred bonds, bonds issued by a government or company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest up to a specified rate, when they are converted into or classed as active bonds. *Bithell*, *Counting-House Dict.*—Deferred pay, an allowance of twopence per day paid to soldiers and non-commissioned officers serving in the British army on discharge, or payable on death. A similar allowance of twopence per day is paid annually to all men in the army reserve, any sum earned by a man dying during the year being paid to his representatives.—Deferred shares, shares issued by a company which do not entitle the holder to share in the profits until the expiration of a specified

time or the occurrence of some event, as, for instance, when the ordinary shares are in the enjoyment of a given annual percentage of profit. *Bithell*.

**II. intrans.** To wait; delay; procrastinate.

*Defer* not till to-morrow to be wise;  
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.  
*Congreve*, *To Cobham*.

**deference** (dē-fēr-ens), *n.* [*< F. déférence* = *Sp. Pg. deferencia* = *It. deferenza*, < *L.* as if \**deferentia*, < *deferent* (-t)s, ppr. of *deferre*, defer: see *defer*.] A yielding in opinion; submission to the opinion, judgment, or wish of another; hence, regard, respect, or submission in general: as, a blind *deference* to authority.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke*.

Adam's Speech, at parting with the Angel, has in it a *Deference* and Gratitude agreeable to an Interior Nature. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 345.

It would be much more difficult to produce examples of injury to a state from the too speedy termination of hostilities in *deference* to the public voice. *Brougham*.

When personal inquiry has been thorough, unbiased, and entire, it seems a violation of natural law to say that the inquirer should put it aside in *deference* to others, even of presumably superior qualification. *Gladsstone*, *Might of Right*, p. 190.

**deferent** (dē-fēr-ent), *a.* and *s.* [= *F. différent* = *Sp. Pg. It. deferente*, < *L. deferens* (-t)s, ppr. of *deferre*, carry down: see *defer*.] 1. *a.* Bearing off or away; carrying off; conveying away; specifically, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, efferent: opposed to *afferent*: as, the *deferent* duct of the testes.

The figures of pipes, or canals, through which sounds pass, or the other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sounds. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 230.

**Deferent canal**, the tube by which the seminal fluid of a male animal is conveyed from the testicles to the external sexual organs. Also called the *efferent duct*, or *vas deferens*.

**II. s.** 1. That which carries or conveys; a conductor.

Hard bodies refuse not altogether to be mediums of sounds. But all of them are dull and unapt *deferents*. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 217.

Specifically—2. A vessel or duct in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.—*Deferent* of the epicyclole, or simply the *deferent* (also called the *orbit*), in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle upon the circumference of which another circle was supposed to move, this second circle being called the *epicyclole*, and carrying the body of the planet.

It was in this simple and convincing manner that Copernicus accounted for the second inequality of the planets, by substituting the orbit of the earth for the three epicycloles of the superior planets and the two *deferents* of the inferior. *Small*.

**deferential** (dē-fēr-ē-shal), *a.* [= *F. déférentiel*, < *L.* as if \**deferentialis*, < *deferentia*, < *deferent* (-t)s, ppr. of *deferre*: see *deferent*, *deference*.] 1. Expressing or characterized by deference; respectful in manner.

Their guilt is wrapped in *deferential* names. *Lowell*, *Tempora Mutantur*.

2. In *anat.*, conveying away or carrying off; specifically, pertaining to the *vas deferens*, or *deferent duct* of the testes.

The *deferential* end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 348.

**deferentially** (dē-fēr-ē-shal-lī), *adv.* In a deferential manner; with deference.

And did Sir Aylmer *deferentially*  
With nearing chair and lower'd countenance think—  
For people talk'd—that it was wholly wise?  
*Templeton*, *Aylmer's Field*.

**deferment** (dē-fēr-mēnt), *n.* [*< defer* + *-ment*.] A putting off; postponement.

But, sir, my grief, joined with the instant business,  
Rags a *deferment*. *Sir J. Shadlock*.

**deferter** (dē-fēr-ēr), *n.* [*< defer* + *-er*.] One who postpones or puts off; a procrastinator.

A great *deferter*, long in hope, grown numb  
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come.  
*B. Jonson*, tr. of *Horace's Art of Poetry*.

**deferret**, *v. t.* [*ME.*, < *L. deferret*, boil down, boil thoroughly, < *de*, down, + *ferre*, carry, boil: see *ferret*.] To boil down.

Deferret, carene, and aspe in oon manere  
Of meat is made. *Deferret of deferring*  
Till thilke.

*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. 264.

**deferrescence**, *deferrescency* (dē-fēr-ves-ēns, -ēn-sī), *n.* [*< L. deferrescens* (-t)s, ppr. of *deferescere*, cease boiling, cool down, abate, < *de*, off, + *ferescere*, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *ferret*.] 1. Abatement of heat; the state

of growing cool; coolness; lukewarmness. [*Rare.*]

Young beginners are . . . not so easily tempted to a recession, till after a long time, by a revolution of affections, they are abated by a *deferrescence* in holy actions. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1856), I. 108.

2. In *pathol.*, abatement or decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

All goes well, though slowly; and as completeness is more precious than rapidity of cure, we must be content to mark time and watch gratefully the process of *deferrescence*, which is proceeding satisfactorily. *London Times*.

**defeudalise** (dē-fū-dal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeudalsed*, ppr. *defeudalising*. [*< de*, priv. + *feudalise*.] To deprive of feudal character or form.

**defeat**, *a.* [*OF.*, pp. of *defaire*, *defaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat*.] In *her.*, same as *decapit*. **defeat** (dē-fī), *adv.* A corrupt form of *defly*.

They dauncen *defly*, and singen scoote. *Spenser*, *Rhep. Cal.*, April.

**defiable**, *a.* [*ME. dyffiable*; < *defy* + *-able*.] Digestible.

And he must drawe him to places of swete ayre and hungry; and ete nourishable meates and *dyffiable* also. *Juliana Berners*, *Treatyse of Fynnyngye wyth an Angle*, [fol. 1, back.

**defiance** (dē-fī-ans), *n.* [*< ME. defyaunce*, < *OF. defiance*, *defiance*, *defiance*, *F. defiance* (= *Pr. defiansa* = *OSP. defiansa* = *It. diffidenza*, *diffidenza*, *diffidanza*, < *ML. diffidentia*, *diffidantia*, lack of faith, distrust, defiance, < *L. diffiden* (-t)s, ppr. of *diffidere*, *ML.* also *diffidare*, distrust, defy: see *defiant*, *diffident*, and cf. *diffidence*, ult. a doublet of *defiance*.] 1. Suspicion; mistrust.

Major Holmes, who I perceive would fain get to be free and friends with my wife, but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath also a *defiance* against him. *Pope*, *Diary*, I. 245.

2. The act of one who defies; a challenge to fight; an invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to fight if he dare.

As two contentious Kings, that, on each little jar,  
*Defiances* send forth, proclaiming open war.  
*Drayton*, *Polyolion*, III. 100.

He then commanded his trumpeter to sound a *defiance* to his challengers. *Scott*.

3. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.—

4. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies contempt of an adversary, or disregard of any opposing force: as, he pressed forward in *defiance* of the storm.

Pride in their port, *defiance* in their eye,  
I see the lords of human kind pass by.  
*Goldsmith*, *Traveller*, I. 337.

Their towers that looked *defiance* at the sky,  
Fallen by their own vast weight, in fragments lie. *Bryant*, *Ruins of Italic*.

It is one thing to like *defiance*, and another thing to like its consequences. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, II. 41.

To bid *defiance* to, or to set at *defiance*, to defy; brave: as, to bid *defiance* to ridicule or criticism; to set public opinion at *defiance*.

He bids *defiance* to the gaping crowd. *Granville*.

**defiant** (dē-fī-ant), *a.* [*< OF. defiant*, *defiant*, *F. défiant* = *Pr. defiant* = *OSP. defiante* = *It. diffidente*, *diffidente*, < *L. diffident* (-t)s, distrustful, defiant, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust, *ML.* also *diffidare*, distrust, defy, > *OF. defer*, *F. défer*, defy: see *defy*, *diffide*, and cf. *diffident*, ult. a doublet of *defiant*.] Characterized by defiance, or bold opposition or antagonism; challenging.

He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half *defiant*, found herself on the edge of a conflict to which her own resources were manifestly inadequate. *Fraser*, *Hist. Eng.*, Reign of Elizabeth, ix.

**defiantly** (dē-fī-ant-lī), *adv.* In a defiant manner; with defiance.

**defiantness** (dē-fī-ant-nēs), *n.* The state or quality of being defiant.

He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quick *defiantness*. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, Ixi.

**defiatory** (dē-fī-ō-ri), *a.* [*Improp.* < *defy* + *-atory*.] Bidding or bearing defiance.

**Letters deflatory.** *Shelford*, *Learned Discourses* (1682), p. 278.

**defibrinate** (dē-fī-brī-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinated*, ppr. *defibrinating*. [*< de*, priv. + *fibrin* + *-ate*.] To defibrinate.

**defibrination** (dē-fī-brī-nā-shn), *n.* The act or process of defibrinating, or depriving of fibrin. **defibrinate** (dē-fī-brī-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinated*, ppr. *defibrinating*. [*< de*, priv. + *fibrin* + *-ate*.] To deprive of fibrin; specif-



stem of certain parts of *definir*, *define*: see *de-*  
*fine*, and cf. *finish*.] To define. Chaucer.  
*definite*, *a*. *Definitum*, of *definitum*.

**definite** (def'i-nit), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *definitus*, F. *definit* = Sp. *definito* = Pg. It. *definito*, < L. *definitus*, limited, definite, pp. of *definere*, limit, define; see *define*.] *L. a.* 1. Having fixed limits; bounded with precision; determinate: as, *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.

In the Bible, the highest heaven is certainly a *definite* place, where God's presence is specially manifested, although at the same time it pervades the whole universe. *Dawson*, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 69.

2. Expressly or precisely prescribed, fixed, or established.

It was too much the habit of English politicians to take it for granted that there was in India a known and definite constitution by which questions of this kind were to be decided. *Narayan*, *Warren Hastings*.

Before any *definite* agency for social control is developed, there exists a control arising partly from the public opinion of the living, and more largely from the public opinion of the dead. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 467.

3. Having clear limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise: as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.—4. Fixed; determinate; exact.

Some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe*, *Farquhar*.

A jar of water, if you shake it, has a perfectly *definite* time in which it oscillates, and that is very easily measured. *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, I. 201.

5. In *gram.*, defining; limiting: applied to the article *the* and its correspondents in other languages.—6. In *bot.*: (a) Of a constant number, not exceeding twenty: as, stamens *definite*. (b) Limited in development: as, a *definite* inflorescence. See *centrifugal inflorescence*, under *centrifugal*.—*Definite* proportions, in *chem.*, the relative quantities in which bodies unite to form compounds. Also called *combining proportions*, *chemical equivalents*, or *equivalents*. See *equivalent*, and *atomic theory*, under *atom*.—*Definite* term, in *logic*, a term which defines or marks out a particular class of beings, or a single person, as distinguished from an *indefinite* term, which does not define or mark out an object.—*Syn. Definite, Definitive*, clear. The first two are sometimes confounded, especially in the adverbial form, and they often cover essentially the same idea. He spoke *definitely*—that is, with his meaning sharply defined; he answered *definitively*—that is, so as to define or decide with certainty. *Definite* is passive, *definitive* active.

II. *n.* [ML. *definitum*, neut. of *L. definitus*, definite.] A thing defined. *Ayliffe*. [Rare or obsolete.]

**definitely** (def'i-nit-ly), *adv.* In a definite manner.

**definiteness** (def'i-nit-ness), *n.* The quality of being definite or defined in extent or signification; exactness; determinateness.

The right word is always a power, and communicates its definiteness to our action. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I. 330.

**definition** (def-i-nish'on), *n.* [= OF. *definition*, *definiō*, F. *définition* = Sp. *definición* = Pg. *definição* = It. *definizione* = D. *definitie* = G. *Defin. Sw. definition*, < L. *definitio*(*n*), a definition (tr. Gr. *ὑπόθεσις*, < *ὑπο*, define, limit: see *hypothesis*), < *define*, define: see *define*.] 1. The determination of the limits or outlines of a thing; a marking out; the state of being clearly marked out or outlined; specifically, in *optics*, the defining power of a lens—that is, its ability to give a clear, distinct image of an object in all its important details. This depends upon the freedom of the lens from spherical and chromatic aberration.

The day was clear, and every mound and peak traced its outline with perfect definition against the sky. *O. F. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 255.

Of course, every one who is in the habit of using a telescope in the daytime is familiar with the fact, that on many seemingly cloudless days there is an otherwise invisible kind of haze, which impairs or destroys definition, and that the best or brightest vision is obtained in the blue sky visible between large, floating annuli. *Science*, IV. 94.

2. The act of stating the signification of a word or phrase, or the essential properties of a thing.

*Definition* is so closely connected with classification that, until the nature of the latter process is in some measure understood, the former cannot be discussed to much purpose. *J. S. Mill*, *Logic*, I. viii. § 1.

Enthusiastically attached to the name of liberty, these historians troubled themselves little about its definition. *Macaulay*, *History*.

3. A statement of the signification of a word or phrase, or of what is essential to the conception of any given thing; an explanation of how any given kind is distinguished from all other kinds.

Three conceptions of the nature of definition have prevailed at different times: (1) Aristotle taught that every strict definition consists of two parts, different in kind, one declaring the genus or higher class to which the species defined belongs, the other declaring the specific difference by which the given species differs from others of the same genus. This view influences most of the definitions of systematic botany and zoology. (2) The theory of logical extension and comprehension, coming into vogue

on the overthrow of Aristotelianism and obtaining its extreme development in the formal logic of Kant and his followers, made the definition a mere list of essential marks all standing upon one footing and aggregated together without any distinction between genus and difference. This, being an extremely nominalistic view, answers very well for the definitions of some artificial classes in mathematics, etc. (3) Modern logicians, recognizing that the elements of a definition are neither, in general, merely joined together without order nor always combined on one fixed model, conceive the definition to be an explanation of the construction of the concept to be defined out of others better known. According to the two first views alike, some concepts are indefinable because so abstract that no wider ones embracing them can be found; according to the third, no concept can be too abstract to admit of definition, the only indefinable ideas being such as the sensation of redness, the sense of fear, and the like, which direct experience alone can impart. An example of definitions conforming to the third conception is: "An uncle is the son of a parent of a parent"—a definition in which the notions of *son* and *parent* neither stand in the relation of genus and difference nor are merely aggregated together. Such also is the definition "Substance is the permanent element in the phenomenon."

Though definitions will serve to explain the names of substances as they stand for our ideas, yet they leave them not without great imperfection as they stand for things. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, III. xi. 24.

**Abundant definition**, a definition which specifies characters which might be omitted without widening the class of things to which the definition applies.—**Accidental definition**, a description.—**Adequate definition** or **mark**, a definition which applies to every individual of the class defined, and to no other.—**Analytical definition**, a definition expressing an analysis of a notion already formed, and embodied in a word or phrase already in use.—**Causal definition**. See *causal*.—**Circle in definition**. See *circle*.—**Conceptual definition**, the analysis of a concept; the exact setting forth of the contents of a notion.—**Descriptive definition**, a definition which designates the thing defined by means of inessential attributes.—**Essential definition**, a strict definition stating the true constitutive essence of the definitum.—**Nominal definition**, an explanation of the meaning of a word.—**Real definition**, the statement of the design or idea of a real kind. Thus, any artificial object, as a sewing-machine, is defined by stating the purpose and the nature of the contrivance by which the purpose is intended to be attained. The real definition of a natural species supposes the species to owe its being to some intelligible idea which the definition attempts to state.—**Synthetical definition**, a definition expressing the mode of constructing a new conception; a definition for a new term therein proposed, or for a new sense proposed for an old word.

**definitional** (def-i-nish'on-ly), *a.* [*Definition* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to definition; used in defining.

Two distinct presentations are necessary to the comparison that is here implied; but we cannot begin with such *definitional* differentiation: we must first recognize our objects before we can compare them. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 49.

2. Abounding in definitions.

**definitive** (dē-fin'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *definitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *definitivo* = D. *definitief* = G. *Def. Sw. definitiv*, < L. *definitivus*, definitive, explanatory, L.L. *definitus*, < *definitus*, pp. of *definere*, define: see *define*.] *L. a.* 1. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express: as, a *definitive* term.

Other authors often write dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

I had been subject to attacks of the singular disorder which physicians have agreed to term *cataplexy*, in default of a more *definitive* title. *Peet*, *Tales*, I. 332.

2. Ending; determining; final; conclusive: opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory*.

My lord, you know it is in vain; For the Queen's sentence is *definitive*, And we must see 't performed. *Haywood*, *If You Know not Me*, I.

With the four volumes first mentioned the Goethe Society in Weimar begins the publication of the *definitive* edition of Goethe's works. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 484.

They [treaties] may be principal or accessory, preliminary or *definitive*. *Woolsey*, *Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 102.

Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, completely formed; fixed and finished: opposed to *primitive* or *formative*: as, the *definitive* ovule; a *definitive* anther. *Huxley*. (b) In *logic*, applied to a judgment which is accompanied by a full assent of the mind.

To these two methods Galen addeth the third method, that is, method *divisive* or *definitive*. *Branderlinde*.

3. In *metaph.*, having position without occupying space.

*Definitive* and circumscriptive—the distinction whereby theologians, that deny God to be in any place, save themselves from being accused of saying that he is nowhere. *Hobbes*.

**Definitive location**, in *metaph.*, position without extension in space.—**Definitive whole**, the compound of a generic character and a specific difference; a metaphysical whole.—*Syn. See definite*.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a defining or limiting word, as an article, a demonstrative, or the like.

**definitively** (dē-fin'i-tiv-ly), *adv.* 1. Determinately; positively; expressly.

**Definitively** thus I answer you. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, III. 7.

The strong and decided policy to which Republicans throughout the country had *definitively* committed themselves. *The American*, IX. 343.

2. Finally; conclusively: as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

No man, no synod, no session of men, though call'd the church, can judge *definitively* the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. *Milton*, *Civil Power*.

3. So as to have or exist in a definitive location (which see, under *definitive*).

**definitiveness** (dē-fin'i-tiv-ness), *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

At length I would be avenged; this was a point definitively settled—but the very *definitiveness* with which it was resolved precluded the idea of risk. *Peet*, *Tales*, I. 346.

**definitude** (dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [*L.* as if "*definitudo*, < *definitus*, definite: see *definite*.] Definiteness; exactitude; precision.

Though thus destitute of the light and *definitude* of mathematical representations, philosophy is allowed no adequate language of its own. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

**definitum** (def-i-ni'tum), *n.*; pl. *definita* (-tā). [ML.] A thing defined. See *definite*, *n.*

**defix** (dē-fiks'), *v. t.* [*L.* *defixus*, pp. of *defigere*, fasten down, fix, < *de*, down, + *figere*, fasten: see *fix*.] To fix; fasten.

The country parson is generally sad [sober] because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on and with those nails wherewith his Master was. *G. Herbert*, *Country Parson*, xxvii.

**deflagrability** (def'lā-grā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*Deflagrable*: see *deflagrate*.] In *chem.*, combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away.

We have been forced to spend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability* (if I may so speak) of saltpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 362.

**deflagrable** (def'lā- or dē-flā-grā-bl), *a.* [*L.* as if "*deflagrabilis*, < *deflagrare*, burn: see *deflagrate*.] Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning up, as alcohol, oils, etc.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet . . . they would be . . . but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 353.

**deflagrate** (def'lā-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deflagrated*, ppr. *deflagrating*. [*L.* *deflagratus*, pp. of *deflagrare*, burn, consume, < *de* + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] *I. trans.* To set fire to; burn; consume: as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

A secondary condenser is always used for spectroscopic experiments, as the spark has great *deflagrating* power. *J. E. H. Gordon*, *Elect. and Mag.*, II. 53.

II. *intrans.* To burn; burst into flame; specifically, to burn rapidly, with a sudden evolution of flame and vapor, as a mixture of charcoal and niter thrown into a red-hot crucible.

*Deflagrating* mixture, combustible mixture, generally made with niter, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

**deflagration** (def-lā-grā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déflagration* = Sp. *deflagración* = Pg. *deflagração* = It. *deflagrazione*, < L. *deflagratio*(*n*), < *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] A kindling or setting on fire; burning; combustion.

Specifically—(a) Oxidation by the rapid combustion of a substance, attended with an extremely sudden evolution of flame and vapor. It is accomplished by mixing the substance with potassium chlorate or nitrate (niter), and projecting the mixture in small portions at a time into a red-hot crucible. (b) The rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.

**deflagrator** (def'lā-grā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déflagrateur* = Sp. *deflagrador*, < NL. *deflagrator*, < L. *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] An instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances by means of the electric spark.—*Barre's deflagrator*, a voltaic cell in which the copper and zinc plates are large and are wound closely together in a spiral form, and hence offer large surface and proportionally small internal resistance. It can, therefore, produce powerful heating effects in a short external circuit.

**deflate** (dē-flāt'), *v. t.* [*de* + *flate*. Cf. *inflate*.] (Recent.) To remove the air from: the opposite of *inflate*.

**deflation** (dē-flā'shon), *n.* The act of deflating. (Recent.)

**deflect** (dē-flekt'), *v.* [= F. *défléchir*, < L. *deflectere*, bend aside, < *de*, away, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*, *flexible*.] *I. trans.* To cause to turn aside; turn or bend from a right line or a regular course.

Since the Glacial Epoch there have been no changes in the physical geography of the earth sufficient to deflect the Pole half-a-degree miles, far less half-a-degree degrees. *J. Croft*, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 3.

The foreign policy of the Tury party was hardly more deflected by discommodities than that of their adversaries.

Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

A beam is always deflected, whatever be the load it supports.

R. Z. Bell, Expt. Mechanism, p. 128.

Deflecting magnet. See magnet.

II. Intrans. To turn away or aside; deviate from a true course or a right line; swerve.

At some part of the Arcus it [the needle] deflecteth not, but lieth in the true meridian.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 2.

All those actions which deflect and err from the order of this end are unnatural and inordinate.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 7.

His suicide . . . is in no respect an unaccountable circumstance, or one which need cause us to deflect from the line of ordinary analysis.

Poe, Tales, I. 241.

deflected (dē-flek'ted), p. a. Turned aside or from a direct line or course; specifically, in bot. and zool., bent abruptly downward.

deflection (dē-flek'shən), n. [Prop. but less commonly spelled deflexion; = F. *deflexion* = Pg. *deflexão* = It. *deflessione*, < L.L. *deflectio* (n-), a bending aside, < L. *deflectus*, pp. of *deflectere*, bend aside: see *deflect*.] 1. The act of turning or the state of being turned aside from a straight line or course; a turning from a true line or the regular course; deviation.

Needles . . . at the very line . . . stand without deflection.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 2.

They traverse even the largest faults, and cross from one group of rocks into another without interruption or deflection.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II. 23.

2. Figuratively, deviation from the right, regular, or expected course of action or thought; aberration.

I find no sufficient or competent collection of the works of nature which have a digression and deflection from the ordinary course. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 121.

King David found out the deflection and indirectness of our minds.

W. Montague, Devoutness Essay, I. 112.

Specifically—3. *Naut.*, the deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.—4. In *optics*, a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. See *diffraction*.

The deflections which the rays proceeding from any point experience are proportional to the distances of the points of incidence from the axis of the mirror.

Loomer, Light (trans.), p. 54.

5. In *elect.*, the deviation or swing of a magnetic needle from the zero of its position: often measured in degrees.—6. In *math.*: (a) The distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line. (b) Any effect either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction.—7. In *mech.*, the bending of material under a transverse strain, as of a beam under the weight of a load.—8. In *entom.*: (a) The state of being bent downward: as, a deflection of the side of the pronotum. (b) A deflected part or margin.

deflective (dē-flek'tiv), a. [*deflect* + *-ive*.] Causing deflection or deviation.—Deflective forces, in *mech.*, those forces which act upon a moving body in a direction different from that in which it actually moves, in consequence of which it is made to deviate from its course.

deflectometer (dē-flek'tom'e-tēr), n. [Irreg. < L. *deflector*, deflect, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion. E. H. Knight.

deflector (dē-flek'tor), n. [*deflect* + *-or*.] 1. A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion. E. H. Knight.—2. A device for causing the nose of a hydraulic mining machine to move in any desired direction.

deflex (dē-flek's), v. t. [*L. deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, turn aside: see *deflect*.] To turn aside; deflect; specifically, in *zool.*, to bend down.

I have noticed that the smaller species, during flight, deflex the extremity of their antennæ.

Westwood.

deflexed (dē-flek'ted), p. a. [*deflex* + *-ed*.] Deflected; specifically, in *zool.*, bent down: as, a deflexed margin.—Deflexed antennæ, antennæ which have the apical portion constantly bent downward, as in many *Diptera*.—Deflexed wings, wings which, in repose, cover the body like a roof, the internal edges of the primaries meeting and the surfaces sloping down on both sides, as in many moths and *Hemiptera*.

deflexion, n. See *deflection*.

deflexure (dē-flek'shūr), n. [*deflex* + *-ure*: see *flexure*.] A turning aside or bending; deviation.

deflorate (dē-flō'rāt), a. [= F. *defloré* = Sp. *deflorado* = Pg. *deflorado* = It. *deflorato*, < L.L. *defloratus*, pp. of *deflorare*, deprive of

flowers, deflower: see *deflower*.] In bot.: (a) Having lost its flowers: said of a plant. (b) Having shed its pollen: said of an anther. defloration (dē-flō'rā'shən), n. [= F. *defloration* = Sp. *defloración* = Pg. *defloração* = It. *deflorazione*, < L.L. *defloratio* (n-), < *deflorare*, deflower: see *deflorate*.] 1. The act of deflowering; the act of depriving of the flower.—2. A selection of the flower or most valuable part of anything.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the defloration of the English laws.

Sir M. Hale.

3. The act of depriving of virginity; ravishment; rape.

deflower, v. t. See *deflower*.

deflowt (dē-flō't), v. t. [*L. de*, down, + *E. flow*, after L. *fluere*, flow down. See *de-* and *flow*, and cf. *fluant*, *defluent*.] To flow down.

Some superfluous matter deflowing from the body.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 4.

deflower, deflower (dē-flō'ér, dē-flō'úr), v. t. [*ME. deflowren*, *defloren*, < *OF. deflorir*, *deflorir*, *deflower*, *deflower*, *deflower*, F. *deflorer* = Pr. *deflorar* = Sp. *deflorar* = Pg. *deflorar* = It. *deflorare*, < L.L. *deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower, < *de-* priv. + *fluere* (flu-), a flower: see *flower* and *flow*.] 1. To deprive or strip of flowers, or of the qualities or character of a flower.

Bending the cedars, deflowering the gardens.

W. Montague, Devoutness Essay, I. xix. § 6.

Thrice had he pierced his target in the eye At fifty paces; twice deflowered a rose, Striking each time the very leaf he chose.

A. H. Stoddard, Skork and Ruby.

Hence—2. To despoil of beauty or grace; spoil the appearance or nature of; damage; vitiate.

Now grisly Hair deflowers his polish'd skin, Shewing what he to Katsya is of kin.

J. Beaumont, Pyche, II. 171.

He died . . . before the sweetness of his soul was deflowered.

Jer. Taylor.

3. To deprive of virginity; ravish; violate. deflowerer (dē-flō'ér-ér), n. One who deflowers.

Bp. Bale.

defluency (dē-flū'en-si), n. [*defluent*: see *defluent*, and cf. *fluency*.] Fluidity; flow.

The cold having taken away the defluency of the oil, . . . there appeared cylinders consisting partly of concentered oil.

Boyle, Hist. of Cold, xxi.

defluent (dē-flū'nt), a. [*L. defluens* (t-), pp. of *defluere*, flow down, < *de*, down, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluant*.] Running downward; decurrent: specifically used in botany.

defluuous (dē-flū'ūs), a. [*L. defluuus*, flowing down, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] Flowing down; falling off. Bailey.

defluvium (dē-flū'vi-um), n. [*L.*, a flowing down, a falling off, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] A falling off, as of the hair or the bark of a tree, from disease.

deflux (dē-flūks), n. [= Sp. *deflugo* = Pg. *deflugo* = It. *deflusso*, < L.L. *defluxus*, a flowing down or off, < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down or off: see *defluent*.] A flowing down; a running downward.

All impostumes engendered either by way of gathering and collection of humors, or by some *deflux* and rheumatic descent.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 25.

defluxion (dē-flūk'shən), n. [= F. *defluxion* = Pg. *defluzão*, < L.L. *defluxio* (n-), < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down: see *deflux*, *defluent*.] In *med.*, a flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter from an upper to a lower part of the body; a discharge or flowing off of humors: as, a defluxion from the nose or head in catarrh: sometimes used as synonymous with *inflammation*, from the increased flow of blood (hyperemia) to an inflamed part.

Home, and there find my wife making of tea; a drink which Mr. Pelling, the Pottery, tells her is good for her cold and defluxions.

Pope, Diary, III. 175.

I have been much impaired in my health, by a defluxion which fell into one of my legs, caused by a slight scratch on my shin-bone.

Swain, To Mr. Wotton.

defly, adv. A corrupt form of *defly*.

defoliation, n. See *defoliation*.

defoliate, v. t. [*F. defouiller* (cf. Sp. *deshojar* = Pg. *desfoliar* = It. *disfogliare*, < M.L. *\*desfoliare*, < M.L. *defoliare*, deprive of leaves: see *defoliate* and *foliate*.] To strip the leaves from.

Over and beside, in disturbing and defoliating a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those boughs that are like to bear the grapes, or to go with it.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

defoliate, v. t. [*ME. defoulen*, var. of *defoulen*, < *OF. defouir*, etc.; see *defoul*.] To trample under foot.

defoliate, n. [*ME.*; < *defouir*, v.] A trampling under foot.

There was fighting, there was toiling, And under horn knights defoliate.

Arthur and Merlin, I. 7999.

defoliate (dē-flō'li-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *defoliated*, ppr. *defoliating*. [*cf. M.L. defoliatu*, pp. of *defoliare*, shed leaves, < L. *de-* priv. + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] To deprive of leaves; cut or pluck off the leaves of.

The swarms of more robust May beetles (*Leachinosterna fusca*), which begin to defoliate oak groves and poplar trees.

Science, IV. 567.

defoliate (dē-flō'li-āt), a. [*cf. M.L. defoliatu*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of leaves; having cast its leaves.

defoliation (dē-flō'li-ā'shən), n. [= F. *defoliation* (cf. Pg. *defoliazione*), < M.L. *\*defoliatio* (n-), < *defoliare*, defoliate: see *defoliate*.] Loss of leaves, as by the depredations of insects; specifically, the fall of leaves in autumn.

The fallation and defoliation of trees.

Nature, XXX. 554.

defoliator (dē-flō'li-ā-tor), n. [= Sp. *deshojador* = Pg. *desfolhador*; as *defoliate* + *-or*.] That which defoliates or strips of verdure; specifically, in *entom.*, an insect which destroys the leaves of trees.

deforce (dē-fōrs'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deforced*, ppr. *deforcing*. [*cf. OF. deforcer*, *deforcer*, *deforcer*, *deforcer*, < M.L. *difforsare*, *difforsare*, take away by violence, < *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *de-*) + *fora* (> *OF. foras*), force: see *force*.] In law: (a) To withhold from or keep out of lawful possession, as of an estate.

Putting and establishing armed men in towns, castles, and other places to defend the land against him, to deforce him of his fee.

Holmes, Edw. I., an. 1295.

(b) In Scots law, to resist (an officer of the law in the execution of his official duty).

The herald was evil treated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly deforced, and his letters riven.

Pitcairne, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1795), p. 127.

deforce (dē-fōrs'), n. Deforcement.

deforcement (dē-fōrs'ment), n. [*cf. OF. deforcement* (cf. M.L. *deforcamentum*), < *deforcer*, deforce: see *deforce* and *ment*.] In law: (a) The withholding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right. It implies that the latter has not had possession.

Keeping a man . . . out of a freehold office is construed to be a deforcement.

Blackstone, Com., III. 19.

(b) In Scots law, a resisting of an officer engaged in the execution of the law.

deforcitor (dē-fōr'shūr), n. [Also written *deforcior*, *deforcior*, *deforcior*; < *OF. deforcior*, < *deforcer*, deforce.] An obsolete form of *deforciant*.

deforciant (dē-fōr'shiant), n. [*cf. OF. deforciant*, ppr. of *deforcior*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In law: (a) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate. (b) A person against whom a fictitious action was brought in fine and recovery: abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74.

In levying a fine of lands, the person against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant is called the deforciant.

Blackstone, Com., III. 19.

deforestation (dē-fōr-estā'shən), n. [*cf. M.L.* as if *\*deforestatio* (n-), < *deforestare*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In law, a distress; a seizure of goods for the satisfaction of a lawful debt.

deforest (dē-fōr'est), v. t. [*cf. de-* priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disforest*.] To deprive of forests; cut down and clear away the forests of.

The settlement of the country and general deforesting of such a large portion of it have driven these hawks to more retired parts during the nesting-season.

Pap. Sci. M., XXVIII. 642.

deforestation (dē-fōr-estā'shən), n. [*cf. deforest* + *-ation*.] The act of cutting down and clearing away the forests of a region or a tract of land.

Reasons may be assigned for the decreased fertility: for instance, drought resulting from the decay of irrigation works, or from reckless deforestation, and the production of marshes from the want of river-levees.

Pap. Sci. M., XIII. 292.

deform<sup>1</sup> (dē-fōrm'), v. t. [*cf. ME. deformen*, *deformen*, < *OF. deformar*, F. *déformer* = Sp. Pg. *deformar* = It. *deformare*, *deformare*; < L. *de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *form*.] 1. To change or alter the form of; convert into a new form or shape.

One of the above forms [of knot] cannot be deformed into a circle.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 127.

Specifically—2. To mar the natural form or shape of; put out of shape; disfigure, as by



malformation of a limb or some other part of the body.

A traveller, one so made out of the mixture of shreds of forms, that himself is truly *deformed*.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1*

Whose work is without labour, whose designs  
No flaw *deform*, no difficulty thwarts,  
And whose beneficence no charge exhausts

*Cowper, Task, vi. 229.*

The propensity to *deform*, or alter from the natural form of some part of the body, is one which is common to human nature in every aspect in which we are acquainted with it.

*W. H. Flower, Fashion in Deformity, p. 1.*

8. To render ugly, ungraceful, or displeasing; mar the beauty of; spoil: as, to *deform* the person by unbecoming dress; to *deform* the character by vicious conduct.

Old men with dust *deformed* their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

Fury will *deform* the finest Face.

*Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.*

Our prose had at length worked itself clear from those quaint conceits which still *deformed* almost every metrical composition.

*Massey, Dryden.*

**deform**<sup>1</sup> (dê-fôr'm'), *v.* [*ME. deformare, < OF. deformare, F. difforme = Sp. Pg. deformar = It. difforme, < L. deformis, a., deformed, < de-priv. + forma, shape: see deform, v.*] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long

Dry-eyed behold? *Milton, P. L., xl. 494.*

**deform**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* [*ME. deformen, deformen, < L. deformare, form, shape, fashion, delineate, represent, < de- intensive + formare, form: see form, v. Cf. deform<sup>1</sup>, v.*] To form; fashion; delineate; engrave.

*Deformed* [*L. deformata*] by letters in stanzas.

*Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 7.*

**deformability** (dê-fôr-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< deformable: see -bility.*] Capacity for change of form; pliability.

Preliminary to *deformability* and elasticity.

*Nature, XXXVII. 164.*

**deformable** (dê-fôr-ma-bl), *a.* [*< deform<sup>1</sup> + -able.*] Capable of being deformed; capable of change of form.

**deformaset**, *a.* [*ME., < L. deformatus, pp. of deformare, deform: see deform<sup>1</sup>, v.*] Deformed.

And when she saw her visage so *deformet*,

If she in hart were wo, I ne wite, God wate.

*Henryson, Complaint of Creseide, l. 349.*

**deformation** (dê-fôr-mâ'shon), *n.* [*= F. difformacion = Sp. deformacion = Pg. deformação, < L. deformatio(n-), < deformare, deform: see deform<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. The act of deforming, or changing the form of; change of form.

In spite of the almost incredible *deformation* of the individual characters, the Arabic script has remained true to all the really essential characteristics of the primitive Semitic writing.

*Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, l. 166.*

When its eggs are becoming mature, it finds its way into one of these capsules and there undergoes a remarkable *deformation*.

*W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 450.*

2. An altered form.

Lepsius, who considers Middle African languages as *deformations* of Bantu languages.

*Osw., Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 59.*

3. Deformity; disfigurement. — 4. In *geom.* and *mech.*, a change of shape of a body or surface without any breach of the continuity of its parts, and generally without any alteration of the size of them; relative displacement of parts; strain.

The energy actually expended in the *deformation* of inelastic substances during an impact.

*Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxx., p. 197.*

**Annular deformation** of the skull, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by pressure applied behind the bregma and under the chin — **Ossiform deformation** of the skull, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by frontal and occipital pressure.

**deformed** (dê-fôr'md'), *p. a.* [*ME. \*deformed, deformed; pp. of deform<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. Having the form changed, with loss of natural symmetry or beauty; disfigured; distorted; crooked.

A Monster is a thing *deformed* agen Kynde both of Man or of Best or of any thing elles . . . and that is cleped a Monster

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 67.*

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,  
*Deform* d, unfinish d, sent before my time

Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.

*Shak., Rich. III., l. 1.*

Specifically — 2. In *entom.*, exhibiting unusual protuberances or swellings. — 3. Morally ugly; base; depraved.

From the rod and ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them; for it is both *deformed* and vile.

*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

You se'er injured me, and that doth make

My crime the more *deformed*.

*Shirley, Grateful Servant, III. 1.*

**Deformed antennae**, antennae in which one or more joints are greatly developed over the rest; generally restricted to cases where the special development is confined to one sex; if it is common to both sexes, the antennae are said to be *irregular*. — *Myx.* 1. Misshapen, unsightly, ill-favored.

**deformedly** (dê-fôr'med-li), *adv.* In a deformed or disfiguring manner.

With these [rags] *deformedly* to quilt and interlace the entire, the spangles, and undying robe of truth.

*Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.*

**deformedness** (dê-fôr'med-nes), *n.* The state of being deformed.

**deformer** (dê-fôr'mér), *n.* One who deforms or disfigures.

They are now to be remov'd, because they have been the most certain *deformers* and ruiners of the Church.

*Milton, On Det. of Humb. Remount.*

**deformity** (dê-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [*< OF. deformité, deformité, deformité, F. difformité = Sp. deformidad = Pg. deformidade = It. deformità, deformità, < L. deformitas(-e), deformity, < deformis, deformed: see deform<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. Physical malformation or distortion; disproportion or unnatural development of a part or parts. The commonest external deformities of the person are humpback, clubfoot, inequality of limbs, harelip, and squinting.

To make an envious mountain on my back,  
Where sits *deformity* to mock my body.

*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 2.*

The practice of turning out the toes, so much insisted on by dancing masters, when it becomes habitual is a *deformity*.

*W. H. Flower, Fashion in Deformity, p. 77.*

2. Lack of that which constitutes, or the presence of that which destroys, beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from established rules: as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character. — 3. Lack of uniformity or conformity.

Better it were to have a *deformity* in preaching, . . . than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance.

*Lutwiler, Sermons and Remains, II. 247.*

Whether the ministers pray before they study, or study before they pray, there must needs be infinite *deformity* in the public worship, and all the benefits which before were the consequences of conformity and unity will be lost.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 299.*

**deformist**, *deformist*, *n.* See *deformator*.

**deformist** (dê-fôr'mist), *n.* [*< L. as if \*deformis(n-), < deformis, pp. of deformere, dig down, bury in the earth, < de-, down, + fodere, dig: see foss, fossil.*] The punishment of being buried alive.

**defoul**<sup>1</sup> (dê-foul'), *v. t.* [*ME. defoulen (a var. of defoulen, E. defile, q. v.), < de- + foulen, make foul: see foul, v., and cf. defile<sup>1</sup>, defile<sup>2</sup>, v.*] To make foul or unclean; befoul; defile.

Ther was grete *defouling* of men and horse; but there the xij fellows shewed mervelles with her bodies.

*Morris (E. E. T. S.), II. 207.*

It is an unclean bird *defoulet* his nests.

*Beaks of Providence (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.*

Ah, dearest God, me graunt, I dead be not *defouled*!

*Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 42.*

**defoul**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* [*ME., < defoulen, defile: see defoul<sup>1</sup>, v., defile<sup>1</sup>.*] Defilement; soiling.

The water . . . taketh no *defoul*, but is cleane now.

*Trevin, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, l. 103.*

**defoul**<sup>3</sup>, *v. t.* [*< ME. defoulen (also defoulen: see defoul<sup>1</sup>), < OF. defouler, defouler, defouler, defouler, defouler = Pr. defouler, trample under foot, < de-, down, + fouler, trample upon, press: see foul<sup>2</sup>.*] This verb was partly confused with *defoul<sup>1</sup>*. To trample upon; press down; crush, as by trampling.

She *defoulet* with hyr foot hyr metes.

*Chaucer, Boethius, III. meter 2.*

**defoulment**, *n.* [*< defoul<sup>1</sup> + -ment.*] Defilement.

**defound**, *v. t.* [*< OF. defondre, defondre, melt down, pour down, < L. defundere, pour down, < de-, down, + fundere, pour: see found<sup>2</sup>.*] To pour down. *Jameson.*

The son scheme

Begoneth *defound* his bones on the grane.

*Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 202.*

**defraud** (dê-frâd'), *v. t.* [*< ME. defrauden, < OF. defrauder, F. defrauder = Sp. Pg. defraudar = It. defraudare, < L. defraudare, defraud, < de- + fraus (fraud-), fraud: see fraud<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. To deprive of right, either by procuring something by deception or artifice, or by appropriating something wrongfully through breach of trust, or by withholding from another by indirection or device that which he has a right to claim or obtain; cheat; cozen: followed by *of* before the thing taken.

We have wronged no man, we have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man.

*2 Cor. vii. 2.*

There is likewise a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve to his own peculiar use, and that without *defrauding* his native country.

*Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.*

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance.

*Paley.*

2. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted — by the claims *defrauded*.

*Paley.*

To *defraud* the revenue, to evade by any fraudulent contrivance the payment of a tax or duty imposed by government.

**defraudation** (dê-frâ-dâ'shon), *n.* [*= F. defraudation = Sp. defraudacion = Pg. defraudação, < L. defraudatio(n-), < L. defraudare, defraud: see defraud.*] The act of defrauding, or the state of being defrauded. [Rare.]

St. Paul permits [going to law] . . . only in the instance of defraudation, or matter of interest.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 232.*

**defrauder** (dê-frâ-dér), *n.* One who defrauds; a cheat; a cozen; a peculator; a swindler.

There were laws against *defrauders* of the revenue.

*Froude, Caesar, p. 192.*

**defraudment** (dê-frâd'ment), *n.* [*< defraud + -ment.*] The act of defrauding. [Rare.]

I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual *defraudments* of trust conjugal society.

*Milton, Divorce.*

**defray**<sup>1</sup> (dê-frâ'), *v. t.* [*< OF. defrayor, defrayor, defrayor, defrayor, also defrayation, defrayation, defrayier, mod. F. defrayor, dial. (Picard) defrayier, pay the expense, < de-, down, off, + frast, mod. F. pl. frast, expense, cost, < ML. fradum, fradus, fridus, cost, expense, tax, orig. a fine for a breach of the peace, < OHG. fridu, frido, G. friede = AS. friðu, peace: see frith.*] The syllable *-fray*, of the same origin, occurs in *af-ray*, a breach of the peace: see *af-ray*, and *cf.* *OF. defroit, defroit*, trouble, disturbance. For the meaning, *cf. pay*, *ult.* *< L. pax*, peace. The *ML. fractus*, *fractus*, expense, is a later and erroneous "restored" form of *OF. frast*, expense, after the analogy of *L. fractus*, the source of *OF. frast*, *pp.*, broken.] 1. To make compensation to or for; pay for the services or discharge the cost of; pay or pay for.

Therefore (*defraying* the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them) they took their journey together through Laconia.

*See P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.*

The governor gave him a fair, red coat, and *defrayed* his and his men's diet, and gave them corn to relieve them homeward.

*Wintthrop, Hist. New England, l. 319.*

The Queen had gained the thirds of all Church Rents . . . upon condition of making some allowance out of it to *defray* the ministers.

*Hepkin, Hist. of Presbyterians, p. 176.*

2. To satisfy; appease.

Can Night *defray*

The wrath of thundering Jove, that rules both night and day?

*Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 42.*

The more it gault and griev'd him night and day,

That nought but dire revenge his anger mote *defray*.

*Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 31.*

3. To meet or satisfy by payment, or by an equivalent; liquidate; settle; discharge: as, to *defray* the cost of a voyage, or of a lawsuit; to *defray* a tavern-bill; the profits will not *defray* the charges or expenses.

It is easy, Irenaus, to lay a charge upon any town, but to fore-see how the same may be answered and *defrayed* is the chiefest part of good advisement.

*Spenser, State of Ireland.*

And making prize of all that he could mend,

With our expenditure *defrays* his own.

*Cowper, Task, II. 305.*

**defray**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [*ME., < OF. defroit, defroit*, trouble, disturbance, the same, with *diff.* prefix *de-*, as *effroi*, *effroi*, trouble, disturbance, affray: see *affray*, *n.*, and *cf. defray<sup>1</sup>*, of the same *ult.* elements as *defray<sup>2</sup>*.] Wrong-doing.

Through my sin and my *defray*,

Ich am comen to mi last day.

*Arthur and Merlin, l. 935.*

**defrayal** (dê-frâ'al), *n.* [*< defray + -al.*] The act of defraying; payment.

The national revenue is confined to the *defrayal* of national expenses.

*The American, VI. 37.*

**defrayor** (dê-frâ-ér), *n.* [*= F. defrayeur.*] One who pays or discharges expenses.

The registers and records kept of the *defrayors* of charges of common (public) plays.

*North, tr. of Thucyd., p. 272.*

**defrayment** (dê-frâ'ment), *n.* [*< OF. defrayement, defrayement, defrayement, defrayement, F. defrayement, < defrayor, etc., defray: see defray<sup>1</sup> and -ment.*] The act of defraying; payment, as of a charge or costs.

Let the traitor pay with his life's *defrayment*.

*Milton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. 7.*

**defraction** (dê-frâk'shon), *n.* [*< L. defractione(n-), a rabbing, < defrascere, rub off, rub*

**down**, < L. *de*, down, + *fricare*, rub; see *fric-*  
tion. A rubbing. *Boileau*, 1721.  
**defrost**, *v.* [*ML.*] < L. *defrostum*, must be  
down, perhaps contr. of *defrostum* (see *mustum*,  
must), neut. of *defrostus*, pp. of *defroster*,  
boiled down, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil; see *fer-*  
vent. Must or new wine boiled down, making  
a sweetmeat.

*Defrost*, *carens*, & *sage* in *own* manner  
Of *must* is made.

*Pellidius*, *Husbandrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. 304.

**defy** (*deft*), *v.* [*ME.* *defte*, *defte*, simple, meek;  
< *AS.* *go-dafte*, meek (cf. *D.* *dafte* = *MLG.* *def-*  
*nich*, *LG.* *dafte* (> *G.* *dafte*), grave, respecta-  
ble), < *dafian*, *go-dafian*, prepare, put in order,  
make fit, a secondary causal verb connected  
with *dafenic*, *go-dafenic*, also simply *go-dafen*,  
becoming; *go-dafe* (= *Goth.* *go-dōbe*), becoming,  
seemly, meek, etc.; < \**go-dafan* (in once occur-  
ring pp. *go-dafen* before mentioned) = *Goth.*  
*go-daban*, beat, behoove. See *daf*, a var. of  
*daf*, in deflected sense.] 1. Simple; meek;  
modest.

That *dafte* maiden, *Marie* by name.

*Beilery* (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 30.

2. Apt or dexterous; neat in action or per-  
formance; subtly clever or skilful.

He was met of a *daf* young man.

*Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 408).

The limping god, so *daf* at his new ministry. *Dryden*.

With so sure a hand and so *daf* a touch.

*D. G. Mitchell*, *Bound Together*, l.

Scattered through the two plays are some of the curious  
Latin, old French, and old English lyrics which the  
author was so *daf* at turning. *Stedman*, *Viet Poets*, p. 306.

3. Neat; spruce; trim. *Boileau*.—4. Foolish;  
*dafte*. See *daf*.

**def**. An abbreviation of *defendant*.

**defterdar** (*deft'er-dār*), *n.* [Pers., keeper of the  
register.] The chief treasurer of a Turkish  
province, sometimes acting as Lieutenant of the  
governor-general; also, anciently, the Turkish  
minister of finance.

**defuly** (*deft'li*), *adv.* [*ME.* *defuly* (once erro-  
neously *defly*), earlier *dafte*, *fily*, properly,  
< *AS.* *go-dafte*, *fily*, seasonably; cf. also *ME.*  
*dafte* = *D.* *dafte*, extended from *dafte*,  
like; as *daf* + *-ly*.] 1. Aptly; *fily*; neatly;  
dexterously; in a skilful manner.

The harp full *defuly* can he strike.

*Scott*, *Marmion*, III. 3.

And all the rustic train are gathered round,

Each *defuly* danc'd in his Sunday's best.

And pleased to hail the day of piety and rest. *Southey*.

Listen for a moment to the barbarous jangle which Lyd-  
gate and Oocleve contrive to draw from the instrument  
their master had tuned so *defuly*.

*Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 258.

2. Softly; leisurely. *Groses*. [Prov. Eng.]  
**defness** (*deft'nes*), *n.* 1. The quality of be-  
ing *def*; neat or subtle dexterity; aptness.

There comes by division of labor a concentration of all  
the powers of the individual upon his vocation, and hence  
the development of *defness* or skill.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 222.

2. Elegance; beauty.

**defuster** (*deft'stēr*), *n.* One who is *def*; a pro-  
ficient in his art or craft; a dexter. [Prov.]  
**defunct** (*dē-fungkt'*), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *defunct* =  
*Fr.* *defunct*, *defunct* = *Sp.* *defuncto*, *defuncto* = *Pg.*  
*defuncto*, *defuncto* = *It.* *defuncto*, < *L.* *defunctus* (as  
adj. equiv. to *mortuus*, dead), pp. of *defungi*,  
discharge, perform, finish (an affair or an obli-  
gation, esp. an unpleasant one; *defungi vita*,  
or simply *defungi*, finish life, die), < *de*, off, +  
*fungi*, perform; see *function*.] 1. *a.* Dead; de-  
ceased; extinct.

The anatomy is of a *defunct* patient.

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 126.

No effort to raise a *defunct* past has ever led to anything  
but just enough galvanic twitching of the limbs to remind  
us unpleasantly of life. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 258.

The nameless contributors to *defunct* periodicals have  
departed, body and soul, and left not a wreck behind.

*E. P. Whipple*, *Hum. and Rev.*, I. 2.

II. *n.* A dead person, or dead persons col-  
lectively; the dead; most commonly used of a  
recently deceased person.

Nature doth abhor to make his bed

With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead.

*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, IV. 2.

**defunction** (*dē-fungkt' shn*), *n.* [*L.* *de-*  
*functio*], performance, death, < *defunctus*, pp.  
of *defungi*, perform, die; see *defunct*.] Death;  
cessation.

How did the French possess the Salique land

Until four hundred one-and-twenty years

After defunction of King Pharamond.

*Shak.*, *Ham.*, V. i. 2.

**defunctionalizing** (*dē-fungkt' shn-ā-l-īz*), *v. t.*;  
pret. and pp. *defunctionalized*, ppr. *defunctional-*  
*izing*. [*de*-priv. + *functional* + *-ize*.] To  
deprive of function. *J. N. Gill*.

**defunctive** (*dē-fungkt' iv*), *a.* [*L.* *defunctus*,  
pp. (see *defunct*), + *E.* *-ive*.] Of or pertaining  
to the dead; funereal.

Let the priest in surplice white,

That *defunctive* music can,

Be the death-divining swan,

Lost the requiem lack his right.

*Shak.*, *Phoenix and Turtle*.

**defuse**, *defused*, etc. See *diffuse*, etc.  
**dedy** (*dē-dī'*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dafed*, ppr. *daf-*  
*ing*. [*ME.* *dafen*, *dafen*, *dafeyen*, *dafeyen*, <  
*OF.* *dafor*, *dafor*, *dafor*, *F.* *dafor* = *Fr.* *dafor*,  
*dafor* = *It.* *dafidare*, *dafidare*, < *ML.* *dafidare*,  
renounce faith, withdraw confidence, repudi-  
ate, *dafy*, *L.* *dafidare*, distrust, < *dis*, away, +  
*fide*, faith; see *faith*, *fidelity*. Cf. *dafy*, and  
*dafid*, *dafident*.] *I.* trans. 1. To renounce;  
reject; refuse; repudiate; cast off.

The Fowler we *dafye*

And al his craft. *Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 128.

There was none of them that ever relied on him, and  
came so far forth to any, "He was a deceiver: . . . we  
*dafy* him and all his works, false wretch that he was."

*Tyndale*, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 22.

All studies here I solemnly *dafy*.

Save how to gail and pinch this Bolingbroke.

*Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, l. 2.

2. To revolt at; reject from dislike; disap-  
prove.

I would him as many of you as had . . . breathe that I

*dafed* not. *Shak.*, *As you Like It*, Epil.

3. To challenge to contest or trial with arms;  
dare to meet in combat.

Edmunds bi messenger the erle he *dafed*.

*Rob. of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 46.

I once again

*Dafy* thee to the trial of mortal fight.

*Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 1174.

4. To challenge to an action or procedure of  
any kind; dare to do something (generally with  
an implication of belief that it cannot be done,  
or that the action will fail of its purpose).

I *dafy* the enemies of our constitution to show the con-  
trary.

*Burke*.

Since he has *dafed* us to the proof, we will go fully into  
the question which, in our last article, we only glanced at.

*Macaulay*, *Baker's Ref. Refuted*.

5. To dare; brave; manifest a contempt of or  
indifference to (opposition, attack, or hostile  
force); set at naught; resist successfully; as,  
to *dafy* the arguments of an opponent; to *dafy*  
the power of a magistrate.

The soul, secured in her existence, smiles

At the drawn dagger and *dafes* its point.

*Addison*, *Cato*.

The riches of scholarship, the benignities of literature,

*dafy* fortune and outlive calamity.

*Lowell*, *Books and Libraries*.

Under pressures great enough to reduce them almost to  
the density of liquids these elements have still *dafed* all  
efforts to liquify them. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 1.

6. To reject; eject; void: with out.

The *dafed* out [things] *dafed* out [Purp.], tr. *L. equus*;

thou shalt cover with earth. *Wyclif*, *Deut.* xlii. 12.

7. To digest.

And more mete etc and dronke then kende [nature] mist

*dafy*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xli. 404.

Wyne of Greke, and muscadell, . . .

The red [red] you stonkoke to *dafy*.

*Squy of Low Deyre* (Ritson's *Met. Rom.*, III. 176).

II. *trans.* To digest; be digested.

Shal neuere trybe on the Fryday *dafy* in my wombe

[stomach]. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 329.

**dafy** (*dē-dī'*), *n.* [= *OF.* *dafy*, *dafy*, *F.* *dafy*;  
from the verb.] A challenge; a defiance.

There had been in the morning a just and tournament

of several young gentlemen on a formal *dafy*, to which

we had been invited. *Swynn*, *Diary*, April 11, 1643.

At this the challenger, with *three dafy*,

His trumpet sounds. *Dryden*.

**dafery**, *n.* An obsolete form of *dafor*.

**dafeg** (*dē-dē'*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dafeged*, ppr. *daf-*  
*ing*. [*E.* dial. (North.), = *dafy*, bedew.] *I.*  
trans. To sprinkle; moisten.

A dozen pounds of brown vitriol to the hundredweight  
is a good proportion, mixed with about three gallons of  
water previously to *dafeging* the great madder with it.

*O'Neill*, *Dyeing and Calico Printing*, p. 227.

II. *trans.* To come out. [Prov. Eng.]  
**dafeged** (*dē-dē-shā'*), *a.* [*F.* pp. of *dafeger*, dis-  
engage, take out of pawn, release; see *dafage*.]  
Easy; unconstrained; indifferent to conven-  
tional rules.

No dancing bear was so gambol,

Or half so *dafeged*. *Croquer*, *Of Himself*.

**deganglionate** (*dē-gang'gīl-gn-ā*), *v. t.*; pret.  
and pp. *deganglionated*, ppr. *deganglionating*.

[*de*-priv. + *ganglion* + *-ate*.] To deprive  
of ganglia.

The *deganglionated* tissue under the influence of minimal  
faradic stimulation manifested a perfectly regular  
rhythm of thirty contractions per minute.

*G. J. Romanus*, *Jelly-fish*, etc., p. 180.

**degarnish** (*dē-gār'nish*), *v. t.* [*OF.* *degarnir*,  
*F.* *degarnir* (= *Fr.* *degarnir*, *degarnir* = *Sp.*  
*Pg.* *degarnecer* = *It.* *sgarnire*), unfurnish, un-  
garrison, < *des*-priv. + *garnir*, furnish; see *gar-*  
*nish*.] 1. To unfurnish; strip of furniture, or-  
naments, or apparatus: as, to *degarnish* a house.

—2. To deprive of a garrison or troops neces-  
sary for defense: as, to *degarnish* a city or fort.  
[Rare in both uses.]

**degarnishment** (*dē-gār'nish-ment*), *n.* [*de-*  
*garnish* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving of fur-  
niture, apparatus, or equipment. [Rare.]

**degenerat** (*dē-jen' dār*), *v.* [*OF.* *degenerer*, *F.*  
*degenerer*, degenerate (cf. *engender*, < *OF.* *en-*  
*genderer*); see *degenerate*, *v.*] *I.* intrans. To de-  
generate.

And if then those may any worse be red,

They into that are long will be *degenered*.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, V., Prol.

II. *trans.* To make degenerate; cause to de-  
generate.

**degeneracy** (*dē-jen'g-rā-si*), *n.* [*degenerate*;  
see *-cy*.] 1. The tendency to degenerate or  
deteriorate; decrease of excellence in essential  
qualities; a downward course, as from better  
to worse, or from good to bad.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a universal  
*degeneracy* of manners and contempt of religion.

*Swift*, *Against Abolishing Christianity*.

2. The state of being or of having become de-  
generate; a deteriorated condition: as, the *de-*  
*generacy* of the age.

There was plainly wanting a Divine Revelation to recover  
mankind out of their universal corruption and *degeneracy*.

*Clark*, *Nat. and Rev. Religion*, vii.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation as well as poor-  
ness and *degeneracy* of spirit in a state of slavery.

*Addison*.

=Syn. Debasement, degenerateness.

**degenerant** (*dē-jen'g-rant*), *a.* [*L.* *degener-*  
*ans* (t-), ppr. of *degenerare*; see *degenerate*, *v.*]  
Becoming reduced or degraded in type; de-  
generating. [Rare.]

**degenerate** (*dē-jen'g-rāt*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.  
*degenerated*, ppr. *degenerating*. [*L.* *degenera-*  
*tus*, pp. of *degenerare* (> *F.* *degenerer* = *Sp.* *Pg.*  
*degenerar* = *It.* *degenerare*), degenerate, < *de-*  
*gener*, ignoble, < *de*, from, down, + *genus* (*gener-*),  
race, kind; see *genus*, *general*.] 1. To lose, or  
become impaired with respect to, the qualities  
proper to the race or kind, or to a prototype;  
become of a lower type.

You *degenerate* from your father, if you find not your-  
self most able in wit and body to do anything when you  
be most merry. *Sir H. Sidney* (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, l. 42).

Without art, the noblest seas

Of *degenerate* waters into weeds.

*S. Butler*, *The Lady's Answer to the Knight*.

Specifically—2. To decay in quality; pass to  
an inferior or a worse state; suffer a decline  
in character or constitution; deteriorate.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into in-  
solenace and impudency. *Milton*.

Without that activity which its greater perfection im-  
plies and requires, the brain of the civilised man *degener-*  
*ates*.

*Huxley and Foucault*, *Physiol.*, § 508.

=Syn. To deteriorate, decline.

**degenerate** (*dē-jen'g-rāt*), *a.* [*L.* *degeneratus*,  
pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having lost, or become  
impaired with respect to, the qualities proper  
to the race or kind; having been reduced to a  
lower type.

The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine. *Jer. II. 21*.

Specifically—2. Having fallen into a less ex-  
cellent or a worse state; having declined in phys-  
ical or moral qualities; deteriorated; degraded.

Farewell, faint hearted and *degenerate* king,  
In whose cold blood no spark of honour glows.

*Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, l. 1

The Ottoman race has become too *degenerate* through in-  
dulgence to exhibit many striking specimens of physical  
beauty.

*B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saronic*, p. 153.

There is no doubt that many savage races as we at present  
see them are actually *degenerate*, and are descended  
from ancestors possessed of a relatively elaborate civiliza-  
tion.

*E. B. Lombard*, *Degeneration*, p. 60.

3. Characterized by or associated with degener-  
acy; unworthy; debased: applied to inani-  
mate objects.

Such men as live in these *degenerate* days. *Pope*.

In comparison with the great orators and authors of  
the past, we have fallen on *degenerate* times. *J. Chisol*.

*Degenerate* form of an algebraic locus, a locus of any  
order or class consisting of an aggregation of lower forms.

Thus, two straight lines form a *degenerate* conic.

**degenerately** (dē-jen'g-rāt-lī), *adv.* In a degenerate or debased manner; unworthily.

That blindness worse than this,  
That saw not how degenerately I served

Milton, S. A., l. 419.

**degenerateness** (dē-jen'g-rāt-nēs), *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which natural or original qualities are decayed or lost.

**degeneration** (dē-jen'g-rā'shən), *n.* [= F. *dégénération* = Sp. *degeneración* = Pg. *degeneração* = It. *degenerazione*, < L. as if *\*degeneratio* (n.), < *degenerare*, degenerate.] 1. A loss or impairment of the qualities peculiar to the race or kind, or to a type; reduction to a lower type in some scale of being.

The hypothesis of *Degeneration* will, I believe, be found to render most valuable service in pointing out the true relationships of animals which are a puzzle and a mystery when we use only and exclusively the hypothesis of Balance, or the hypothesis of Elaboration.

E. R. Lankester, *Degeneration*, p. 30.

And now to inquire briefly what is meant by *degeneration*. It means literally an unkindling, the undoing of a kind, and in this sense was first used to express the change of kind without regard to whether the change was to perfect or to degrade, but it is now used exclusively to denote a change from a higher to a lower kind: that is to say, from a more complex to a less complex organization; it is a process of dissolution, the opposite of that process of involution which is pre-essential to evolution.

Huxley, *Body and Will*, p. 240.

Specifically—2. Loss or impairment of natural or proper qualities; descent to an inferior state; the act of becoming or the state of having become inferior, especially with respect to moral qualities.—3. In *physiol.*, any process by which a tissue or substance becomes replaced by some other regarded as less highly organized, less complex in composition, of inferior physiological rank, or less suited for the performance of its original functions. *Quaisa*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 334.

*Degeneration* may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life.

E. R. Lankester, *Degeneration*, p. 32.

4. A degenerate animal or plant; an organism of a degraded type. [Rare.]

Those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, arcaus, erglopa, and other *degenerations*,  
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 17.

**Albuminoid degeneration, albuminous degeneration.** Same as *lardaceous degeneration*.—**Amyloid degeneration.** See *lardaceous disease*, under *lardaceous*.—**Calcareous degeneration,** a morbid disturbance in the nutrition of a tissue, resulting in the deposition in it of salts of lime.—**Cancerous degeneration, cancerous degeneration.** See *cancer*.—**Colloid degeneration.** See *colloid*.—**Fatty degeneration, in physiol.** the conversion of protein elements into a granular fatty matter. As a morbid process, this occurs most frequently in the muscles of the heart, in the walls of capillaries, and in the urinary tubules; but it may affect any part of the body.—**Fibroid degeneration,** the conversion of a tissue into one of fibrous structure, or the substitution of a form of connective tissue for some other tissue.—**Granular degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Hypothesis of degeneration,** the hypothesis that certain organisms manifesting an inferior grade of structural and physiological characteristics are the degenerate descendants of higher forms. The theory makes the degeneration chiefly the result of disease of parts; thus, the octopuses are descendants from quadrupeds, and have assumed the fish-like form and lost their hind limbs in better accommodating themselves to aquatic life, the small-winged and flightless birds are descendants from those with well-developed wings, which, on account of residence in places where they were not much disturbed, have failed to exercise their wings, and finally lost the use of them, and they have aborted; the intestinal worms without an intestine are descendants from those with an intestine, but on account of their environments the skin has assumed the function of a nutrient medium and the intestine has been lost.—**Lardaceous degeneration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*).—**Mucoid degeneration,** the conversion of cells or intercellular substance into a semifluid translucent substance containing much.—**Paraneurymatous degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Pigmentary degeneration,** disturbance of the nutrition of a part, with deposition of pigment.—**Wallerian degeneration,** the degeneration of nerve-fibers which have been separated, as by section of a nerve, from certain ganglia which exercise a nutritive influence on them.

**degenerationist** (dē-jen'g-rā'shən-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*\*degeneration* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* One who advocates the theory of degeneration; one who believes that the general tendency of organized beings, especially of man in his mental and moral life, is to degenerate; one who maintains that the natural course of civilization is downward rather than upward.

With regard to the opinions of older writers on early civilization, whether progressionists or *degenerationists*, it must be borne in mind that the evidence at their disposal fell far short of even the miserably imperfect data now accessible.

E. R. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, l. 48.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the theory of degeneration.

The two works of Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tylor, respectively, appear to us to agree as to the main issues of which they treat, both authors being like opponents of the doctrines which Mr. Tylor has styled *degenerationist*.  
London (London).

**degenerative** (dē-jen'g-rā-tiv), *a.* [*\*degenerare* + *-ive*.] Tending to degenerate; of the nature of degeneration.

We were able to note some slight *degenerative* process in the gray substance. Tr. in *Aliment. and Neurol.*, VIII. 196.

**degenered** (dē-jen'g-rād), *a.* [Aocsm. form of *degenerate*, with (E.) *-ed* = (L.) *-atus*. Cf. *degender*, *v.*] Degenerate.

Yet of religion a *degender* seed  
Industrious nature in each heart had sown.  
Sitting, Domesday, The Fifth Hour.

**degenerescence** (dē-jen'g-rēs'gns), *n.* Same as *degeneration*.

**degenerisist** (dē-jen'g-ris), *v. t.* [As *degenerous* + *-ist*.] To degenerate; become degenerated.

*Degenerisist*, derelict, and withered knight.  
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Barres's *Weeks*, II, The Vocation.

**degenerous** (dē-jen'g-rus), *a.* [*\*OF. degenerous*, *degenerous*, with added suffix (E.) *-ous*, < L. *degener*, ignoble, degenerated: see *degender*, *v.*] Degenerate.

I am thy handy-work, thy creature, Lord,  
Stamp'd with thy glorious image, and at first  
Most like to thee, though now a poor accurst,  
Convicted califf and *degenerous* creature.  
Quarles, *Emblems*, III. 10.

**degenerously** (dē-jen'g-rus-lī), *adv.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed!

Decey of *Christian Prety*.

**degerminator** (dē-jēr'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *de* + *germen* (*germin*), germ. Cf. F. *dégermer*, extract the germ.] In milling, a machine consisting essentially of two corrugated disks of iron, one fixed and the other revolving, between which wheat is passed to split the grains and extract the germs.

**degest**, *a.* [Appar. < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digere*, arrange, dispose, digest: see *digest*.] Grave; composed. *Jamieson*.

Furth held the stout and *degest* Auletes.  
Gavin Douglas, *Virgil*, p. 221.

**degestly**, *adv.* [*\*degest* + *-ly*.] Gravely; composedly; deliberately. *Jamieson*.

Agit Alethes, that na wyndome wantit,  
But bairn was ripe in counsels and in yeris,  
Unto thir wordis *degestly* maid answer.  
Gavin Douglas, *Virgil*, p. 224.

**degger** (deg'gēr), *n.* One who degs or sprinkles.

**degging-machine** (deg'gīng-mā-shēn'), *n.* [*\*degging*, verbal *n.* of *deg*, sprinkle, < *machine*.] A sprinkling-machine used in calendering cotton.

**deglise**, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise*.

**deglase** (dē-glā's), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglased*, ppr. *deglasing*. [*\*de* + *priv.* + *glase*.] To remove the glaze from.

**deglory** (dē-glō'ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degloried*, ppr. *deglorying*. [*\*de* + *priv.* + *glory*. Cf. *disglory*, *n.*] To disgrace; dishonor.

His head  
That was before with *degloried*.  
G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph*.

**deglube** (dē-glōb'), *v. t.* [*\*L. deglubere*, peel off, < *de*, off, < *glube*, peel.] To skin; peel.

Now enter his taxing and *deglubing* face.  
Cleveland, *Poems* (1851). (E. D.)

**Deglubitores** (dē-glō-bi-tō'rēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *deglube*, peel off: see *deglube*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the third order of birds; the hawks or coraciiform birds. It included the falcons and buntings, the tansagers, and the American blackbirds, and was therefore equivalent to the families now recognized as *Fringillidae*, *Tanagridae*, and *Icteridae*. See *Kuher*. [Not in use.]

**deglutinate** (dē-glō'ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglutinated*, ppr. *deglutinating*. [*\*L. deglutinus*, pp. of *deglutire* (> F. *deglutir*), unglue, < *de* + *priv.* + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten*, glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] 1. To unglue; loosen or separate by or as if by ungluing.

See, see, my Boole (ah, hark! how it doth crack!)  
The Hand of Outrage that *deglutinates*  
His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to his back.

Davies, *Holy Roods*, p. 14.

2. To deprive of gluten; extract the gluten from.

**deglutition** (deg-lō'tish'gən), *n.* [= F. *deglutition* = Pg. *deglutición* = It. *deglutizione* (cf. Sp. *deglución*), < LL. *\*deglutitio* (n.), < *deglutire*, swallow down, < *de*, down, < *glutire*, swallow: see *glut*.] The act or power of swallowing.

The tongue serves not only for *feeding*, but also to assist the mastication of the meat and *deglutition*.  
Ray, *Works of Creation*, II.

Muscles of *deglutition*, those muscles which are employed in the act of swallowing; the muscles of the tongue, palate, and pharynx.

**deglutitious** (deg-lō'tish'us), *a.* Pertaining to *deglutition*. [Rare.]

**deglutitive** (dē-glō'ti-tiv), *a.* [As *deglutitio* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to *deglutition*; concerned in the act of swallowing; *deglutitious*; *deglutitory*.

**deglutitory** (dē-glō'ti-tō-ri), *a.* [As *deglutitio* + *-ory*.] Serving for *deglutition*.

**deglycerin** (dē-glīs'g-rin), *v. t.* [*\*de* + *priv.* + *glycerin*.] To free from glycerin.

The French process, so largely adopted in America, for *deglycerating* neutral fats before they are saponified.  
W. L. Carpenter, *Soap and Candles*, p. 181.

**degorder** (deg'ōr-dēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *deg* (see) + *order*.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

**degote** (dē-gōt'), *n.* [Russ. *degot*, birch-tar.] Oil of birch, obtained from the white birch by a process of dry distillation. It is used to give to Russian leather its peculiar odor, and to perfume imitations of it. Also called *elackert*. Less correctly written *degut*, *degut*.

**degouted**, *a.* [So. *degoutit*, < OF. *degouté*, *deguité*, spotted (cf. *degouter*, *degoutier*, drop, drop down), < L. *de* + *guttatus*, spotted, < *gutta*, a drop, spot: see *guttate*.] Spotted.

A mantill  
Degoutit with the self in spotted black.  
King's Quair, v. 10.

**degradation** (deg-rā-dā'shən), *n.* [= F. *dégradation* = Pr. *degradacion* = Sp. *degradacion* = Pg. *degradação* = It. *degradazione* = D. *degradatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *degradation*, < ML. *degradatio* (n.), a reducing in rank, < *degradare*: see *degrade*.] 1. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; deposition, removal, or dismissal from rank or office: as, the *degradation* of a general.

Specifically—(a) In *eccl. law*, the act of depriving an ecclesiastic of his orders or privileges, or of both. The Roman Catholic Church recognizes two methods of degradation. By the simple or *verbal degradation* the accused is deprived of all his orders and benefices. By the *solemn* or *real degradation* he is with great ceremony stripped of his ecclesiastical vestments and ornaments and publicly reproached by the bishop, deprived of his orders and benefices as in simple degradation, and of his various privileges. He remains, however, a priest, and can in special emergencies consecrate and administer the sacraments. Degradation is now resorted to only in extreme cases. In the early church the culprit was degraded by removal from a higher to a lower grade of office. See *deposition*, 4. (b) The act of depriving a person of his degree in a university. (c) In early American colleges, when the students' names were arranged according to the social rank of the parents, the placing of a name, as a punishment, lower than it would otherwise be placed. B. H. Hall. (d) In the University of Cambridge, England, the postponement of a student's candidacy for a degree, etc., for one year, owing to illness or other unavoidable cause. (e) In the University of Oxford, the solemn cancelling in convocation of the degree held by a member of the university. 2. The state of being reduced from a higher to a lower grade of power, character, or estimation; degeneracy; debasement.

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. South.

The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lower depths of *degradation*, the elevation of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth has ever reached, teach the same lesson [the tendency of Papal domination].

Manning.

3. The act of sinking to a lower level in space. [Rare.]

Lycius has sunk on one knee and with closed eyes is about to slip prone. Lamia leans over and supports his head from further *degradation*, while her left hand comforts his shoulder.  
The Century, XXXI. 248.

4. Diminution or reduction, as of strength, value, altitude, or magnitude.—5. In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of distant objects in a landscape, to give the effect of distance.—6. In *geol.*, the reduction or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, etc., by the action of water or other causes.

They [Scottish geologists] appealed to the vast quantity of sedimentary rocks . . . bearing witness in every bed and layer to the *degradation* and removal of former continents.  
Gillie, *Geol. Sketches*, II. 33.

7. In *biol.*, abortive structural development; retrograde metamorphosis, such as that witnessed in many parasites as a result of their parasitism.

The *degradation* of the species man is observed in some of his varieties. Dorn.

The course of development may, in particular cases, lead to numerous retrogradations, so that we may find the adult animal to be of lower organization than the larva. This phenomenon, which is known as *retrogressive metamorphosis*, corresponds to the demands of the selection



theory, since under more simple conditions of life, where asceticism is more easily obtained (parasitism), degradation and even the loss of parts may be of advantage to the organism.

*Cress, Biology (trans.),* 1. 158.

8. In bot., a change consisting of abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual organs.—9. In her., same as abatement.—Degradation of energy. *See energy.*—Syn. 1 and 2. Debatement, abatement, violation, depression, disgrace, dishonor, humiliation.

**degradational** (deg-rî-dâ'shon-pl), *a.* [*< degradation + -al.*] In nat. hist., due to degradation; lowered in type through degradation; degenerated: as, a *degradational* form; *degradational* structures.

**degrade** (dê-grâd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degraded*, ppr. *degrading*. [*< ME. degraden, < OF. degrader, F. dégrader = Pr. degradar, degradar = Sp. Pg. degradar = It. degradare = D. degradieren = G. degradiren = Dan. degradere = Sw. degradera, < ML. degradare, reduce in rank, deprive of rank, < L. de, down, + gradus, step, degree, rank; see grade and degree.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, degree, or type. Specifically—2. To deprive of any office or dignity; strip of honors: as, to *degrade* a general officer.

When you disgrac'd me in my ambassade,  
Then I degraded you from being king.  
*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3.*

Both which have been degraded in the senate,  
And must have their disgraces still new rubbed  
To make them smart, and labour of revenge.  
*B. Jonson, Catiline, l. 1.*

Fryne was sentenced by the Star Chamber court to be degraded from the bar.  
*Fairfax.*

8. To lower in character; cause to deteriorate; lessen the value or worth of; debase: as, drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume  
Man's nature, lessen or degrade thine own.  
*Milton, P. L., iii. 304.*

Shall we lose our privilege, our charter,  
And wilfully degrade ourselves of reason  
And piety, to live like beasts?  
*Shirley, Love's Cruelty, II. 2.*

In the progress of moral truth, the animal passions which *degrade* our nature are by degrees checked and subdued.  
*Sumner, Orations, I. 174.*

4. In *biol.*: (a) To reduce in taxonomic rank; lower in the scale of classification: as, to *degrade* an order to the rank of a family. (b) To reduce in complexity of structure or function; simplify morphologically or physiologically: as, an organism *degraded* by parasitic habit.

The degree to which many of the most important organs in these *degraded* (cleistogamic) flowers have been reduced, or even wholly obliterated, is one of their most remarkable peculiarities, reminding us of many parasitic animals.  
*Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 330.*

5. In *geol.*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains or icebergs; wear down, as by the weather.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded*.  
*Journal of Science.*

The regions within reach of abrading and *degrading* agencies were therefore of sufficient extent for the needed Paleozoic sediment-making.  
*Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 228.*

6. In *optics*, to lower in position in the spectrum; increase the wave-length of (a ray of light), and hence diminish (its) refrangibility, as by the action of a fluorescent substance. *See fluorescence.*—7. To diminish the strength, purity, also, etc., of.

*Degrading* the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites.  
*Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 330.*

—Syn. 1 and 2. Debase, Degradate, etc. (see above); to dishonor, break, cashier, reduce to inferior rank.—3. To lower, sink, impair, injure, pervert, pollute. *See list under debase.*

**II. *trans.*** 1. In nat. hist., to degenerate in type; pass from a higher type of structure to a lower.—2. To degenerate; become lower in character; deteriorate.

No doubt vast eddies in the flood  
Of onward time shall yet be made,  
And thronged races may *degrade*.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxviii.*

8. In a university, to take, for some particular reason, a lower degree than one is entitled to, or to avoid taking a degree at the proper or usual time; descend from a higher to a lower degree.

*Degrading*, or going back a year, is not allowed, except in cases of illness (proved by a doctor's certificate). A man *degrading* for any other reason cannot go out afterwards in Honors. *C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 126, note.*

**degraded** (dê-grâd'), *p. a.* 1. Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or a dignity.—2. Lowered in character or value; debased; low.

The Netherlands . . . were reduced practically to a very *degraded* position.  
*Medley.*

8. In *biol.*, reduced in taxonomic rank, or in complexity of structure or function; brought to or being in a state of degradation.

Skulls of the very meanest and most *degraded* type.  
*Ferris, Language, iv.*

The Protosoa are the most *degraded* in organization.  
*Science, IV. 172.*

4. In her., placed upon steps. Also *degraded*.—*Cress degraded and contained.* *See class.*

**degradement** (dê-grâd'ment), *n.* [*< OF. degradation, F. dégradement (= It. degradamento), < degrader, degrade; see degrade.*] Deprivation of rank or office. [*Rare.*]

So the words of Ridley at his *degradement*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly show.  
*Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.*

**degrading** (dê-grâd'ing), *p. a.* 1. Dishonoring; debasing; disgraceful: as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions.  
*Wirt.*

2. Lowering; bringing to a lower level; wearing down.—*Degrading* causes, in *geol.*, those causes which contribute to the dissolving and wearing down of the elevated parts of the earth's surface, and the carrying of these parts down into lower levels, as atmospheric influences and the action of rivers and of the ocean.

**degradingly** (dê-grâd'ing-ly), *adv.* In a *degrading* manner, or in a way to depreciate.

This is what Bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty.  
*Conventry, Philomel to Hydaspes, l.*

**degras** (de-grâ'), *n.* [*F.*] Wool-grease.

**degraver** (dê-grâ-vât'), *v. t.* [*< L. degradare, make heavy, weigh down, < de, down, + gradus, heavy; see grade.*] To make heavy; burden.  
*Bailey, 1727.*

**degravation** (deg-rî-vâ'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if \*degravatio(n)-, < degradare, make heavy, weigh down; see degrade.*] The act of making heavy.

**degrease** (dê-grês'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degreased*, ppr. *degreasing*. [*< de-priv. + grease, after F. dégraisser.*] To remove the grease from, as from bones in preparing skeletons, or from feathers or hair in preparing skins. [*Rare.*]

**degree** (dê-grê'), *n.* [*< ME. degre, degree, < OF. degre, degret, F. degré = Pr. degré = Pg. grado, a degree, step, rank, < L. de, down, + gradus, a step, etc.; see grade and gradus.*] Cf. *degrade*. 1. A step, as of a stair; a stair, or set of steps.

Round was the shap, in manere of compass,  
Full of degrees, the heighte of sixty paces,  
That when a man was set on o' *degre*,  
He lette nought his fellewe for to see.  
*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1083.*

It is made with Stages and hath *Degrees* aboute, that every Man may wel see, and none greve other.  
*Manderly, Travels, p. 17.*

But when he once attaine the utmost round,  
He then unto the ladder turns his back,  
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base *degrees*  
By which he did ascend.  
*Shak., J. C., II. 1.*

2. A step or single movement toward an end; one of a series of advances; a stage of progress; a phase of development, transformation, or progressive modification.

We have feet to scale and climb  
By slow *degrees*, by more and more,  
The cloudy summits of our time.  
*Longfellow, Ladder of St. Augustine.*

Specifically—3. In *gram.*, one of the three stages, namely, *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*, in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. *See comparison*, 5.—4. The point of advancement reached; relative position attained; grade; rank; station; order; quality.

Thence the kerver or server most deserve every dish in his *degree*.  
*Beech Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 262.*

He shold scrche, fro *degre* into *degre*,  
Vn-to know wherens he descendyd is,  
Duke, Erie, or Baron, or markos if he be.  
*Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 112.*

Great indeed  
His name, and high was his *degree* in heaven.  
*Milton, P. L., v. 707.*

5. In universities and colleges, an academical rank conferred by a diploma, originally giving the right to teach. The earliest degree was that of *master*, which in the university of Bologna, and others modeled on that (as were the faculties of law in all the old universities), was called the *degree of doctor*. Afterward the lower degree of *determinant* (later called *bachelor*) was introduced, and the intermediate degree of *licentiate*; but these were not regular degrees, except in the faculty of arts. The degree of *bachelor* was conferred by the "nation" of the faculty of arts; the others were given by the chancellor, by authority of the pope. Thus, the medieval degrees were: (1) the degree of *determinant*, or *bachelor of arts*, without a diploma; (2) the *license*; (3) the degree of *master of arts*; (4) the degree of *master*

or doctor of theology; (5) the degree of *master* or doctor of medicine; (6) the degree of doctor of laws. The degrees now usually conferred are *bachelor*, *master*, and *doctor*: as, *bachelor of arts*, *divinity*, *music*, or *law*; *master of arts*; *doctor of divinity*, *law*, *medicine*, *philosophy*, *music*, etc.

He [Wolsey] was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, the Son of a Butcher, sent to Oxford by Reason of his Pregnancy of Wit, so soon, that taking there the first *Degree* of Art, he was called the Boy Butcher.  
*Baker, Chronicles, p. 261.*

The Universities ceased to teach the systematic theology of the Schools, and the systematic jurisprudence of the Decretals; and the ancient *degrees* of *bachelor* and *doctor* of the canon law are known, except during the reign of Mary, no more.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 519.*

6. In *geneal.*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood: as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree*. *See first extract, and forbidden degrees, below.*

In the canon law, *degrees* of relationship is reckoned by the number of steps from the person farthest from the common ancestor to him; in the civil law, by the number of steps from one person up to the common ancestor and down to the other. Thus, a grand-uncle is related to his grand-nephew in the third *degree* by the canon law, in the fourth *degree* by the civil.

She was as familiar as a cousin; but as a distant one—a cousin who had been brought up to observe *degrees*.  
*H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 242.*

7. In *alg.*, the rank of an equation, as determined by the highest power under which an unknown quantity appears in it. Thus, if the exponent of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is of the third or fourth *degree*.

8. One of a number of subdivisions of something extended in space or time. Specifically—(a) One of a number of equal subdivisions on the scale of a meteorological or other instrument, as a thermometer. (b) A unit for measuring circular arcs and the angles subtended by them at their centers, being the 360th part of a circumference, or the 90th part of a right angle. Considered as angular magnitudes, all degrees are equal; considered as lengths of arcs, they are directly proportional to the radii of the circles of which they are parts. This manner of dividing the circle originated with the Babylonians about 3000 B. C., and was brought into use in Greece by the mathematician Hypsicles. It was perhaps in its origin connected with an opinion that the year consisted of 360 days. The common abbreviation or sign for "degrees" is a small circle (°) placed to the right of the top of the last figure of the number of them: as, 45°. The degree is subdivided into 60 minutes, and the minute into 60 seconds. The length of a degree of latitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a meridian, the difference of latitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. (See *latitude*.) It is 69.703 statute miles at the equator, and 69.160 at the poles. The length of a degree of longitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a plane parallel to the equator, the difference of longitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. This is nearly proportional to the cosine of the latitude, and is equal to 69.16 statute miles at the equator.

After the Auteurs of Astronomy, 700 Furlonges of Erthe answered to a *Degree* of the Firmament.

*Manderly, Travels, p. 186.*

(c) In *arith.*, three figures taken together in numeration: thus, the number 270,320 consists of two *degrees* (more commonly called *periods*). (d) In *music*. (1) One of the lines or spaces of the staff, upon which notes are placed. Notes on the same degree, when affected by accidentals, may denote different tones, as D, D<sup>♯</sup>, and D<sup>♭</sup>; and, similarly, notes on different degrees, as D<sup>♯</sup> and C<sup>♯</sup>, may denote identical tones, at least upon instruments of fixed intonation. (2) The difference or step between a line and the adjacent space on the staff (or vice versa). Occasionally, through the use of accidentals, this difference is only apparent (see above). (3) The difference, interval, or step between any tone of the scale and the tone next above or below it, as from do to re, from re to fa. The interval may be a whole step or tone, a half step or semitone, or (in the minor scale) a step and a half, or augmented tone. *See step, tone, interval, staff, scale.* [To distinguish between degrees of the staff and degrees of the scale, the terms *staff-degrees* and *scale-degrees* are sometimes used.]

9. Intensive quantity; the proportion in which any quality is possessed; measure; extent; grade.

goure larnes sall likom othir wedde,  
And worshippe god in gud *degree*.  
*York Plays, p. 55.*

But as there are *degrees* of sinning, so there are of folly in it.  
*Stillington, Sermons, I. II.*

Very different excellencies and *degrees* of perfection.  
*Clarke, The Attributes, viii.*

The difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, is certainly one of *degree* and not of kind.  
*Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 101.*

10. In *criminal law*: (a) One of certain distinctions in the culpability of the different participants in a crime. The actual perpetrator is said to be a principal in the *first degree*, and one who is present aiding and abetting, a principal in the *second degree*. (b) One of the phases of the same kind of crime, differing in gravity and in punishment. [*U. S.*]—Accumulation of *degrees*. *See accumulation.*—By *degrees*, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.

Th' innumerable effects to sort aright,  
And, by degrees, from chaos to elixir.  
*Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, xxx.*  
Where light, to shades descending, plays, not strives,  
Dies by degrees, and by degrees revives.  
*Dryden, Epistles, xiv. 70.*

By due degrees, small Doubts create.  
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

**Chronicle degree**, one 360th part of a tropical year. — **Conjunct degree**. See *conjunct*. — **Degree out**. See *cut*. — **Degree of a curve**, the same as its *order*, but the latter term is preferable. — **Degree of constraint**. See *constraint*. — **Degree of freedom**. See *freedom*. — **Discrete degrees**. See *discrete*. — **Forbidden or prohibited degrees**, in civil and in canon law, degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. The determination of these in church or canon law was founded on the prohibitions contained in Lev. xviii., with adherence to the principle that a degree of relationship which bars marriage in one sex bars it equally in the other, and that by Christ's declaration (Mat. xix. 6 and Mark x. 8, confirming Gen. ii. 24) a man and his wife become one flesh. The Roman law prohibited nearly the same degrees, though marriage of a man with his niece was permitted from the time of Claudius until forbidden by Nerva, and also from the time of Caracalla to that of Constantine. Marriages with a deceased brother's wife and a deceased wife's sister were forbidden by Constantine. Theodosius the Great forbade them between first cousins, and this was the general rule of the church from that time on. From the sixth to the thirteenth century, marriages within the seventh degree were prohibited; after the fourth Lateran Council (A. D. 1215), only those within the fourth degree. Marriage between godparents and godchildren was prohibited by Justinian, and this was afterward extended to include the parents of the children, and later still other relations of these. The present for confirmation was put on a par with the godparents. The Council of Trent limited such spiritual relationship to sponsors, to presenters at confirmation, to the persons baptized or confirmed, and the parents of these. In England marriage between first cousins was forbidden till the Reformation. The present English law of both church and state is conformed to a statute passed under Henry VIII., and revised under Elizabeth, which forbids all marriages not without the Levitical degrees. These degrees were tabulated by Archbishop Parker in 1563, and his table is adopted in the 90th canon of 1603, and ordered to be set up publicly in every church. It will also be found printed at the end of every English prayer-book. Its provisions have been summarized as follows: A man may not marry the mother or stepmother of his own or his wife's parents; the widow of his father, father-in-law, uncle, brother, son, stepson, or nephew; the aunt, sister, daughter, or niece of himself or his wife; the daughter or stepdaughter of his own or his wife's children. A woman may not marry the father or stepfather of her own or her husband's parents; the widower of her mother, mother-in-law, aunt, sister, daughter, stepdaughter, or niece; the uncle, brother, son, or nephew of herself or her husband; the son or stepson of her own or her husband's children. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister, whether expressly forbidden by the Mosaic law or not, is prohibited as precisely analogous to that with a deceased husband's brother, the marriage of a man with his brother's wife being explicitly prohibited in Lev. xviii. Direct relationship, if in the ascending and descending line, is canonically reckoned as one degree, and marriage prohibited accordingly. In canon law an illicit connection is held to involve the same prohibitions as a marriage. — **In degree**, greatly; to a degree.

He was grieved in degree.

And greatly moved in mynde.

*York Plays, p. 53.*

**Local degree**, one 360th part of the solid. — **Simoon's degree**, a certain early medieval degree, conjectured to have been one of bachelor, and to have been conferred upon masters in the University of Oxford. The real meaning of the phrase has been forgotten; but down to 1327 every master of arts, inceptor in medicine, etc., in Oxford was compelled to swear hatred of Simoon and renunciation of his degree. — **Song of degrees**, a title given to fifteen psalms, from cxx. to cxxv., inclusive. Biblical criticism are not agreed as to the origin and significance of the title. See *gradual psalms*, under *gradual*. — **To a degree**, to an extreme; exceedingly; as, *prudent to a degree*. [Colloq.]

Assuredly, sir, your father is worth to a degree; he comes down stairs eight or ten steps at a time—muttering, growling, and thumping the banisters all the way.

*Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.*

**Total degree**, the sum of the degrees of an algebraic expression relatively to the different letters.

**degree** (dē-grē'), v. t. [*degree*, n.] 1. To advance by a step or steps.

Thus is the soul's death *degraded* up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease in the body from joint to joint. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 230.*

I will *degrade* this noxious neutrality one peg higher.

*Sp. Hacti, Alp. Williams, II. 138.*

2. To place in a position or rank.

We that are *degraded* above our people.

*Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.*

**degraded** (dē-grēd'), a. [*degree* + -ed.] In *her*, same as *degraded*, t.

**degradingly**, adv. By degrees; step by step.

*Degradingly* to grow to greatness.

*Felham, Rascals, I. 97.*

**degu** (deg'ū), n. [S. Amer.] A South American hystricomorphic rodent of the family *Octodontidae* and genus *Octodon*, such as *O. onychomys*. See *cut* in next column.

**deguise**, v. t. [ME. *deguisen*, *degisen*, *degysen*, var. of *degißen*, *disguise*; see *disguise*.] To disguise.

And ay to theme come Repentance among.  
And maid theme there *deguise* in his wode.  
*King's Quest, III. a.*



Dequ (Or guinea pig)

**deguise**, n. [ME. *deguyse*, *degise*, *degysse*; from the verb.] Disguise.

In selcouth maners and sere *degysse*.

*Hampole, Prick of Conscience (1517). (E. D.)*

**degum** (dē-gum'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *degummed*, ppr. *degumming*. [*de-priv.* + *gum*.] To free from gum; deglutinate.

Scouring renders all common silks, whether white or yellow in the raw, a brilliant pearly white, with a delicate soft flossy texture, from the fact that the fibres which were agglutinated in reeling, being now *degummed*, are separated from each other and show their individual tenacity in the yarn. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 62.*

**degust** (dē-gust'), v. [*L. degustare*, taste of, *de-* + *gustare*, taste; see *gust*.] I. *trans.* To taste; relish.

A soups au vin, madam, I will *degust*, and gratefully.

*C. Roads, Cloister and Hearth, II.*

II. *intrans.* To have a taste; be relishing.

Two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, *degusting* tenderly, and storing reminiscences—for a bottle of good wine, like a good act, shines over in the retrospect.

*R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 47.*

**degustate** (dē-gus'tāt'), v. t. [*L. degustatus*, pp. of *degustare*, taste of; see *degust*.] Same as *degust*.

**degustation** (dē-gus-tā'shən), n. [= Sp. *degustacion*, < *L. degustatio*(n), < *L. degustare*, taste of; see *degust*.] The act of tasting.

It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite.

*Sp. Hall, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 9.*

Then he bustled about with the boy, and produced a variety of gifts for grace, use, and *degustation*.

*N. Betham-Edwards, Next of Kin Wanted, xxiv.*

Good wine is not an optical pleasure, it is an inward emotion; and if there was a chamber of *degustation* on the premises, I failed to discover it.

*H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 129.*

**degysse**, v. and n. See *deguise*.

**déhaché** (dē-ha-shé'), a. [F. (in *her*), pp. of OF. *déhacher*, *déhachier*, cut off, < *de-priv.* + *hacher*, cut; see *hack*, *hach*.] In *her*, having the head, paws, and tuft of the tail cut off; said of a beast used as a bearing. *Encyc. Brit., XI. 698.*

**déhiscé** (dē-his'), v. i.; pret. and pp. *déhiscéd*, ppr. *déhiscing*. [= *It. deiscere*, < *L. dehiscere*, gape, open, < *de*, off, + *hiscere*, gape, yawn, akin to *haur*, yawn; see *hiatus* and *yawn*.] To gape; specifically, in bot., to open, as the capsules of plants.

This [a legume or pod] is a superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit, *déhiscing* by both ventral and dorsal sutures, so as to form two valves.

*R. Bentley, Manual of Botany, p. 304.*

The anthers *déhiscéd* properly, but the pollen-grains adhered in a mass to them.

*Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 232.*

**déhiscence** (dē-his'ens), n. [= F. *déhiscence* = *It. deiscenza*, < NL. *déhiscētia*, < *L. dehiscētia*, *déhiscēnt*; see *déhiscēnt*.] 1. A gaping. — 2. In bot., the opening of a pericarp for the discharge of the seeds, or of an anther to set free the pollen. Regular *déhiscence* in the case of capsules is *septifid*, through the septa, or *loculifid*, directly into the cells. It is also said to be *septifragul* when the valves break away from the septa. Irregular *déhiscence* may be transverse, circumscissile, etc., or variously lacerated. The *déhiscence* of an anther is by longitudinal slits, valves, pores, etc.

The *déhiscence* of the firm external envelope.

*W. E. Carpenter, Micros., § 297.*

3. In pathol., a bursting open.

**déhiscēnt** (dē-his'gnt), a. [= F. *déhiscēnt*, < *L. dehiscēnt*(-t)s, ppr. of *déhiscere*, gape; see *déhiscere*.] 1. Opening, as the capsule of a plant. — 2. In entom., divergent at the tips, as if tend-



Dehiscent Seed-pod of Mimosa

ing to split apart; said especially of the *elytra* when they are separated at the apices.

**déhonestatē**, v. t. [*L. dēhonestatus*, pp. of *dēhonestare*, dishonor, disgrace, < *de-priv.* + *honestare*, honor, < *honestus*, honorable, honest; see *honest*, and cf. *dēhonest*, v.] To impugn; dishonor.

The excellent and wise pains he took in this particular, no man can *dēhonestate* or reproach.

*Jos. Taylor, Works (ed. 1825), II. 74.*

**déhonestation**, n. [*L. dēhonestatio*(n), < *L. dēhonestare*, dishonor; see *dēhonestate*.] A disgracing; a dishonoring.

Who can expatiate the infinite shame, *déhonestation*, and infamy which they bring? *Sp. Garden, Hieraspistes, p. 482.*

**déhors** (dē-hōr'), F. pron. dē-ōr', a. and n. [*F. dēhors*, < OF. *dēfors*, *dēfors*, *dēfors*, *dēfuors*, *dēfuor*, *dēfuor* = Pr. *dēfors* = Sp. *dēfuera*, < ML. *dēforis*, outside, without, < *L. de*, from, + *foris*, foras (> OF. *fora*, *fora*, *foras*, *fora*, F. *hors* = Pr. *fora* = *It. fore*, *fuora*, *fuore*, *fuori*), out of doors, out, < *foris*, a door, = Gr. *thura* = A.S. *thurs* = E. door; see *door*, and *forum*, *foreign*, *foris*, etc.] I. a. In law, without; foreign to; irrelevant. II. n. In *for*, any outwork beyond or outside of the main fortification.

**déhortē** (dē-hōr'), v. t. [= Sp. Pg. *dēhortar*, < *L. dēhortari*, dissuade, persuade, < *de*, from, + *hortari*, advise; see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort*.] To dissuade; advise to the contrary; urge not to do or not to undertake a certain thing; deter. If the wasting of our money might not *déhort* us, yet the wounding of our minds should deterre us.

*Livy, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 108.*

The bold Galliean, St. Peter, took the boldness to *déhort* his Master from so great an infelicity.

*Jos. Taylor, Works (ed. 1825), I. 297.*

**déhortation** (dē-hōr-tā'shən), n. [*L. dēhortatio*(n), < *L. dēhortari*, dissuade; see *déhort*.] Dissuasion; advice or counsel to the contrary of some act or undertaking.

*Déhortations* from the use of strong liquors have been the favourite topic of sober declaimers in all ages. *Lamb.*

The exhortation, which might almost be termed a *déhortation* for its severity, was, in direct, to follow the sermon in case of need. *H. W. Dixon, Hildesheim Church of Eng., xv.*

**déhortative** (dē-hōr-tā-tiv'), a. [*L. dēhortativus*, < *L. dēhortari*, dissuade; see *déhort*.] Dissuasive; dehortatory. *Coloridge.*

**déhortatory** (dē-hōr-tā-tō-ri'), a. and n. [*L. dēhortatorius*, < *L. dēhortari*, dissuade; see *déhort*.] I. a. Dissuasive; belonging to dissuasion.

The text [Eph. iv. 30] you see is a *déhortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God. *Sp. Hall, Remains, p. 108.*

II. n. A dissuasion; a dissuasive argument or reason. *Milton.*

**déhorter** (dē-hōr'tēr'), n. A dissuader; one who advises to the contrary.

So long as he [Caryl] was merely an exhorter or *déhorter*, we were thankful for such eloquence, such humor, such vivid or grotesque images, and such splendor of illustration, as only he could give.

*Lowell, Study Windows, p. 127.*

**déhumanisation** (dē-hū-mān-izā'shən), n. [*L. dēhumanisatio* + -ation.] The act of dehumanising, or the state of being dehumanised. Also spelled *dēhumanisation*.

Nature has put a limit to *dēhumanisation* in the qualities which she exerts in order that the combination of two individuals to produce a third may take place at all.

*Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 245.*

**déhumanise** (dē-hū-mān-iz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *déhumanised*, ppr. *déhumanising*. [*de-priv.* + *humanise*, Cf. F. *dēhumaniser*.] To deprive of distinctively human qualities; as, *déhumanising* influences; *déhumanised* speculation. Also spelled *dēhumanise*.

The grosser passions, originally conspicuous and carefully ministered to by devotes, gradually fade, leaving only the passions less related to corporeal satisfactions; and eventually these, too, become partially *déhumanised*. *H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 344.*

**déhusk** (dē-husk'), v. t. [*de-priv.* + *husk*.] To deprive of the husk.

Wheat . . .

*Déhusked* upon the floor.

*Dreant, tr. of Horace, Ep. to Numidius.*

**déhhydrate** (dē-hī-drāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *déhhydrated*, ppr. *déhhydrating*. [*L. de-priv.* + Gr. *idap* (hōp), water, + -atē.] I. *trans.* To deprive of or free from water. Thus, calcium chloride, by reason of its strong affinity for water, *déhhydrates* moist gases passing over it. Alcohol, for the same reason, *déhhydrates* (dries) moist animal tissues which are placed in it.

The first and most obvious value of this reagent [alcohol] is found in its strong affinity for water, thus rendering it of importance for *déhhydrating* purposes.

*Pankellin, Vegetable Histology, p. 3.*

II. *intrans.* To lose water.

The collard in layers are slow in *déhhydrating*. *Jour. Ag. Science, Soc. of Am., VI. 2. 380.*

**dehydrate** (dē-hī' drā-tēr), *n.* That which dehydrates.

**dehydration** (dē-hī' drā-shn), *n.* [*< dehydrate + -ation.*] In chem., the removal of water as an element in the composition of a substance.

**dehydrogenation** (dē-hī' drō-jen-i-sā'shn), *n.* [*< dehydrogenise + -ation.*] The removal of hydrogen, wholly or in part, from a compound containing it.

The oxidations and the dehydrogenations play the most important part in the production of colour.

*Ure, Dict., IV. 77.*

**dehydrogenize** (dē-hī' drō-jen-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrogenised*, ppr. *dehydrogenising*. To deprive of hydrogen; remove hydrogen from (a compound containing it).

**dehydrogeniser** (dē-hī' drō-jen-i-sēr), *n.* A reagent which effects the removal of hydrogen from a compound containing it.

The action of dehydrogenisers upon naphthylamine.

*Ure, Dict., IV. 302.*

**delambs** (dē-lām'b), *n.* [Native name.] Congo tobacco, a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo, western Africa, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked.

**delicide** (dē-lī'd), *n.* [= *F. delicide* = Sp. Pg. *It. delicida*, < ML. as if *\*delicida*, < *L. deus*, a god, + *-cida*, a killer, < *caedere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*.] One who kills a god; specifically, one concerned in crucifying Jesus Christ. *Craig*. [Rare.]

In the Middle Ages the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of *delicides*.

*The Century, XXIV. 140.*

**delicide** (dē-lī'd), *n.* [= *F. delicide* = Sp. Pg. *It. delicida*, < ML. as if *\*delicidum*, < *L. deus*, a god, + *-cidium*, < *caedere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*.] The act of killing a god; specifically, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. [Rare.]

Earth, profaned, yet blessed, with *delicide*.

*Pratt, I am that I am.*

**deictic** (dik'tik), *a.* [The reg. L. analogy would require *\*deictic* (cf. *apodictic*); < Gr. *deiktikos*, serving to show, < *deiknūnai*, show, akin to *AS. tacan*, E. *teach*: see *teach*.] In logic, direct: applied to reasoning which proves directly, and opposed to *elenctic*, which proves indirectly.

Thirdly, into the "direct" and the "indirect" (for reduction ad absurdum); the *deictic*, and the *elenctic*, of Aristotle.

*Whately, Rhetoric, I. 2.*

**deictically** (dik'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* With direct indication; in the manner of one who indicates or points out, especially with a finger or by a gesture of the hand.

Our Saviour's prediction was . . . categorically enunciated, verily I say unto you that one of you shall or will betray me, and he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it, *deictically*, i. e., Judas, is that person.

*Hammond, Works, I. 703.*

**deid** (dēd), *a.* A Scotch form of *dead*.

**deid** (dēd), *n.* A Scotch form of *death*.

Iks thing that lady took,

Was like to be her *deid*.

*The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 117).

He was my father's *deid*.

*Lord Maxwell's Good-night* (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

**deify** (dē-if'ik), *a.* [= *F. deifque* = Sp. *deifoo* = Pg. *It. deifoo*, < *L. deifous*, < *L. deus*, god, + *-fous*, < *fucere*, make: see *deify*.] Making divine; deifying.

They want some *deife* impulse.

*Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 43.*

**deifical** (dē-if'ikəl), *a.* Same as *deify*.

The ancient catholic fathers were not afraid to call this supper . . . a *deifical* communion.

*Hemilton, On the Sacrament, I.*

**deification** (dē-if-i-kā'shn), *n.* [*< ME. deifiaction*, < OF. *deifaction*, F. *deification* = Sp. *deifacion* = Pg. *deifacão* = *It. deifacione*, < *L. deus*, a god, + *-facione*, < *deificare*, deify: see *deify*.] The act of deifying; the state of being raised to the rank of a deity; a deified embodiment.

Buddha being in fact a *deification* of human intellect.

*St. J. E. Tennant, Ceylon, IV. 11.*

**deifier** (dē-if-i-ēr), *n.* One who deifies.

The memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first *deifiers* of men should have given an effectual check to the practice.

*Cromey, Philomel to Hydaspe, III.*

**deiform** (dē-i-fōrm), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *It. deiforme*, < *L. deus*, a god, + *-forma*, form.] 1. Like a god; godlike in form.

If the final consummation  
Of all things make the creature *deiform*.

*Dr. H. More.*

St. Conformable to the character or will of God.

What a pure imitation of God its life is, and how exactly *deiform* all its motions and actions are.

*J. Scott, Christian Life, I. 2.*

**deiformity** (dē-i-fōrm-i-ti), *n.* [*< deiform + -ity.*] 1. The quality of being deiform or godlike.

Thus the soul's numerous plurality  
I have prov'd, and show'd she is not very God;  
But yet a decent *deiformity*  
Bath given her.

*Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 27.*

2. Conformity to the divine character or will.

The short and secure way to union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed.

*Spiritual Conquest.*

**deify** (dē-if-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deified*, ppr. *deifying*. [*< ME. deifien*, < OF. *deifler*, F. *deifier* = Sp. Pg. *deiflor* = *It. deifcare*, < *L. deus*, a god, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] 1. To make a god of; exalt to the rank of a deity; enroll among the gods.

The seals of Julius Caesar . . . have the star of Venus over them, . . . as a note that he was *deified*.

*Dryden.*

2. To regard as an object of worship; adore or worship as a deity.

He did . . . extol and *deify* the pope.

*Bacon.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself.

*South.*

3. To make godlike; exalt spiritually.

By our own spirits we are *deified*.

*Wordsworth.*

**deign** (dān), *v. t.* [*< ME. deignen*, *deynen*, *deynen*, < OF. *deigner*, *deigner*, F. *deigner* = Pr. *denhar* = Sp. Pg. *degnar* = *It. degnare*, *deign*, < *L. dignari*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignify* and *dainty*, and cf. *dain*, *disdain*, *declaim*.] 1. To think worthy; think well of; think worthy of acceptance.

Thou hast estranged thyself and *deigned* not our land.

*L. Bryskett* (Archer's Eng. Garner, I. 200).

I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines.

*Shak., T. G. of V., I. 1.*

2. To grant or permit, as by condescension or favor.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men.

*Shak., Macbeth, I. 2.*

3. To vouchsafe; condescend: with an infinitive for object.

But for their pride that *deigns* not hym to know for her lords.

*Merrill* (E. E. T. S., II. 182).

0 *deign* to visit our forsaken seats.

*Pope, Summer, I. 71.*

The Son of God *deigned* not to exert His power before Herod, after Moses' pattern; nor to be judged by the multitude, as Elijah.

*J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 301.*

[Used impersonally in early English.

On her we no *deigneth* him not to think.

*Chaucer, Anelida and Artois, I. 184.]*

**deignous**, *a.* See *dainous*.

**Dei gratia** (dē-i grā'sh-i), [*L. Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *gratia*, abl. of *gratia*, grace.] By the grace or favor of God: an expression usually inserted in the ceremonial statement of the title of a sovereign: as, *Victoria Dei gratia Britanniarum regina* (Victoria, by the grace of God queen of the Britains). It was originally used by bishops and abbots as expressive of their divine commission, afterward by secular rulers of various grades, and finally by monarchs as a special mark of absolute sovereignty and a divine legation.

**Dei iudicium** (dē-i jū'dish-i-um). [*L. Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *iudicium*, judgment: see *judicial*.] In law, the judgment of God: a phrase applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal.

**deil** (dēi), *n.* [Sc., = E. dial. *deil*, *dule*, etc., < ME. *dei*, etc.; a contr. of *devil*, q. v.] 1. The devil. — 2. A wicked, mischievous, or troublesome fellow.

They're a' run *deils* or jads thegither.

*Burns, The Two Dogs.*

**Deil's backie**. See *backie*. — **Deil's damon**. Same as *bakerr damon* (which see, under *bakerr*). — **Deil's snuff-box**, the common puffball. — **The deil goes o'er Jock Wabster**, everything goes topsy-turvy; there is the devil to pay.

*The deil goes o'er Jock Wabster*, hame grows hell,  
When Fats mices' ye wear than tongue can tell.

*Bannatyne.*

**deil**. See *dū*.

**Deimos** (dī'mos), *n.* [*< Gr. deimós*, fear, terror, personified in the *Iliad*, and later regarded as a son of Ares (Mars).] A satellite of Mars, revolving about its primary in 30 hours and 18 minutes. It was discovered by Asaph Hall, of Washington, in 1877.

**dein**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.

**dein** (dēn), *adv.* [Sc., also spelled *deen*; = E. *dow*.] Literally, down; hence, completely; very. [Scotch (Aberdeenshire).]

What tho' towk may that I can preach  
Nae that *dein* ill.

*Shimmer's Min. Poet., p. 170.*

**Deinacrida**, *n.* See *Dinacrida*.

**Deinacris**, *n.* See *Dinacris*.

**deinosaur**, *Deinosauria*, etc. See *dinosaur*, etc.

**Deinotherium**, *n.* See *Dinotherium*.

**deinous**, *a.* See *dainous*.

**deinsularize** (dē-in'sh-lā-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deinsularised*, ppr. *deinsularising*. [*< de-priv. + insular + -ize.*] To deprive of insularity.

**deintest**, *deintest*, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*. *Chaucer*.

**deintegrat** (dē-in'tē-grāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. deintegrare*, pp. of *deintegrare*, < *de-priv. + integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*.] To disintegrate.

**deinteous**, *a.* See *dainteous*.

**deintesth**, *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

**deintroll**, *n.* See *daintrol*.

**Deipara** (dē-ip'ā-rā), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *It. Deipara*, < *L. deipara*, fam. adj.: see *deiparous*.] The Mother of God; the Theotocos: a title of the Virgin Mary. See *Theotocos*.

**deiparous** (dē-ip'ā-rus), *a.* [*< L. deipara*, fem. adj., < *L. deus*, a god, + *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god: an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary. *Bailey*.

**Deipnosophist** (dē-nos'f-ist), *n.* [*< Gr. deipnosophia*, sing. of *deipnosophia*, Deipnosophists, the name of a work of Athenus (see the def.), lit. 'the learned men at dinner,' < *deipnos*, dinner, + *sophia*, a learned man: see *sophist*.] One who converses learnedly at dinner: in allusion to the title (see the etymology) of a celebrated work of Athenus, in which a number of learned men are represented as at dinner discoursing on literature and matters of the table.

The eye is the only note-book of the true poet; but a patchwork of second-hand memories is a laborious scribble, hard to unite and harder to read, with about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the *Deipnosophists*.

*Lowell, Study Windows, p. 222.*

**deirrhine**, *n.* [Ir.] See *poirrhine*.

**deist**, *n.* A Middle English form of *deus*.

**deism** (dē-izm), *n.* [*< F. deisme* = Sp. Pg. *It. deismo* = D. G. *deismus* = Dan. *deisme* = Sw. *deism*, < NL. *deismus*, < *L. deus*, God, + *-ismus*, E. -ism.] 1. The doctrine that God is distinct and separated from the world. See *deist*, 1. — 2. Belief in the existence of a personal God, accompanied with the denial of revelation and of the authority of the Christian church. Deism is opposed to atheism, or the denial of any God; to pantheism, which denies or ignores the personality of God; to theism, which believes not only in a God, but in his living relations with his creatures; and to Christianity, which adds a belief in a historical manifestation of God, as recorded in the Bible.

**deist** (dē-ist), *n.* [*< F. deiste* (Viret, 1568), now *deiste* = Sp. Pg. *It. deista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *deist*, < NL. *deista*, < *L. deus*, God, + *-ista*, E. -ist.] 1. One who believes in the existence of a personal God, but in few or none of the more special doctrines of the Christian religion; one who holds to some of the more general propositions of the Christian faith concerning the Deity, but denies revelation and the authority of the church. The name in this sense is particularly appropriated to a group of English writers, mostly of the first half of the eighteenth century. See *free-thinker*.

A man who, on the account of the obscurity of Holy Writ, shall pretend to reject the christian religion, and turn *deist*, must, upon the same account, reject *deism* too, and turn atheist.

*Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 2.*

2. One who holds the opinion that there is a God, but no divine providence governing the affairs of men; one who holds that God is not only distinct from the world, but also separated from it.

Those who admit a transcendental theology are called *Deists*, those who admit a natural theology *Theists*. The former admit that we may know the existence of an original being by mere reason, but that our concepts of it transcendental only, as of a being which possesses all reality, but a reality that cannot be further determined. The latter maintain that reason is capable of determining that object more accurately in analogy with nature: namely, as a being which, through understanding and freedom, contains within itself the original ground of all other things.

*Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Muller.*

— *Syn. Atheist, Spontic*, etc. See *infidel*.  
**deistic** (dē-is'tik), *a.* [*< deist + -ic.*] Pertaining to deism or to deists; of the nature of deism; embracing or containing deism: as, a *deistic* writer; a *deistic* book.

**deistical** (dē-is'ti-kəl), *a.* Same as *deistic*.

This very doctrine [that man is by nature wicked] . . . has made the *deistical* moralists almost unanimous in proclaiming the divinity of Nature, and setting up its fancied dictates as an authoritative rule of action.

*N. A. Rev., CXX. 422.*

**deistically** (dē-is'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In a deistic manner.



**deisticalness** (dē-is'ti-kal-ness), *n.* The character of being deistical; deism. [Rare.]  
**deistate** (dē-i-tāt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *deista* (t)-e, deity, + -ate.] Possessing the nature of God; divine; deified.

One person and one Christ who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without mutation.  
*Cressmer, To Bp. Gardiner*

**Deiters's cells.** See *cell*.

**deity** (dē-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *deities* (-tiz). [*ME. deite, deyte, < OF. deite, Fr. deité = Pr. deitat = Sp. deidad = Pg. deidade = It. deità, < L. deita (t)-e (for classical L. *divinitas* (t)-e, divinity), the divine nature, < L. *deus* (> F. *dieu* = Pr. *deus*, *deus* = Sp. *dios* = Pg. *deos* = It. *dio*), a god, God. The L. *deus* (whence also E. *deity*, *deify*, *deism*, *deist*, and prob. *deuce*, q. v.) is one of a large group of words whose forms and etymological and mythological relations are somewhat involved. The principal L. words of the group are: (1) L. *deus*, earlier *divus* (pl. *di*, *di*, *dat.* and abl. pl. *diu*, *diu*, in inscriptions also *divus*, *divus*, gen. pl. *divom*, *divum*; later nom. pl. *dei*, gen. pl. *deorum*), orig. "*divus*, "*divus*, a god; cf. Skt. *deva*, heavenly, as n. a god, = Zend *deva*, an evil spirit, = Lith. *deva*, a god; Gael. and Ir. *da*, God, = OW. *diu*, W. *duw*, God, = Iscl. *dev*, a god; prob. not connected with Gr. *deûs*, a god (whence E. *theism*, *theist*, *atheism*, *atheist*, *thearchy*, *theodicy*, *theology*, etc.). (2) L. *divus*, often *divus* (= Gr. *divos* or *divos*, divine), adj. to *deus*; hence L. *divinus*, divine (see *divine*); cf. Skt. *divya*, divine, *divya*, heavenly; L. *divus*, *divus*, adj., as n. a god. (3) OL. *Διότις*, later *Jovis* (nom. rare; gen. *Jovis*, etc.), Jove, Jupiter (see *Jove*, *Jupiter*). = Gr. *Ζεύς*, Beotian *Διεύς*, for *Διεύς* (gen. *Διός* for *Διός*), Zeus (see *Zeus*), = Skt. *dyāus* (gen. *dyāus*, stem *dyā-*), the sky, heaven, day, personified Heaven; the same in combination, OL. *Ζωπύτης*, L. *Jupiter*, *Juppiter*, in another form *Diapiter*, = Gr. voc. *Ζῆν πάτερ* = Skt. voc. *Dyāush pitāh*, lit. Heaven Father; = OTeut. *\*Tiw*, in OHG. *Zio* = AS. *Tiwe* = Iscl. *Týr*, the Teutonic god of battle; the AS. *Tiw* is still preserved in E. *Tuesday*, AH. *Tues day* (see *Tue* and *Tuesday*). (4) L. *diēs*, a day, orig. "*diēs*, "*diēs*; cf. Skt. *dyāus* (stem *dyā-*), day (the same as *dyāus*, the sky, etc., above), Armenian *tiw*, Ir. *diā* = W. *dyw*, day; see *diā*, *diurnal*, *journal*, *journey*. (5), etc.: For other L. deity-names from the same root, see *Diana*, *Janus*, *Juno*, and *Ius*. Cf. also *demon*.] 1. Godhead; divinity; the attributes of a god; especially, the nature and essence of the one Supreme Being.*

For what reason could the same deity be denied unto Laurentia and Flora which was given to Venus? *Ralegh*.

So spake the Father: and, unfolding bright  
 Toward the right hand his glory, on the Son  
 Blazed forth unclouded day. *Milton, P. L.*, x. 66.

2. [cop.] God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit: regularly with the definite article.

An Atheist's laugh's a poor exchange  
 For Deity offended!  
*Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend*

I seem . . . to see the benevolence of the Deity more clearly in the pleasures of my young children than in anything else in the world. *Paley, Moral Philos.*, ii. 5.

3. A god; a divinity; a being to whom a divine or godlike nature is attributed; an object or a person worshipped as a god.

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a deity, or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power. He is merely revered as a glorified remembrance.  
*Sir J. E. Tennant, Ceylon*, iv. 11.

**deject** (dē-jekt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *dejector*, *dejecter*, *dejecter*, F. *déjecter* = Pr. *dejectar*, < L. *dejectus*, pp. of *deicere*, *deicere*, cast down, < *de*, down, + *jacere*, cast, throw: see *jet*, and cf. *abject*, *adject*, *conject*, *eject*, etc.] 1. To cast or throw down; direct downward.

In nothing water hem deject  
 So lette hem nothing longe tyme swete.  
*Palladius, Hushondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.  
 The Austrian colours he doth here deject  
 With too much scorn.  
*R. Johnson, Prince Henry's Barriers*.

Sometimes she dejects her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look.  
*Fuller, Profane State*, i.

2. To abate; lower; diminish in force or amount.

Ere long she was able, though in strength exceedingly dejected, to call home her wandering senses.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, iii.

3. To depress the spirits of; dispirit; discourage; dishearten: now chiefly in the past participle used adjectively. See *dejected*.

In the midst of all my endeavours, there is but one thought that dejects me.  
*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, ii. 2.

Nor think to die dejects my lofty mind.  
*Pope, R. of the L.*, v. 99.

-Syn. 2. To sadden, make despondent, afflict, grieve.  
**deject** (dē-jekt'), *a.* [*OF. deject* = *Sp. dejecto* = It. *dejecto*, < L. *dejectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Downcast; low-spirited; wretched; dejected.

And I, of ladies must deject and wretched,  
 That suck'd the honey of his music vows,  
 Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,  
 Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.  
*Shak., Hamlet*, iii. 1.

**dejecta** (dē-jek'tā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *dejectus*, pp. of *deicere*, *deicere*, thrown down: see *deject*.] Excerements.

Fungi which grow on the dejecta of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, &c. *Dr. Hary, Fungi* (trans.), p. 387.

**dejectant** (dē-jek'tant), *a.* [*< deject* + -ant.] In *her*, same as *despondent*.

**dejected** (dē-jek'ted), *a.* 1. Thrown down; lying prostrate. [Rare.]—2. Low-spirited; downcast; forlorn; depressed; melancholy from failure, apprehension, or the like.

'Tis not alone my inkly cloak, good mother, . . .  
 Nor the dejected haughtiness of the visage,  
 That can denote me truly. *Shak., Hamlet*, i. 2.

He was much dejected, and made account we would have killed him.  
*Winthrop, Hist. New England*, i. 219.

Lang, with dejected look and whine,  
 To leave the hearth his dogs repine.  
*Scott, Marmion*, iv., Int.

**Dejected** embowed, in *her*, embowed with the head downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *embowed deject*—Syn. 2. Bad, disheartened, dispirited, downhearted.

**dejectedly** (dē-jek'ted-ly), *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

The Master's fire and courage fell:  
*Dejectedly*, and low, he bowed.  
*Scott, L. of L. M.*, i., Epil.

**dejectedness** (dē-jek'ted-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being cast down; depression of spirits.—2. Abjectness; meanness of spirit; lowliness.

The text gives it to the publican's dejectedness, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting. *Feltam, Resolves*, ii. 2.

The dejectedness of a slave is likewise given him (Valban), and the ignorance of one bred up in a desert island. *Dryden, Grounds of Crit. in Tragedy*.

**dejecter** (dē-jek'ter), *n.* One who dejects or casts down.

**dejection** (dē-jek'shun), *n.* [= F. *déjection* = *Sp. deyección* = Pg. *dejección* = It. *déiezione*, < L. *dejectio* (n.), < *dejectus*, pp. of *deicere*, *deicere*, deject: see *deject*.] 1. The act of casting down; a casting down; prostration. [Rare.]

Such full-blown vanity he doth more loathe  
 Than base dejection. *E. Johnson, Postmaster*, lud.

Adoration implies submission and dejection. *Pecknam*

2. Depression; diminution. [Rare.]

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a dejection of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other. *Arbuthnot, Aliments*.

3. In *med.*: (a) Fecal discharge; evacuation. (b) The matter discharged or voided; dejects: often in the plural: as, the dejections of cholera; watery dejections.—4. The state of being downcast; depression or lowness of spirits; melancholy.

Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair,  
 Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring.  
*Milton, P. L.*, xi. 301.

A vague dejection  
 Weighs down my soul.  
*M. Arnold, Consolation*.

5. In *astron.*, the house furthest removed from the exaltation of a planet.—Syn. 4. Sadness, despondency, gloom.

**dejectly** (dē-jekt'ly), *adv.* [*< deject*, *a.*, + -ly.] In a downcast manner; dejectedly. *Davies*.

I rose dejectly, curtailed, and withdrew without reply.  
*H. Brooks, Fool of Quality*, ii. 257.

**dejectory** (dē-jek'tō-ri), *a.* [*< deject* + -ory.] In *med.*, having power or tending to promote evacuations by stool: as, dejectory medicines.

**dejecture** (dē-jek'tjūr), *n.* [*< deject* + -ure.] In *med.*, that which is ejected; excrement; dejects.

**dejectate** (dē-jek'tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. dejectare*, take an oath, orig. *dejurare*, a form restored in L.L., < *de* + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*, *jury*.] To swear solemnly.

**dejection** (dē-jek'tō-shun), *n.* [*< L. dejectionis* (n.), L.L. *dejuratio* (n.), < *dejurare*, take an oath: see *dejectate*.] The taking of a solemn oath.

Doubtless with many vows and tears and dejections he labours to clear his intentions to her person.  
*Sp. Hall, Haman Ranged*.

**dejeuner**, *n.* Same as *déjeuner*.

Take a dejeuner of mustard and egg.

*R. Johnson, New Inn*.

**déjeuner** (dē-ahé-nā'), *n.* [*F.*, prop. inf. *déjeuner*, OF. *dejeuner*, *dejuner*, break fast, < L. *dis-priv.* + L.L. *jugunare* (> F. *jeûner*), fast: see *jeune*, Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast; the morning meal. In France it is a midday meal, *breakfast* in the English and American sense not being eaten, instead of which it is usual to take, upon awaking in the morning, merely a cup of coffee or chocolate and a roll.—*Déjeuner à la fourchette* (literally, breakfast with the fork), a set meal in the middle of the day, with meat and wine; a luncheon.

A form of entertainment much in favour with society was the *déjeuner à la fourchette*. The "breakfast," always of the most recherché description, including the choicest wines and every delicacy procurable, usually began between 4.30 and 6 o'clock, and lasted for a couple of hours, after which dancing was generally kept up until one or two o'clock in the morning.

*First Year of a Silex Reign*, p. 112.

**de jure** (dē jō'rē), [*L.*, of right or law: *de*, of; *jure*, abl. of *jus* (jur-), right, law: see *just*, *justice*.] By right; according to law. See *de facto*.

**Dekabrist**, *n.* [*< Russ. Dekabrist*, December, + -ist.] Same as *Decembrist*.

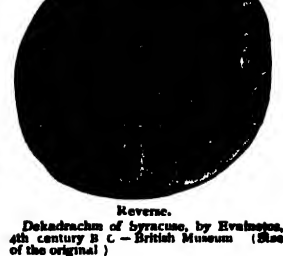
**dekadrachm** (dek'a-dram), *n.* [*< Gr. dekadrapachm*, worth 10 drachmas, < *dēka*, = E. *ten*, + *drachm*, a drachma: see *drachma*, *drachm*.] An ancient silver coin of the value of 10 drachmas, occasionally issued at Syracuse and in other parts of the Hellenic world. The specimen illustrated weighs 880.9 grains.

Libverse

**dekagram**, *n.*

See *deragram*.

**dekaas** (dek'-a), *n.* [*G.*, < Gr. *dēka*, = E. *ten*, + L. *as* (ass-), an: see *as*, *acc*.] A unit of mass; ten asses: in the grand duchy of Baden equal to 5 deicigrams, or 7.7 grains troy.



Dekadrachm of Syracuse, by Eukleides, 4th century B.C.—British Museum (blue of the original).

**dekastere**, *n.*

See *derastere*.

**deking** (dē-king'), *v. t.* [*< de-* priv. + *king*.] To dethrone; depose.

Edward being thus dekinged, the embassy rode loyally back to London to the parliament.  
*Speed, Edward III.*, ix. xii. § 75.

**dekle**, *n.* See *deckle*.

**del't**, *n.* A Middle English form of *deal*.

**del'** (del), *n.* [Singhalese.] Same as *anglit-wood*.

**del**. An abbreviation of the Latin *delineavit*, (he) drew it, placed after an artist's name on a picture.

**Delabeches** (del-a-beah'sh), *n.* [NL., named after the English geologist Sir H. T. De la Beche (1796-1855).] A genus of trees, formed for the bottle-tree, now included under *Sterculia*. See cut under *bottle-tree*.

**delabialize** (dē-lā'bi-ā-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delabialized*, ppr. *delabializing*. [*< de-* priv. + *labialis*.] To deprive of or change from a labial character. *H. Sweet*.

**delacerate** (dē-las'g-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delacerated*, ppr. *delacerating*. [*< L. delaceratus*, pp. of *delacerare*, tear to pieces (but found only in fig. sense "frustrate"); cf. *dilacerare*, to tear to pieces (> E. *dilacerate*), < *de-*, from, or *dē-*, away, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear to pieces; lacerate.

**delacration** (dē-las'g-rāt'shun), *n.* [*< L. "delaceratio* (n.), < *delacerare*, tear in pieces: see *delacerate*.] A tearing in pieces.

**delacrimation** (dē-lak-ri-mā'shun), *n.* [Also written *de lacrimation*; < L. *de lacrimatio* (n.), < *de lacrimare*, shed tears, < *de*, down, + *lacrimare*, lacrimare, weep, shed tears, < *lacrima*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] Wateriness of the eyes; excessive secretion of tears; lacrimation; epiphora.

**delection** (dē-lak'tā'shun), *n.* [*< de-* priv. + *lection*.] The act of weaning.

**delaine** (dē-lān'), *n.* [Short for *muslin-de-laine*, < *F. mouseline de laine*, muslin of wool: see *muslin*; < *F. laine*, < *L. lana*, wool.] A light textile fabric, originally of wool, afterward more commonly of mixed materials, and frequently printed. See *muslin-de-laine*.

**delamination** (dē-lām-i-nā'shən), *n.* [*L. de*, away, + *lamina*, a thin plate of metal: see *lamina*, *lamination*.] A splitting apart in layers; a laminar dehiscence: a term specifically applied in embryology to the splitting of a primitively single-layered blastoderm into two layers of cells, thus producing a two-layered germ without invagination, embolism, or proper gastrulation.

**delapidate**, **delapidation**, etc. See *delapidate*, etc.

**delapement** (dē-lap-sē'shən), *n.* [*L. delapere* + *-ation*.] The act of falling down.

**delapset** (dē-laps'), *v. t.* [*L. delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*, fall or sink down, < *de*, down, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To fall or slide down.—2. To be transmitted by inheritance.

Which Anne derived alone, the right before all other,  
Of the delapset crown, from Philip her fair mother.  
*Drayton, Polyolbion*, xxix.

**delapsion** (dē-lap'shən), *n.* [*L. delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*: see *delapset*.] A falling down; prolapse.

**delate** (dē-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delated*, ppr. *delating*. [= *Sp. Pg. delatar*, accuse, < *ML. delatere* (also contr. *delare*), accuse; < *L. delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, bring, give, deliver, report, announce, also, as a legal term, with obj. *women*, name, or later with person as object, indict, impeach, accuse, denounce, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = *E. bear*: see *defer*.] 1. To carry; convey; transmit.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is delated.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 200.

2. To carry on; conduct; manage.

His warlike wife Rembrandt . . .  
Long ruled in his stead,  
Delating in a male's attire  
The empire new begonne.

*Warner, Albion's England*, l. 1.

3. To publish or spread abroad; make public.

When the crime is delated or notorious.

*Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience*, li. 4.

4. To bring a charge against; accuse; inform against; denounce. [In this sense the word is still used in the judicatories of the Scottish Church.]

Yet, if I do it not, they may delate

My sickness to my patron, work me out  
Of his opinion.

*B. Jonson, Volpone*, li. 2.

As men were delated, they were marked down for such a fine.

*Sp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times*, an. 1692.

Every inmate of a house [of Jesuits] is liable to secret accusation to its superior, while the superior himself may be similarly delated to the provincial or the general.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 648.

**delate** (dē-lāt'), *v. t.* [*ML. delatere*, erroneous form of *L. dilatare*, dilate, extend, dilute: see *dilate* and *delay*.] To ally; dilute.

**delater** (dē-lā'tēr), *n.* [*delate* + *-er*]; equiv. to *delator*.] Same as *delator*.

**delation** (dē-lā'shən), *n.* [= *F. délation* = *Sp. delación* = *Fg. delatio* = *It. delazione*, accusation, < *L. delatio* (= *n.*), an accusation (not found in lit. sense 'conveyance, conveyance'), < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, accuse: see *delate*.] 1. Carriage; conveyance; transmission.

The delation of light is in an instant.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 208.

In delation of sounds the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Accusation or criminal information; specifically, interested accusation; secret or sinister denunciation.

A delation given in against him to the said committee—for unsound doctrine.

*Spekling, Hist. Troubles in Scotland*, II. 61.

The accusers were not to be liable to the charge of delation.

*Wilmot, Latin Christianity*, li. 4.

**delation** (dē-lā'shən), *n.* [For *delation*: see *dilation* and *delay*.] Extension; delay; postponement.

This outrage might suffer no delation, seen it was as near approach to the walls and ports of the town.

*Bulwer, Tr. of Livy*.

Although sometimes the baptism of children was deferred, . . . and although there might be some advantage gotten by such delay; yet it could not be endured that they should be sent out of the world without it.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1886), II. 407.

After this judgment there was no delation of surfeiture nor mercy.

*Barnes, Tr. of Frobenius's Chron.*, I. xiii.

**delator** (dē-lā'tēr), *n.* [= *F. delateur* = *Sp. Pg. delator* = *It. delatore*, < *L. delator*, an accuser, informer, < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, accuse: see *delate*.] A secret or interested accuser; an evil-disposed informer; a spy. Also spelled *delator*.

Be deaf unto the suggestions of tale-bearers, calumniators, plotters, or malevolent delators, who, while quiet men sleep, sowing the tares of discord and division, distract the tranquillity of charity and all friendly society.

*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, li. 20.

*Delators*, or political informers, encouraged by the emperors, and enriched by the confiscated properties of those whose condemnation they had secured, rose to great influence.

*Lecky, Europ. Morals*, I. 246.

**delatorian** (dē-lā-tō-ri-an), *a.* [*L. delatorius*, < *L. delator*, an informer: see *delator*.] Of or pertaining to an informer or a spy; of the nature of an informer.

**Delawarean** (dē-lā-wēr'-ē-an), *a. and n.* [*Delaware* (so called from Delaware bay and river, named from Lord Delaware, first colonial governor of Virginia, 1609–18) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Delaware.

**delay** (dē-lā'), *v.* [*ME. delayen*, *delaten*, < *OF. delater*, *delayer*, *delcier*, *delear*, also *dellaier*, *deslater*, etc., < *latere*, *latere*, etc., later *delayer*, *F. délayer* = *Sp. Pg. delatar* = *It. dilatare*, also (after *F.*) *dilatare*, < *ML. dilatare* (also *delatare*), put off, delay, extend the time of, lit. extend, spread out, dilate, < *L. dilatus*, pp. associated with *differre*, put off, defer, > ult. *E. defer*, *differ*: see *dilate*, *defer*, *differ*.] Thus *delay* is a doublet of *dilate*, and practically of *defer*, *differ*, being ult. attached to the same *L. inf. differre*. Cf. *delay*.] I. *trans.* 1. To put off; defer; postpone; remit to a later time, as something to be done.

My lord delayeth his coming.

*Mat. xxiv. 48.*

Come, are you ready?

You love so to delay time! the day grows on.

*Fletcher, Wit without Money*, III. 1.

In vain he may your fatal Absence mourn,  
And wish in vain for your delay'd Return.

*Congress, Iliad.*

2. To retard; stop, detain, or hinder for a time; obstruct or impede the course or progress of; as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrais' whose artful strains have oft delay'd

The huddling brook to hear his madrigal!

*Milton, Comus*, l. 404.

When the case is proved, and the hour is come, justice *delayed* is justice denied.

*Gladsone, Might of Right*, p. 272.

To *delay creditors*, in law, to interpose obstacles in their way, with fraudulent intent to hinder collection of their demands.—*Syn.* 1. To stave off, postpone, adjourn, procrastinate, protract, impede.

II. *intrans.* To linger; move slowly; stop for a time; loiter; be dilatory.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten.

*Locke.*

Dip down upon the northern shore,

O sweet new-year *delaying* long;

Thou dost expectant nature wrong;

*Delaying* long, *delay* no more.

*Tennyson, In Memoriam*, lxxxiii.

The wheeling moth *delaying* to be dead

Within the taper's flame

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, III. 140.

**delay** (dē-lā'), *n.* [*ME. delay*, < *OF. delat*, *delay*, *dilat*, *allat*, *F. délat*, *m.*, *OF. also délate*, *f.*, = *It. dilata*, *f.*, delay: from the verb.] 1. A putting off; a deferring; an extension of the time; postponement; procrastination: as, the *delay* of trial.

And thus he said without more delay.

*Geoffrey (R. E. T. S.)*, l. 441.

All *delays* are dangerous in war.

*Drayton, Tyrannic Love*, l. 1.

O love, who maketh thou *delay*!

Life comes not till thou comest.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, II. 182.

2. A lingering; loitering; stay; hindrance to progress.

The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day.

*Mansel.*

**delay** (dē-lā'), *v. t.* [*F. délayer*, dilute, mix with water, spin out a discourse, = *Fr. délayer* = *It. dilaguare*, dilute, < *ML. dilaguare*, diluere, the same, with slightly different prefix (*dis*, *di*, instead of *de*), as *L. dilaguare*, also *dilucare*, clarify a liquid by straining it, < *de*, off, + *luguare*, liquefy: see *dilugate*, *luguare*, *liquid*.] Appar. more or less associated, erroneously, with *delay* (OF. *delayer*, etc.), *delate* (which, though equiv. in sense to *delay*, is, prop. a form of *dilate*, *dilate*, and with *alloy*, *alloy*.] To alloy; dilute; temper; soften; weaken.

Wine *delayed* and mixed with water. *Hemmelster.*

Those dreadful flames like also found *delayed*  
And quenched quite like a consumed torch.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, III. xii. 42.

**delayable** (dē-lā'-ā-bl), *a.* [*delay* + *-able*.] Capable of delay or of being delayed. *Davies.*

Law thus divisible, *delayable*, and *delayable*, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress.

*H. Brough, Wool of Quality*, I. 250.

**delayed** (dē-lād'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delay*, *v.*] Mixed; alloyed; diluted.

The eye, for the upper half of it a darker brown, for the nether somewhat yellowish, like *delayed* gold.

*Holland, Tr. of Camden's Brit.*, p. 476.

**delayer** (dē-lā'ēr), *n.* 1. One who lingers or loiters; a procrastinator.

Quintus Fabius . . . is often times called of them [the Romans] Fabius Cunctator: that is to say, the tardier or *delayer*.

*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, l. 22.

2. One who or that which causes delay; one who hinders or obstructs.

Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer* of justice.

*Swift, Character of Hen. II.*

**delayingly** (dē-lā'-ing-lī), *adv.* In a manner so as to delay or detain.

And yet she held him on *delayingly*,

With many a scarce-believable excuse.

*Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

**delayment** (dē-lā'mēt), *n.* [*ME. delayment*, < *OF. delaiement*, *delayement*, *deloement*, etc., < *delater*, *delay*, + *-ment*.] A lingering; stay; delay; loitering.

He made no *delayment*,

But goeth home in all his.

*Geoffrey, Conf. Amant*, IV.

**del credere** (del kred'-ē-rē), [*It.*, lit. of belief or trust: *del*, contr. of *de il*, of the (*L. de*, of, *ille*, he, that); *credere*, < *L. credere*, believe: see *credit*.] An Italian mercantile phrase, similar in import to the English *guaranty* or the Scotch *warrantice*. It is used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or mercantile agent, when he becomes bound not only to transact sales or other business for his constituent, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons with whom he contracts.—*Del credere* commission, the increased compensation paid or due to a factor or agent on such an account.

**dele** (dē-lē), *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deal*. *dele*, *n.* An obsolete form of *deal*.

**dele** (dē-lē), *v. t.* [*L. dele*, *impv.* of *delere*, blot out, efface: see *delete*.] Take out; remove: a word used in proof-reading as a direction to printers to remove a superfluous letter or word, and usually expressed by its initial letter in the distinctive script form *Δ*, or some variation of it.

**deleble**, **deleble** (del'-ē-bl, -i-bl), *a.* [= *F. délébile* = *Sp. deleble* = *Fg. delevel* = *It. delebile*, < *L. delebilis*, < *delere*, blot out: see *delete*. Cf. *indeleble*.] That can be blotted out or erased. [Rare.]

He that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself.

*Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychozoia.*

Various is the use thereof [black-lead], . . . for pens, so useful for scholars to note the remarkable they read, with an impression easily *deleble* without prejudice to the book.

*Fuller, Worthies*, Cumberland.

**delectability** (dē-lek'-tā-bil'-i-ti), *n.* [= *Sp. delectabilidad*: as *delectable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being delectable or pleasing; delectableness.

I think they were not prevented . . . from looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded—for its delectability to the eye. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 227.

**delectable** (dē-lek'-tā-bl), *a.* [(The *ME.* form was *delectable*, *q. v.*, < *OF. delectable* = *F. délectable* = *Sp. delectable* = *Fg. delectavol* = *It. delectabilis*, < *L. delectabilis*, delightful, < *delectare*, delight: see *delight*.] Delightful, especially to any of the senses; highly pleasing; charming; affording great enjoyment or pleasure: as, "delectable bowers." *Quarles*, To P. Fletcher.

We are of our own accord apt enough to give entertainment to things *delectable*.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 72.

Their most resounding denunciation thundered against the enormity of allowing the rich precedence in catching at the delectable baits of sin.

*E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev.*, II. 108.

Winter, at least, seemed to me to have put something into these medieval cities which the May sun had melted away—a certain delectable depth of local color, an excess of darkness and decay.

*H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches*, p. 212.

**delectableness** (dē-lek'-tā-bl-ness), *n.* Delightfulness; the quality of imparting pleasure.

Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness. *Barret.*

**delectably** (dē-lek'-tā-blī), *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully; charmingly.

Of myrrh, bawme, and aloes they *delectably* smell.

*Sp. Bala, On Revelations*, II, stg. A vii.

**delectate** (dē-lek'tāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *delectated*, ppr. *delectating*. [*L. delectatus*, pp. of *delectare* = *It. delectare*, *delectare* = *Sp. Pg. delectar* = *F. délecter*, *OF. delecter* (> *ME. delecten*, *E. delight*), delight: see *delight*.] To please or charm, as the senses; render delectable; delight.

**delectation** (dē-lek-tā'shon), n. [= *F. delectation* = *Sp. delectacion* = *Pg. delectação* = *It. delectazione*, < *L. delectatio* (-n-), < *delectare*, please, delight: see *delectate*.] Great pleasure, particularly of the senses; delight.

"I ensure you, Master Raphael" (quoth I), "I took great delectation in hearing you. All things that you said were spoken so wittily and so pleasantly!"  
*Sh. T. More*, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), I.

Poetry serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and to delectation.  
*Baron*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 142.

At the very moment, however, of these delectations, a meeting was held at Brussels of men whose minds were occupied with sterner stuff than sugar work.  
*Molly*, *Dutch Republic*, I. 492.

**delectus personæ** (dē-lek'tus pēr-sō-nē), [*L.*, the choice of a person: *delectus*, a choice, < *delegere*, pp. *delegatus*, choose out, select, < *de*, from, + *legere*, pick, choose; *personæ*, gen. of *persona*, a person: see *person*.] In law, the choice or selection, either express or implied, of a particular individual, by reason of some personal qualification; particularly, the right to choose partners in business; the regulation which prevents a new partner from being admitted into a firm against the will of any member of it.

**delegacy** (del'ē-gā-si), n. [*< delega* (to) + *-cy*.] 1. The act of delegating, or the state of being delegated.

By way of delegacy or grand commission  
*Raleigh*, *Hist. World*, v. 2.

2. A number of persons delegated; a delegation.

Before any suit begin, the plaintiffe shall have his complaint approved by a set delegacy to that purpose.  
*Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader.

**delegate** (del'ē-gāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *delegated*, ppr. *delegating*. [*< L. delegatus*, pp. of *delegare* (> *It. delegare* = *Sp. Pg. delegar* = *F. déléguer*), send, assign, depute, appoint, < *de*, from, + *legare*, send, depute, appoint: see *legate*.] 1. To depute; appropriately, to send with power to transact business as a representative: as, he was *delegated* to the convention. —2. To intrust; commit; deliver to another's care and management: as, to *delegate* authority or power to a representative.

We can pretend to no further jurisdiction than what he has *delegated* to us.  
*Dromy of Christian Pity*.

Let him *delegate* to others the costly courtesies and decorations of social life.  
*Emerson*, *Conduct of Life*.

The *Iliad* shows that it was usual for a Greek king to *delegate* to his heir the duty of commanding his troops.  
*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 51A.

**delegate** (del'ē-gāt), a. and n. [= *F. délégué* = *Sp. Pg. delegado* = *It. delegato*, < *L. delegatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. a. Deputed; commissioned or sent to act for or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegates* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially.  
*Jer. Taylor*.

II. n. 1. A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with power to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; an attorney.

Legates and delegates with powers from hell.  
*Cooper*, *Expostulation*.

Conscience speaks not as a solitary, independent guide, but as the *delegate* of a higher Legislator.  
*Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 2.

In general, soldiers who should form themselves into political clubs, elect *delegates*, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from all control.  
*Newsway*.

Specifically—2. In the United States: (a) A person elected or appointed to represent a Territory in Congress, as distinguished from the representatives of States. The territorial delegates have seats in the House of Representatives and salaries like other members, may speak, offer motions, etc., and be appointed on certain committees, but may not vote. (b) A person sent with representative powers to a convention, conference, or other assembly for nomination of officers, or for drafting or altering a constitution, or for the transaction of the business of the organization which such persons collectively represent.—3. In Great Britain: (a) A commissioner formerly appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical

courts. (b) One of a committee chosen by the house of convocation in the University of Oxford, with power to act.—4. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council.—Court of Delegates, formerly, in England, the great court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes and from the decisions of the admiralty court; so called because the judges were delegated or appointed by the crown under the great seal. This court is now abolished, and its powers and functions are transferred to the sovereign in council. Also called *Commission of Delegates*.—House of Delegates, in the United States: (a) The lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Formerly called *House of Burgesses*. (b) The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (in full, *House of Clerical and Lay Delegates*).  
**delegated** (del'ē-gā-ted), p. a. 1. Deputed; sent with authority to act for another; appointed.

*Delegated* Spirits comfort fetch  
To her from heights that Reason may not win.  
*Wordsworth*, *Sonnets*, III. 22.

2. Intrusted; committed; held by substitution.

Whose *delegated* cruelty surpasses  
The worst acts of one energetic master.  
*Byron*, *Sardanapalus*, I. 2.

Faithfulness to conviction and all *delegated* trust.  
*Theodore Parker*, *Historic Americans*.

The system of provinces, of dependencies, of territories which cannot be brought into the general system of government, which need to be administered by some special *delegated* power, seems to me to be vicious in idea.  
*E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 249.

**Delegated jurisdiction**, in *Scots law*, jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a *depute* or *deputy*: contradistinguished from *proper jurisdiction*.

**delegation** (del'ē-gā'shon), n. [= *F. délégation* = *Sp. delegacion* = *Pg. delegação* = *It. delegazione*, < *L. delegatio* (-n-), < *delegare*, depute: see *delegate*.] 1. A sending or deputing; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion cannot be performed by *delegation*.  
*S. Miller*.

These only held their power by *delegation* from the people.  
*Brougham*.

But of all the experiments in *delegation* to which the spiritual jurisdiction of the English Crown has been subjected, the most unhappy was the first—the Vice-Generalship of Thomas Cromwell.  
*R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, IV.

2. A person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others; specifically, in the United States, the whole body of men who represent a single district or State in a representative assembly.—3. In Austria-Hungary, one of two bodies summoned annually by the emperor to legislate on matters pertaining to the whole empire. One delegation is chosen by the Austrian Reichsrath, the other by the Hungarian Reichstag, and each consists of sixty members.

4. In *civil law*, the act by which a debtor, in order to be freed from his debt, offers in his stead to the creditor another person, who binds himself for the debt. The delegation is said to be *perfect* when the delegating debtor is discharged by his creditor, *imperfect* when the creditor retains his rights against his original debtor.

5. In French usage, a share certificate.—6. In *banking*, an informal and non-negotiable letter employed by bankers for the transfer of a debt or credit.

**delegatory** (del'ē-gā-tō-ri), a. [*< delegare* + *-ory*.] Holding a delegated or dependent position.

Some politique *delegatory* Scipio . . . they would single forth, if it might be, whom they might depose when they list, if he should begin to tyrannize.  
*Nashe*, *Lenten Staffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

**delenda** (dē-len'dā), n. pl. [*L.*, neut. pl. of *delendus*, ger. of *delere*, blot out: see *delete*.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

**delendunt**, n. Same as *delendum*.

**delenticifical** (del'ē-nīf'ī-kal), a. [*< L. delenticifus*, soothing, < *delensire*, soothe, soften (< *de* + *lenire*, soften: see *lenient*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

**Delenseria** (del'ē-sē-ri-ā), n. [*NL.*, named after Benjamin Delensert (1778-1847), a French botanical amateur.] A genus of red marine algae (*Floridæ*), having delicate, rosy-red leaf-like fronds, which are lacinate or branched and have a central vein, usually with lateral veinlets. The tetraspores are produced in spots on the frond. Fifty or more species are known, distributed all over the world; five occur on the shores of the British Isles, and three on the eastern coast of the United States.

**delensite** (dē-len'sī-tē), n. [After the French mineralogist *Delense*.] A ferruginous chloritic mineral of a dark-green color, occurring in cavities in amygdaloid.

**delete** (dē-lēt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deleted*, ppr. *deleting*. [*< L. deletus*, pp. of *delere*, blot out, abolish, destroy, perhaps < *de*, away, + *\*lere*, an assumed verb related to *know*, smear, erase: see *liment*.] In another view, *l. delere* = *Gr. ἀλείσθαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste: see *deleterious*.] To blot out; expunge; erase.

I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and delete, according to better information.  
*Fuller*, *General Worthies*, xiv.

I have . . . inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version, and *deleted* eight.  
*W. E. Aytoun*.

It was not till 1879 that they [the German socialists] were provoked by the persecutions to which they were subjected by the German Government, to *delete* from their statutes the qualification of seeking their ends by legal means.  
*Rae*, *Contemp. Socialism*, p. 222.

**deleterious** (del'ē-tē-ri-us), a. [= *F. délétère* = *Sp. deletéreo* = *Pg. It. deleterio*, < *ML. \*deleterius*, < *Gr. ἀληθής*, noxious, deleterious, < *ἀλγήναι*, a destroyer, < *ἀλγέσθαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste.] 1. Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous: as, a *deleterious* plant.

In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their *deleterious* quality by being carried abroad.  
*Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, x.

2. Hurtful in character or quality; injurious; pernicious; mischievous; unwholesome: as, a *deleterious* practice; *deleterious* food.

His pity wine should be so *deleterious*,  
For tea and coffee leave us much more serious.  
*Byron*, *Don Juan*, IV. 52.

Probably no single influence has had so *deleterious* an effect upon the physique of the rapidly civilized peoples as clothing.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 220.

**deleteriously** (del'ē-tē-ri-us-ly), adv. In a deleterious manner; injuriously.

**deleteriousness** (del'ē-tē-ri-us-ness), n. The quality or state of being deleterious or hurtful.

**deletory** (del'ē-ter-i), a. and n. [*< ML. \*deletorius*, < *Gr. ἀληθής*, deleterious: see *deleterious*.] I. a. Destructive; poisonous.

Doctor epidemick,  
stor'd with *deletory* med'cines,  
(Which whosever took is dead since).  
*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. 2.

II. n. [*< ML. deletorium*, < *Gr. ἀληθής* (*pharmakon*), a poison, noun. of *ἀλγήναι*: see I.] Anything that destroys; a destructive agent.

Such arguments in general, and remedies in particular, which are apt to become *deletories* to the sin, and to abate the temptation.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1825), I. 110.

**deletion** (dē-lē'shon), n. [*< L. delensio* (-n-), < *delere*, delete: see *delete*.] 1. The act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing.—2. An erasure; a word or passage deleted.

Some *deletions*, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the article extended, have been restored.  
*Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. A blotting out, as of an object; obliteration; suppression; extinction.

The great extermination of the Jewish nation, and their total *deletion* from being God's people, was foretold by Christ.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1825), I. 227.

We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish *deportation* or *deletion* of the Moors.  
*Jefferson*, *Autobiog.*, p. 40.

The better the man and the nobler his purposes, the more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the *deletion* of his personality.  
*R. L. Stevenson*, *Ordered South*.

**deletitious** (del'ē-tish'us), a. [*< LL. deletitius*, prop. *delectitius*, < *L. delere*, erase: see *delete*.] From which anything has been or may be erased: applied to paper.

**deletive** (dē-lē'tiv), a. [*< delete* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deletion; deleting or erasing.

**deletory** (del'ē-tō-ri), n. [*< delete* + *-ory*.] That which erases or blots out.

Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Diss. from Popery*, II. § 2.

**Dele-winet**, n. A kind of wine, perhaps a species of Rhénish: possibly so called from being imported at Deal, England. Also *Deal-wine*.

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*.  
*E. Jensen*, *Mercury Vindicated*, VII. 22.

**delf** (delf), n. [*< ME. delf*, a quarry, a grave, < *AS. dæf*, a ditch, *ge-dæf*, a ditch, digging, < *deftan*, dig, delve: see *delve*.] 1. Anything made by delving or digging; a mine, quarry, pit, ditch, channel, etc.

Make a *delf* with hands on handfull loam,  
And denote the points three geyres therein doo.  
*Palladius*, *Hortensioria* (R. X. S.), p. 122.

Some lesser *delfs*, the fountain's bottom sounding,  
Draw out the baser streams the springs conveying.  
*Potter*, *Purple Island*, III. 22.



**2.** A catch-water drain; in a sea-embankment, the drain on the landward side. Also improperly written *delph*.—**3.** A bed of coal or of iron-stones. [Forest of Dean and Lancashire coal-fields, Eng.]—**4.** In *her.*, a square supposed to represent a sod of turf used as a bearing. It is one of the so-called abatements of honor, and as such is modern and false heraldry. See *abatement*, **3**.

**delph<sup>2</sup>**, *delphi* (delf, delft), *n.* [Also written *delph*; prop. *delft*; short for *Delftware*, named from *Delft* in the Netherlands, whence such earthenware was first or most commonly brought to England.] Delftware. See *ware*<sup>3</sup>.

**delph<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* See *delphin*.

**Delphi** *sore*. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

**Delian** (dē'li-an), *a.* [*L. Delius*, < Gr. *Δήλιος*, pertaining to Delos, < *Δήλος*, Delos.] Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Aegean sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), and the seat in antiquity of one of the most famous sanctuaries of Apollo.—**Delian Apollo**. See *Apollo*.—**Delian problem**, the problem of the duplication of the cube—that is, of finding a cube having double the volume of a given cube: so called, it was said, because the oracle of Delos told the Athenians that a pestilence would cease when they had doubled the altar of Apollo, this altar being cubical. See *duplication*.

**delibate** (del-i-bāt), *v. t.* [*L. delibatus*, pp. of *delibare* (> *It. delibare* = *Fr. delibare*), take of, taste, < *de*, from, + *libare*, taste, sip, pour out: see *libation*.] To taste; take a sip of.

When he has travell'd and delibated the French and the Spanish. *Marmion*, Antiquary, III.

**delibation** (del-i-bā'shən), *n.* [*L. delibatio* (*n.*), < *delibare*, taste: see *delibate*.] A taste; a skimming of the surface.

What they [*Septuaginta*] were, our commentators do not so fully inform us, nor can it be understood without some delibation of Jewish antiquity. *J. Macla. Discourses* (1642), p. 32.

**delib<sup>1</sup>**, *v. t.* [Ofic. also *deliver*, *deliver*; ME. *deliberen*, < OF. *deliberer*, F. *délirer*, < *L. deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] To deliberate; resolve.

For which he gan *deliberen* for the beste That . . . he wolde lat hem graunte what hem liste. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iv. 103.

**deliberate** (dē-lib'ē-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliberated*, pp. *deliberating*. [*L. deliberatus*, pp. of *deliberare* (> *It. deliberare* = *Pr. Sp. deliberar* = *F. délibérer*), consider, weigh well, < *de* + *liberare*, *liberare*, weigh, < *libera*, *libra*, a balance: see *librate*.] *1.* Trans. To weigh in the mind; weigh the arguments or considerations for and against; think or reflect upon; consider.

Surprised with a question without time to *deliberate* an answer. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1836), I. 332.

King Ferdinand held a council of war at Cordova, where it was *deliberated* what was to be done with Al-hama. *Irrving*, *Granada*, p. 68.

**II. intrans.** *1.* To think carefully or attentively; consider and examine the reasons for and against a proposition; estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of an action, in order to a choice or decision; reflect carefully upon what is to be done; consider.

At such times as we are to *deliberate* for ourselves, the freer our minds are from all disordered affections, the sounder and better is our judgment. *Hobbes*, *Leviathan*, Polity, iv. 2.

Kings commonly link themselves, as it were, in a nuptial bond, to their council, and *deliberate* and communicate with them. *Bacon*, *Political Fables*, III., Expl.

Hence to "ponder" is to think over a subject without the test of a proper experiment, while to *deliberate* implies an accuracy like that which results from the use of a pair of scales. *S. S. Haldeman*, *Etymology*, p. 32.

*2.* More loosely, to pause and consider; stop to reflect.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts (In spite of all the virtue we can boast), The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison*, *Cato*, iv. 1.

=*Syn.* *1.* To ponder, cogitate, reflect, debate, think, meditate, ruminate, muse.

**deliberate** (dē-lib'ē-rāt), *a.* [*L. deliberatus*, pp.: see the verb.] *1.* Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of an action; circumspect; careful and slow in deciding; applied to persons.

O these *deliberate* fools! when they do choose, They have the wisdom by their wit to lose. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, II. 3.

*2.* Formed or done with careful consideration and full intention; well weighed or considered; not sudden or rash: applied to thoughts or acts:

as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* purpose; a *deliberate* falsehood.

Instead of rage, *Deliberate* valour breathed, firm, and unmoved With dread of death to fight or foul retreat. *Milton*, *P. L.*, I. 554.

Their conduct takes its colour more from their acquired tastes, inclinations, and habits, than from a *deliberate* regard to their greatest good. *R. Hall*, *Mod. Infidelity*.

*3.* Characterised by slowness in decision or action; slow.

Serim Dughel having left all his baggage on the other side, and passed the river, drew up his army in the same *deliberate* manner in which he had crossed the March, and formed opposite to the banks. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 232.

His annunciation was so *deliberate*. *Wert* =*Syn.* *1.* and *2.* Cautious, cool, wary, careful, thoughtful.

**deliberately** (dē-lib'ē-rāt-lī), *adv.* *1.* With careful consideration or deliberation; with full intent; not hastily or carelessly: as, a *deliberately* formed purpose.

Orchards which had been planted many years before were *deliberately* cut down. *Looby*, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., xiv.

What would be thought of one who, for the sake of a sweet fruit, should *deliberately* run the risk of bringing a plague upon his family and his neighbours? *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, II. 184.

*2.* With slowness or deliberation.

I acquire *deliberately* both knowledge and liking: the acquisition grows into my brain, and the sentiment into my breast. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xxvii.

**deliberateness** (dē-lib'ē-rāt-nēs), *n.* *1.* Careful reflection or consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsel, or the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *Edwin Bushnell*.

He would give the lords no more than the temporary veto required to insure *deliberateness* in action. *The American*, VIII. 277.

*2.* Slowness in decision or action.

**deliberator**, **deliberator** (dē-lib'ē-rāt-er, -tōr), *n.* [= *It. deliberatore*, < *L. deliberator*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] One who deliberates.

The dull and unfeeling *deliberators* of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. *V. Knox*, *Essays*, cxxiii.

**deliberation** (dē-lib'ē-rāt-shən), *n.* [*ME. deliberacion*, < OF. *deliberation*, F. *délibération* = *Pr. deliberacio* = *Sp. deliberacion* = *Fr. délibération* = *It. deliberazione*, < *L. deliberatio* (*n.*), < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] *1.* The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining conflicting reasons or principles; consideration; mature reflection.

And [if] the dome of yehs dode were demyt before, To grepe at the begynnyng, what may grow after; To serche it full surely, and se to the ende, With due *deliberacion* for doubt of the ager; Who should hastily on bond an hevy charge take? *Destruction of Troy* (A. E. T. S.), I. 2467.

But whom do I advise? The fashion-led, The incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead, Whom care and cool *deliberation* suit Not better much than spectacles a brute. *Copey*, *Tirocinium*.

As motives conflict and the evils of hasty action recur to the mind, *deliberation* succeeds to mere invention and design. *J. Ward*, *Encycy. Brit.*, XX. 85.

*2.* Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure: as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or a council.

They would do well to exclude from their *deliberations* members of the House who had proved themselves unworthy of their position. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 130.

*3.* Slowness in decision or action: as, he spoke with the greatest *deliberation*.

Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treads with great *deliberation*, and his iudgment consists much in his pace. *Sp. Barle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, An Alderman.

We spent our time in viewing the Ceremonies practised by the Latins at this Festival, and in visiting the several holy places; all which we had opportunity to survey with as much freedom and *deliberation* as we pleased. *Maunderell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 68.

*4.* In *criminal law*, reflection, however brief, upon the act before committing it; fixed and determined purpose, as distinguished from sudden impulse.—*Syn.* *1.* and *2.* Thoughtfulness, meditation, cogitation, circumspection, wariness, caution, coolness, prudence.—*3.* Consultation, conference.

**deliberative** (dē-lib'ē-rāt-iv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. délibératif* = *Sp. Pg. It. deliberativo*, < *L. deliberativus*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] *1.* a. *1.* Pertaining to deliberation or meditation; consisting of or used in discussion; argumentative; reasoning: as, a *deliberative* judgment or opinion; territorial delegates have

a *deliberative* voice in Congress (that is, a right to engage in debate, though not to vote).

An oration *deliberative* is a means whereby we do persuade, entreat, or rebuke, exhort, or dehort, commend, or comfort any man. *Sir T. Wilson*, *Art of Rhetoric* (1553), p. 29.

*2.* Characterised by deliberation; proceeding from or acting by deliberation, especially by formal discussion: as, *deliberative* thought; the legislature is a *deliberative* body.

Congress is, properly, a *deliberative* corps, and it forgets itself when it attempts to play the executive. *A Hamilton*, *Works*, I. 154.

Mr. Riley took a pinch of snuff, and kept Mr. Tulliver in suspense by a silence that seemed *deliberative*. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 1.

**Deliberative oratory**, in *rhet.*, that department of oratory which comprises orations designed to discuss a course of action and advise it or dissuade from it, especially, oratory used in deliberative assemblies, parliamentary, congressional, or political oratory.

*II.* *n.* *1.* A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon*, *Colours of Good and Evil*.

*2.* In *rhet.*, the art of proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it; the art of persuasion.

**deliberatively** (dē-lib'ē-rāt-iv-lī), *adv.* In a deliberative manner; by deliberation.

None but the thanes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly, at least while it acted *deliberatively*. *Burke*, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, II. 7.

**deliberator**, *n.* See *deliberator*.

**delib<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* See *deleble*.

**delibration** (del-i-brā'shən), *n.* [*L. de*, down, + *libratio* (*n.*), a leveling, < *librare*, balance, level: see *libration*.] A weighing down, as of one pan of a balance. *Sir T. Browne*.

**delicacy** (del-i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *delicacies* (-sis). [*ME. delicacy*, *delicacie*; < *delica* (*te*) + *-cy*.] *1.* The quality of being delicate; that which is delicate. Specifically.—*2.* Exquisite agreeableness to the sense of taste or some other sense; refined pleasantness; daintiness: as, *delicacy* of flavor or of odor.

On hospitable thoughts intent What choice to choose for *delicacy* best. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 322.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meals or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. *Jer. Taylor*.

*3.* Something that delights the senses, particularly the sense of taste; a dainty: as, the *delicacies* of the table.

Yef we hadde but a momell brode, we haue more toye and dolyte than ye haue with alle the *delicacies* of the worlde. *Morris* (E. E. T. S.), I. 6.

These *delicacies* I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers, Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 533.

*4.* Pleasing fineness or refinement of detail; minute perfection in any characteristic quality, as form, texture, tint, tenacity, finish, adjustment, etc.: as, the *delicacy* of the skin or of a fabric; *delicacy* of contour; the *delicacy* of a thread or of a watch-spring.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring. *Dryden*.

*5.* That which is refined or the result of refinement, especially of the senses; a refinement.

Mozart is certainly the composer who had the surest instinct for the *delicacies* of his art. *Heimholtz*, *Sensations of Tone* (trans.), II. xii. 230.

*6.* Niceness; criticalness; equivocalness; the condition of requiring care or caution: as, the *delicacy* of a point or question; the *delicacy* of a surgical operation.—*7.* Nicety of perception; exquisite sensitiveness or acuteness, physical or mental; exquisiteness; fineness: as, *delicacy* of touch or of observation; *delicacy* of wit.

Some people are subject to a certain *delicacy* of passion, which makes them extremely sensible to all the accidents of life, and gives them a lively joy upon every prosperous event, as well as a piercing grief when they meet with misfortunes and adversity. *Hume*, *Essays*, I.

*8.* Acute or nice discrimination as to what is pleasing or unpleasing; hence, a refined perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. *Mauvelly*.

*9.* Civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety; the quality manifested in care to avoid offense or what may cause distress or embarrassment; freedom from grossness: as, *delicacy* of behavior or feeling.

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness. *Spectator*.

True delicacy . . . exhibits itself most significantly in little things.  
Mary Howitt.

10. Sensitive reluctance; modest or considerate hesitation; timidity or diffidence due to refined feeling: as, I feel a great delicacy in approaching such a subject.  
And day by day she thought to tell Geraint, But could not out of bashful delicacy.  
Tennyson, Geraint.

11. Tenderness, as of the constitution; susceptibility to disease; physical sensitiveness.  
An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy, and even of frailty, is almost essential to it.  
Baker, Sublime and Beautiful.

She had been in feeble health ever since we left, and her increasing delicacy was beginning to alarm her friends.  
J. T. Frothingham, Cousin Ronda, p. 376.

12. The quality of being addicted to pleasure; voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness.  
Of the seconde glorie  
Which cleped is delicacy,  
Whereof ye spake here to fore,  
Beseech I wolde you therefore  
Gower, Conf. Amant, VI.

13. Pleasure; a diversion; a luxury.  
He Rome brente for his delicacy.  
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, I. 430.

Our delicacies are grown capital,  
And even our sports are dangerous.  
B. Jonson, To a Friend.

—Syn. 2. Daintiness, savouriness. — 3. Delicacy, Daintiness, Tidbit. A delicacy is specifically something very choice for eating; it may be cooked, dressed, or in the natural state: as, his table was abundantly supplied with all the delicacies of the season, the appetite of the sick man had to be coaxed with delicacies. Daintiness is a stronger word, indicating something even more choice. A tidbit is a particularly choice or delicious morsel, a small quantity taken from a larger on account of its excellence.

delicate (del'i-kā), a. and n. [*cf.* ME. *delicate*, *delicat*, *OF.* *delicat*, *F.* *delicat* = *Pr.* *delicat* = *Sp.* *delicado* = *It.* *delicato* (*cf.* ME. *delic*, *OF.* *delic*, *delje*, *delgie*, *delge*, *delge*, the vernacular form, = *Pr.* *delguat* = *Sp.* *delgado*, fine, slender), *L.* *delicatus*, giving pleasure, delightful, soft, luxurious, delicate, ML. also fine, slender, *cf.* *delicia*, usually in pl. *delicias*, pleasure, delight, luxury, *cf.* *delicere*, allure, *cf.* *de*, away, + *lacere*, allure, entice. From the same source are *delicious*, *delectable*, and *delight*, q. v.] I. a. 1. Pleasing to any of the senses, especially to the sense of taste; dainty; delicious: opposed to *coarse* or *rough*.  
Cor. Wrench it open;  
Soft! it smells most sweetly in my senses.  
2d Gen. A delicate odour. Shak., Pericles, III. 2.

The choosing of a delicate before a more ordinary dish is to be done . . . prudently.  
Jerr. Taylor, Holy Living, II. 2.

2. Agreeable; delightful; charming.  
Canst thou imagine where those spirits live  
Which make such delicate music in the woods?  
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, II. 2.

3. Fine in characteristic details; minutely perfect in kind; exquisite in form, proportions, finish, texture, manner, or the like; nice; dainty; charming: as, a delicate being; a delicate skin or fabric; delicate tints.  
That we can call these delicate creatures ours,  
And not their appetites. Shak., Othello, III. 3.  
To me thou art a pure, ideal flower,  
So delicate that mortal touch might mar.  
James Vry, Poems, p. 94.

And the lily she dropped as she went is yet white,  
With the dew on its delicate sheath.  
Owen Meredith, The Storm.

The delicate gradation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions.  
J. Caird.

Lagoons and lagoon-channels are filled up by the growth of the delicate corals which live there.  
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 151.

4. Of a fine or refined constitution; refined.  
Thou wast a spirit too delicate  
To act her earthy and abhor'd commands.  
Shak., Tempest, I. 2.

5. Nice in construction or operation; exquisitely adjusted or adapted; minutely accurate or suitable: as, a delicate piece of mechanism; a delicate balance or spring. — 6. Requiring nicety in action; to be approached or performed with caution; precarious; ticklish: as, a delicate surgical operation; a delicate topic of conversation.  
And if I may mention so delicate a subject, endeavour to check that little something, bordering on conceit and impertinence, which your lady possesses.  
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 44.

No doubt slavery was the most delicate and embarrassing question with which Mr. Lincoln was called on to deal.  
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 108.

7. Nice in perception or action; exquisitely acute or dexterous; finely sensitive or exact;

deft: as, a delicate touch; a delicate performer or performance.

I do but say what she is: — So delicate with her needle!  
Shak., Othello, IV. 1.

8. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by attention to the opinions and feelings of others; refined: as, delicate behavior or manners; a delicate address. — 9. Susceptible to disease or injury; of a tender constitution; feeble; not able to endure hardship: as, a delicate frame or constitution; delicate health. — 10. Nice in perception of what is agreeable to the senses or the intellect; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; dainty; fastidious: as, a delicate taste; a delicate eye for color.  
His familiarity with the customs, manners, actions, and writings of the ancient, makes him a very delicate observer of what occurs to him in the present world.  
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

It is capable of pleasing the most delicate Reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous.  
Addison, Spectator, No. 28.

11. Full of pleasure; luxurious; sumptuous; delightful.  
Dives for his delicate life to the devil went.  
Piers Plowman.

And comprehending goodly Groves of Cyrenes intermixed with plains, delicate gardens, artificial fountains, all variety of fruit-trees, and what not more.  
Sandys, Traveller, p. 26.

Haarlem is a very delicate town.  
Swiss.

—Syn. 1. Pleasant, delicious, palatable, savory. — 6. Fastidious, discriminating. — 10. Sensitive.

II. † n. 1. Something savory, luscious, or delicious; a delicacy; a dainty.  
Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon . . . hath filled his belly with my delicacies.  
Jer. II. 24.

'Tis an excellent thing to be a prince; he is served with such admirable variety of fare, such innumerable choicest of delicacies.  
Bacon and Ft., Woman-Hater, I. 2.

2. A fastidious person.  
The rules among these false delicacies are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature.  
Tatler.

delicately (del'i-kāt-ly), adv. In a delicate manner, in any sense of that word.  
Dryden nat our delicatitudes, ne to depe neither.  
Piers Plowman (C), VII. 168.

They which . . . live delicately are in kings' courts.  
Lute VII. 25.

There is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language.  
Dyden.

Moves him to think what kind of bird it is  
That sings so delicately clear. Tennyson, Geraint.

delicateness (del'i-kāt-ness), n. The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.  
The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness. Deut. XVIII. 6.

delicatessen; (del-i-kā-tes'), n. [*cf.* F. *delicatessen*, *delicat*, *delicate*: see *delicate*.] Delicacy; tact; address.  
All which required abundance of fineness and delicateness to manage with advantage. Swift, Tale of a Tub, II. delicatessen (del-i-kā-tes'en), n. pl. [*cf.* F. *delicatessen*.] Delicacies; articles of food which are used as relishes.

delicet, n. [*cf.* ME. *delicet*, pl. *delices*, *OF.* *delices*, *F.* *delices*, pl. = *Sp.* *delicias* = *It.* *delicia*, *L.* *delicia*, acc. *delicias*, pl., pleasure, delight: see *delicate*.] A delight; a dainty; something delicately pleasing.

Quod man to Conscience, "gouthe arith *delice*;  
For gouthe the course of kinde [nature] wold holde."  
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (R. E. T. S.), p. 68.

And now he has poured out his ydle mynd  
In dainty *delices*, and lavish joye.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 28.

delicately (del-i-kāt-ly), v. t. [*cf.* ML. *delicatus*, pp. of *delicari*, *delicatus* one's self, feast, *L.* *delicia*, *delicatus*: see *delicate*.] To indulge in delights; feast; revel; delight one's self.

When Flora is disposed to delicately with her minions, the rose is her Adonis.  
Parthenia Sacra (1735), p. 13.

delicious (dē-līsh'us), a. [*cf.* ME. *delicious*, *OF.* *deliciosus*, *F.* *deliciosus* = *Pr.* *deliciosus* = *Sp.* *delicioso* = *It.* *delizioso*, *L.* *deliciosus*, *delicious*, delightful, *cf.* *delicere*, delight: see *delicate*.] 1. Pleasing in the highest degree; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure: as, a delicious viand; a delicious odor; delicious fruit or wine.

She [Venice] ministered unto me more variety of remarkable and delicious objects than mine eyes ever surveyed in any city before.  
Coryat, Crudities, I. 198.

That is a bitter sweetness which is only delicious to the palate, and to the stomach deadly.  
Ford, Line of Life.

2. Most pleasing to the mind; yielding exquisite delight; delightful.

We had a most delicious journey to Marseilles, thro' a country sweetly declining to the south and Mediterranean coasts.  
Boswell, Diary, Oct. 7, 1764.

What so delicious as a just and firm encounter of two, in a thought, in a feeling!  
Emerson, Friendship.

Were not his words delicious, I a beast  
To take them as I did! but something jar'd.  
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

34. Delicate; luxurious; dainty; addicted to or seeking pleasure.  
Others, of a more delicious and airy spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyment of ease and luxury.  
Milton.

—Syn. *Delicious*, *Delightful*, luscious, savory. *Delicious* is highly agreeable to some sense, generally that of taste, sometimes that of smell or of hearing. *Delightful* is highly agreeable to the mind; it is always supersensuous, except perhaps as sight or hearing is sometimes the immediate means to high mental pleasure. *Delicious* food, odors, music; *delightful* thoughts, hopes, anticipations, news.

O faint, delicious spring-time violet.  
W. W. Story, The Violet.

What is there in the vale of life  
Half so delightful as a wife?  
Cooper, Love Abused.

Even the phrase "delicious music" implies the predominance of the sensuous element in the pleasures of song.  
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,  
To teach the young idea how to shoot.  
Thomson, Spring, I. 1149.

deliciously (dē-līsh'us-ly), adv. In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; daintily; delightfully; luxuriously.  
How much she hath glorified herself, and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her.  
Rev. xviii. 7.

deliciousness (dē-līsh'us-ness), n. 1. The quality of being delicious or agreeable to the senses or mind: as, the deliciousness of a repast; the deliciousness of a sonnet.  
The sweetest honey  
Is loathsome in his own deliciousness.  
Shak., R. and J., II. 6.

2. That which is delicious; delicacies; luxuries; dainties.  
The East sends hither her deliciousness.  
Dunne, Thomas Coryat.

34. Indulgence in delicacies; luxury.  
To drive away all superfluity and deliciousness, . . . he made another, third, law for eating and drinking.  
North, tr. of Plutarch.

delict (dē-lik't'), n. [= F. *delit* = *Sp.* *delicto*, *delitto* = *Pg.* *delicto*, *delitto* = *It.* *delitto*, *L.* *delictum*, a fault, offense, crime, prop. neut. pp. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault, offend, *cf.* *de* + *linquere*, leave; *cf.* *delinquent*.] A transgression; an offense; specifically, in civil and Scots law, a misdemeanor. Delicts are commonly understood as lighter offenses which do not immediately affect the public peace, but which imply an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atonement to the public by suffering punishment, and also to make reparation for the injury committed. The term *delinquency* has the same signification.

The supreme power either hath not power sufficient to punish the delinquent, or may miss to have notice of the delict.  
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a delict in the event of its violation.  
Jeffrey.

delict, a. [ME. *delicte* (three syllables), *OF.* *delicte*, *delje*, *delgie*, *F.* *delit*, fine, slender, = *Pr.* *delguat* = *Sp.* *delgado*, *L.* *delicatus*, delicate, etc., in ML. also fine, slender: see *delicate*.] Thin; slender; delicate.

Hyr clothes weren maked of rith *delje* thredes.  
Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 1.

deligation (del-i-gā'shən), n. [= F. *déligation* = *Sp.* *déligacion*, *L.* as if *\*deligatio* (n.), *cf.* *deligare*, bind or tie together, *cf.* *de* + *ligare*, bind, tie: see *ligation*.] In surg., a binding up; a bandaging; ligature, as of arteries. [Rare.]

Rather in these fractures do we use *deligations* with many rowlers, with Albucasis. Wiseman, Surgery, VII. 1.

delight (dē-līt'), v. [A wrong spelling, in imitation of words like *light*, *might*, etc.; the analogical mod. spelling would be *delite*, *cf.* ME. *deliten*, *deliten*, *OF.* *delecter*, *delecter* = *Pr.* *delectator* = *Sp.* *delectar*, *delectar* = *Pg.* *delectar* = *It.* *delectare*, *delictare*, *L.* *delectare*, delight, please, freq. of *delectare*, allure: see *delicere*, *delectable*, *delicious*.] I. trans. To affect with great pleasure or rapture; please highly; give or afford a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment to: as, a beautiful landscape delights the eye; harmony delights the ear; poetry delights the mind.

I will delight myself in thy statutes.  
Ps. cxix. 16.

To me, what is this quintessence of dust? Man delights not me, no, nor woman either.  
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.

**II. intrans.** To have or take great pleasure; be greatly pleased or rejoiced: followed by an infinitive or by *in*.

The squire *delighted* nothing more when that he smote his master, but he was not so from this courage to hym come.  
*Martin* (R. E. T.), III. 454.

I *delight* to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart.  
*Ps.* xl. 8.

The labour we *delight* in physics pain.  
*Shak.* Macbeth, II. 2.

**delight** (dē-lit'), *n.* [A wrong spelling (see the verb); earlier *delotte*, < M.E. *delotte*, *delot*, < OF. *delot*, *delot* = Fr. *delot*, *delot* = Sp. Pg. *delotto* = It. *diletto*, delight; from the verb.] 1. A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; joy; rapture. His *delight* is in the law of the Lord.  
*Ps.* I. 2.

Thus came I into England with great joy and hearty *delight*, both to my self and all my acquaintance.  
*Webb*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 31.

The ancients and our own Elizabethans, are spiritual megrims had become fashionable, perhaps made more out of life by taking a frank *delight* in its action and passion.  
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 249.

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment.

But, man, what dost thou with alle this?  
Thow dost the *delights* of the dervile.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 172.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprites,  
And show the best of our *delights*.  
*Shak.* Macbeth, IV. 1.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise, . . .  
To scorn *delights*, and live laborious days.  
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 72.

3. Licentious pleasure; lust. *Chaucer*—Syn. 1. Joy, Pleasure, etc. (see *gladness*), gratification, rapture, transport, ecstasy, delectation.

**delighted** (dē-lit'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delight*, *v.*]

1. Greatly pleased; joyous; joyful.

About the keel *delighted* dolphins play.  
*Walter*, His Majesty's Escape.

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where,  
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;  
This sensible warm motion to become  
A kneaded clod; and the *delighted* spirit  
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside  
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.  
*Shak.* M. for M., III. 1.

But thou, O Hope, with eyes so fair—  
What was thy *delighted* measure?  
*Collier*, The Passions.

[In the quotation from Shakespeare the meaning of the word is doubtful.]

2. Delightful; delighted-in.

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,  
Your son in-law is far more white than black.  
*Shak.* Othello, I. 3.

Whom best I love I cross; to make my gift,  
The more delay'd, *delighted*.  
*Shak.* Cymbeline, v. 4.

**delightedly** (dē-lit'ed-ly), *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.

*Delightedly* dwells he 'mong fays and talismans,  
And sprites; and *delightedly* believes  
Divinities, being himself divine.  
*Coleridge*, tr. of Schiller's Death of Wallenstein.

**delighter** (dē-lit'ér), *n.* One who takes delight.

[Rare.]

Ill-humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories.  
*Borrow*, Sermons, I. 250.

**delightful** (dē-lit'fúl), *a.* [ < *delight* + *-ful*, *l.* ] Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction: as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

The house is *delightful*—the very perfection of the old Elizabethan style.  
*Mansel's Life and Letters*, I. 151.

After all, to be *delightful* is to be classic, and the chaotic never pleases long.

*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

=Syn. *Delicious*, *Delightful* (see *delicious*); charming, exquisite, enchanting, rapturous, ravishing.

**delightfully** (dē-lit'fúl-ly), *adv.* 1. In a delightful manner: in a manner to afford great pleasure; charmingly.

How can you more profitably or more *delightfully* employ your Sunday leisure than in the performance of such duties as these?  
*Sp. Fortescue*, Works, I. 12.

2. With delight; delightedly.

O voices once heard  
*Delightfully*, increase and multiply;  
Now death to hear!  
*Milton*, P. L., x. 730.

**delightfulness** (dē-lit'fúl-ness), *n.* 1. The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure: as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect or of scenery; the *delightfulness* of leisure.

Because it [deportment] is a nurse of peace and greatly contributes to the *delightfulness* of society, [it] hath been always much commended.  
*Borrow*, Sermons, I. xix.

2. The state of being delighted; great pleasure; delight.

But our dearest tyrannical extortion  
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*  
Where but a butting place is all our portion.  
*Sh. P. Sidney*.

**delightingly** (dē-lit'ing-ly), *adv.* 1. In a delighting manner; so as to give delight.—2. With delight; cheerfully; cordially.

He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sequi's death.  
*Jos. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium.

**delightless** (dē-lit'less), *a.* [ < *delight* + *-less*. ] Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.

Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze  
Chills the pale moon, and bids his driving sleets  
Deform the day *delightless*.  
*Thomson*, Spring.

**delightsome** (dē-lit'sum), *a.* [ < *delight* + *-some*. ] Delightful; imparting delight.

Then deck thee with thy loose, *delightsome* robes,  
And on thy wings bring delicate perfumes.  
*Poole*, David and Bethsabe.

The Kingdom of Tonquin is in general healthy enough, especially in the dry season, when also it is very *delightful*.  
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 31.

**delightomely** (dē-lit'sum-ly), *adv.* In a delightful manner; in a way to give or receive delight.

I have not lived my life *delightomely*.  
*Tennyson*, Ballad and Ralan.

**delightsomeness** (dē-lit'sum-ness), *n.* The quality of giving delight; charmfulness.

The *delightsomeness* of our dwellings shall not be envied.  
*Wheatly*, Schools of the Prophets, Sermon at Oxford, p. 33.

**delignate** (dē-lit'nāt), *v. t.* [ < L. *de*-priv. + *ignis*, wood, + *-ate* (suggested by *de*lapidate, *de*lapidate). ] To deprive or strip of wood. *De*-vies. [Rare.]

It moves me much, his accusation of covetousness *de*-lapidating, or rather *delignating*, his bishoprick, cutting down the wood thereof, for which he fell into the Queen's displeasure.  
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 24.

**delimit** (dē-lim'it), *v. t.* [ < F. *delimitter*, < L.L. *delimitare*, mark out the limits, < *de*- + *limitare*, limit, bound: see *limit*. ] To mark or fix the limits or boundaries of; bound.

The sporangium is a large club-shaped cell *delimited* by a transverse wall from the unicellular tubular sporangophore.  
*De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 74.

The present system of *delimiting* the towns and preserving the memory of their bounds is an inheritance from former ages.  
*Science*, V. 216.

**delimitation** (dē-lim-i-tā'shun), *n.* [ < F. *delimitation*, < L.L. *delimitare*: see *delimit*. ] The marking, fixing, or prescribing of limits or boundaries.

They had had ample time for ascertaining all the facts, and for proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament.  
*Gladstone*.

Volumes of minute antiquarian investigation would be needed to trace . . . the progress of nomenclature and *delimitation* of the various diseases of Britain from the first establishment of them to the present day.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 244.

If the *delimitation* of orders is difficult, that of genera is often impossible, so that they are reduced to assemblages depending on the tact or taste of the author.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 421.

**deline** (dē-lin'), *v. t.* [ = F. *déliner* = Sp. Pg. *delinear* = It. *delineare*, < L. *delineare*, mark out, sketch, delineate: see *delineate*. ] To mark out; delineate. *Orway*.

A certain plan had been *delineated* out for a farther proceeding, to retrieve all with help of the Parliament.  
*Roper North*, Examen, p. 322.

**delineable** (dē-lin'ē-ā-ble), *a.* [ < L. as if \**delineabilis*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *delineate*, *delineate*. ] Capable of delineation; liable to be delineated.

In either vision there is something not *delineable*.  
*Felltham*, Letters, xvii. (Ord. M.).

**delineament** (dē-lin'ē-ā-ment), *n.* [ = Sp. *delineamento* = Pg. *delineamento* = It. *delineamento*, < L. as if \**delineamentum*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *delineate*. ] Representation by delineation; picture; graphic sketch.

The sunbe's a type of that eternal light  
Which we call God, a fair *delineament*  
Of that which God in Plato's school is light.  
*Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. III. 11.

**delineate** (dē-lin'ē-āt), *v. t.* & pret. and pp. *delineated*, ppr. *delineating*. [ < L. *delineatus*, pp. of *delineare*, also *delineare*, mark out, sketch, < *de* + *lineare*, mark out, < *linea*, a line: see *line*. ] Cf. *deline*. 1. To exhibit or mark out in lines; sketch or represent in outline: as, to *delineate* the form of the earth or a diagram.—2. To represent pictorially; draw a likeness of; portray; depict.

They may *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Abraham's head.  
*Sh. F. Brown*.

3. To describe; represent to the mind or understanding; exhibit a likeness of in words: as, to *delineate* character.

The ancients have with great exactness *delineated* universal nature, under the person of Pan.  
*Seneca*, Fable of Pan.

Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy.  
*Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. II.

To *delineate* character has been his principal aim.

*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, Pref.

Mr. (G. P. R.) James is considered by many to be a greater man than Mr. Dickens, because he *delineates* kings and nobles.  
*Whipple*, Esq. and Rev., I. 120.

**delineation** (dē-lin'ē-ā'shun), *n.* [ = F. *délimitation* = Sp. *delineacion* = Pg. *delineação* = It. *delineazione*, < L.L. *delineatio* (n-), < L. *delineare*, mark out: see *delineate*, *delineate*. ] 1. The act or process of delineating; the act of representing, portraying, or depicting.

If it please the ear well, the same represented by *delineation* to the view pleneath the eye well.  
*Faithnam*, Arte of Eng. Poets, p. 70.

2. Representation, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.

The softest *delineations* of female beauty.  
*Irving*.

=Syn. 2. *Sketch*, etc. (see *outline*, *n.*); drawing, draft, portrait; account, description.

**delineator** (dē-lin'ē-ā-tor), *n.* [ = F. *délimitateur* = Sp. Pg. *delineador* = It. *delineatore*, < L. as if \**delineator*, < *delineare*, delineate: see *delineate*. ] 1. One who delineates or sketches, either pictorially or verbally.

A modern *delineator* of characters. *V. Knox*, Essays, III.

Specifically—2. A tailors' pattern, made so as to expand in certain directions to correspond to the varying sizes of the garments.—3. A surveying instrument on wheels, which, on being moved over the ground, records the distance traversed and delineates the slopes or profile of the country; a perambulator.

**delineatory** (dē-lin'ē-ā-tō-ry), *a.* [ < *delineate* + *-ory*. ] Delineating; describing; drawing the outline.

The *delineatory* part of his work affords the best specimen of his peculiar manner. *Scott*, Critical Essays, p. 362.

**delineature** (dē-lin'ē-ā-tūr), *n.* [ = It. *delineatura*, < L. as if \**delineatura*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *delineate*. ] Delineation.

**delineament** (dē-lin'ē-ā-ment), *n.* [ = OF. *délimitement*, < L. *delineamentum*, prop. *délimitementum*, < *delineare*, prop. *delineare*, soothe, soften, mitigate, < *de* + *lineare*, soften, < *lenis*, soft: see *lenient*, *lenificat*. ] 1. Mitigation.—2. A liniment.

**delineation** (dē-lin'ē-ā'shun), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *delineare*, besmear, < *de* + *lineare*, smear: see *liniment*, *letter*.] The act of smearing.

The *delineation* of the infant's ears and nostrils with the spittle.  
*Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Inquiry, II. x. 2.

**delinquency** (dē-lin'kwēn-si), *n.*; pl. *delinquencies* (-sies). [ = OF. *delinquencia* = Sp. *delinuencia* = It. *delinquenza*, < L.L. *delinquētia*, a fault, delinquency, < L. *delinquens* (-t-s), delinquent: see *delinquent*. ] Failure or omission of duty or obligation; a dereliction; a fault; a shortcoming; an offense.

Neither moral *delinquencies* nor virtuous actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity.  
*St. J. E. Tennant*, Ceylon, v. 2.

=Syn. *Wrong*, *Sin*, etc. See *crime*.

**delinquent** (dē-lin'kwēnt), *a.* and *n.* [ = D. *delinquent* = G. Sw. *delinquent* = Dan. *delinquent* = F. *delinquant* = Sp. *delincuente* = Pg. It. *delinquente*, < L. *delinquens* (-t-s), ppr. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault (see *delict*), < *de*, away, + *linquere*, leave. Cf. *relinquent*, *relinquish*. ] 1. *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty or obligation: as, a *delinquent* tenant; a *delinquent* subscriber.

He that practiseth either for his own profit, or any other sinister ends, may be well termed a *delinquent* person.  
*State Trials* (1640), Earl Strafford.

2. *n.* One who fails to perform a duty or discharge an obligation; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; a culprit.

Nor do I think his sentence cruel (for 'gainst such *delinquents* what can be too bloody?)  
But that it is abhorring from our state.  
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place of jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed.  
*Asylife*.

*Delinquents* who confess,  
And pray forgiveness, merit anger less.  
*Corper*, Elegies, IV.

=Syn. *Offender*, *Delinquent* (see *offender*); wrong doer.

**delinquently** (dē-lin'kwēnt-ly), *adv.* So as to fail in duty or obligation.

**deliquate** (dē-lin'kwāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliquated*, ppr. *deliquating*. [ < L. *deliquatus*, pp. of *delinquere*, clarify a liquid by straining it; in E. taken in a lit. sense (after *deliquescere*, q. v.), melt down, < *de*, down, + *liquare*, liquify, melt: see *liquate* and *delay*. ] 1. *intrans.* To melt or be dissolved.



It will be resolved into a liquor, very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to deliquate.

Boyle, Chemical Principles.

**II. trans.** To cause to melt; dissolve.

**deliquation** (del-i-kwá'shgn), *n.* [*< deliquate + -ion.*] A melting.

**deliquesce** (del-i-kwes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquessed*, ppr. *deliquessing*. [*< L. deliquesco*, melt away, dissolve, < *de*, down, & *liquescere*, become liquid, inceptive of *liquere*, melt; see *liquid*.] 1. To melt or dissolve gradually, or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts; melt away.

Chronic acid crystals *deliquesce* rapidly when exposed to the air, and soon undergo a chemical change.

C. O. Whitman, Microscopical Methods, p. 18.

Whose whole vocabulary had deliqued into some half-dozed expressions.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

2. In *vegetable histology*, to liquefy or melt away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth: said of certain tissues, especially the gills of fungi of the genus *Oprinus*. It differs from the analogous process in salts, being a vital phenomenon.

**deliquescence** (del-i-kwes'gns), *n.* [= *F. déliquescence* = *Sp. deliquescencia* = *It. deliquescenza* = *L. as if \*deliquescens*, < *deliquesco* (*t-s*), ppr. of *deliquesco*, melt away; see *deliquescere*.] Liquefaction by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere (a property of certain salts and other bodies); a melting away or dissolving.

I am suffering from my old complaint, the hay-fever (as it is called). My fear, in perishing by *deliquescence*; I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profusion.

Sydney Smith, To Dr. Holland, ix.

**deliquescent** (del-i-kwes'gnt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. déliquescant* = *Sp. deliquesciente* = *It. deliquescente* = *L. as if \*deliquescens* (*t-s*), ppr. of *deliquesco*, melt away; see *deliquesco*.] 1. *a.* 1. Liquefying in the air; capable of becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the atmosphere: as, *deliquescent* salts.

Regenerated tartar is so *deliquescent* that it is not easy to keep it dry.

Black, Lectures on Chemistry.

Hence—2. Apt to dissolve or melt away; wasting away by or as if by melting.

Striding over the styles to church, . . . dusty and *deliquescent*.

Sydney Smith, To Archdeacon Singleton, iii.

3. In *vegetable histology*, liquefying or melting away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth.—4. In bot., branching in such a way that the stem is lost in the branches.

**II. n.** A substance which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

**deliquate** (dē-lik'wi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquated*, ppr. *deliquating*. [Improper form of *deliquate*.] Same as *deliquesce*.

**deliquation** (dē-lik'wi-ā'shgn), *n.* [*< deliquate + -ion.*] Same as *deliquescence*.

**deliquium**<sup>1</sup> (dē-lik'wi-um), *n.* [= *F. délquium* = *Sp. Pg. It. deliquio*, < *L. deliquium*, a flowing down, < *de*, down, & *liquere*, melt; cf. *deliquate*.] 1. In chem., a melting or liquefaction by absorption of moisture, as of a salt.—2. Figuratively, a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

To fall into mere unreasoning *deliquium* of love and admiration was not good.

Carlyle.

The sentimentalists always insist on taking his emotion neat, and, as his sense gradually deadens to the stimulus, increases his dose till he ends in a kind of moral *deliquium*.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 386.

**deliquium**<sup>2</sup> (dē-lik'wi-um), *n.* [*< L. deliquium*, an eclipse, lit. a want (cf. *defectus*, a lack, an eclipse), < *delinquere*, fail, be wanting; see *delinquent*.] 1. An interruption or failure of the sun's light, whether caused by an eclipse or otherwise.

Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Caesar.

J. Spenser, Prodiges, p. 234.

2. In med., a failure of vital force; syncope.

He . . . carries blasket, aqua vite, or some strong waters, about him, for fear of *deliquium*, or being sick.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

**deliracy** (dē-lir'ā-si), *n.* [*< L. as if \*deliracia*, < *delirare*, pp. of *delirare*, be crazy, rave; see *delirare*.] Delirium.

**delirament** (dē-lir'ā-gmēt), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. deliramento*, < *L. deliramentum*, nonsense, absurdity, < *delirare*, be crazy; see *delirare*.] A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy.

Of whose [Mohammed's] *deliraments* further I proceed.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 228.

**delirancy** (dē-lir'ā-n-si), *n.* [*< delirant* (*t*) + *-cy*.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

Extremes of *delirancy* and dotage, that bring men first to strange fancies; then, to vent either nonsense or blasphemous and scurrilous extravagancies.

Sp. Gaudes, Sermon at Funeral of Sp. Browning, p. 57.

**delirant** (dē-lir'ānt), *a.* [*< F. délirant* = *Sp. Pg. It. delirante*, < *L. delirans* (*t-s*), ppr. of *delirare* (*F. délirer*), be crazy; see *delirare*.] Delirious.

**delirator** (dē-lir'āt), *v. t.* [*< L. delirator*, pp. of *delirare* (*> It. delirare* = *Sp. Pg. delirar* = *F. délirer*), be crazy, rave, be out of one's wits, deviate from a straight line, < *delirare*, crazy, raving; see *delirare*, *delirious*.] To rave, as a madman. Cockeram.

**deliration** (del-i-rā'shgn), *n.* [*< L. deliratio* (*n*), < *delirare*, be crazy, rave; see *delirare*.] Mental aberration; delirium; dementia. [Archaic.]

The masters of physics tell us of two kinds of *deliration*, or alienation of the understanding.

J. Mede, Discourses (1642), p. 122.

Repressed by ridicule as a *deliration* of the human mind.

De Quincy.

**deliriant** (dē-lir'ānt), *a.* [*< delirium + -ant*.] 1. In med., a poison which causes delirium.

**delirifacient** (dē-lir'ī-fā'shgn), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. delirare*, rave, & *facere*, ppr. *faciens* (*t-s*), make.]. 1. *a.* Tending to produce delirium.

**II. n.** In med., a substance which tends to produce delirium.

**delirious** (dē-lir'ius), *a.* [*< delirium + -ous*.] The older form was *delirous*, *q. v.* 1. Wandering in mind; having ideas and fancies that are wild, fantastic, or incoherent; light-headed; flighty; raving.—2. Characterized by or proceeding from wild excitement, exaggerated emotion, or rapture: as, *delirious* joy.

Their fancies first *delirious* grew,  
And scenes ideal took for true.

M. Green, The Spleen.

Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses.

Longfellow.

**deliriously** (dē-lir'ius-ly), *adv.* In a delirious manner.

Sweeps the Soul *deliriously* from life.

Byron, Marino Faliero, IV. i. 200.

**deliriousness** (dē-lir'ius-ness), *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

**delirium** (dē-lir'ium), *n.* [= *F. délire* = *Sp. Pg. It. delirio* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. delirium*, < *L. delirium*, madness, delirium, < *delirare*, mad, raving; see *delirare*.] 1. A disordered state, more or less temporary, of the mental faculties, occurring during illness, especially in febrile conditions. It may be the effect of inflammatory action affecting the brain, or it may be sympathetic with disease in other parts of the body, as the heart; it may be caused by long-continued and exhausting pain, or by inanition of the nervous system.

2. Violent excitement; exaggerated enthusiasm; mad rapture.

The popular *delirium* caught his enthusiastic mind.

Irving.

3. A hallucination or delusion; a creation of the imagination.

The poet's hand,

Imparting substance to an empty shade,

Imposed on gay *delirium* for a truth.

Cowper, Task, iv. 523.

**Delirium tremens**, a disorder of the brain arising from immoderate and protracted use of ardent spirits, and therefore almost peculiar to drunkards. The delirium is a constant symptom, but the tremor is not always conspicuously present. It is properly a disease of the nervous system.

= *Syn. L. Madness, Frangy*, etc. See *insanity*.

**delirous** (dē-lir'ius), *a.* [*< L. delirare*, crazy, raving, lit. being out of the furrow, < *de*, away, from, & *hira*, a furrow. Cf. *delirious*.] Raving; delirious.

*Delirous*, that doteth and swerveth from reason.

Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1674).

**delit**, *n.* A Middle English form of *delight*.

**delit** (dē-lit'), *n.* [*F. délit*, an offense; see *delict*.] In law, an act whereby a person by fraud or malice causes damage or wrong to another.

—Quasi *delit*, an act by which a person causes damage to another without malice, but by some inexcusable imprudence.

**delitabile**, *a.* [*ME.*, < *OF. delitabile*, < *L. delectabilis*, delightful, whence later *E. delectable*, *q. v.*] Delightful; delectable.

Many a town and town thou mayest bide,  
That founded were in times of ladies' pride,  
And many another *delitabile* night.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 6.

**delitably**, *adv.* [*ME.*, < *delitabile*, *q. v.*] Delightfully. Chaucer.

**delit**, *v.* and *n.* The earlier spelling of *delight*.

**delit**, *a.* [*OF. délit*, delightful, adj. of *delit*, *n.*, *delight*; see *delit*, *n.*, *delight*.] Delightful; blessed.

This lambe morte *delit*,

That gave his body to man in forme of bread  
On shrove thursday to-forne or before he was dede.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

**delitescence**, *delitescency* (del-i-tēs'gns, -gns), *n.* [= *F. délitescence*; < *delitescere*, *q. v.*] 1. The state of being concealed; seclusion; retirement; repose. [Obsolete or archaic.]

1699 and 1670 I sold all my estate in Wilts. From 1670 to this very day (I thank God) I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*.

Aubrey, Life, p. 12.

Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*.

Johnson.

The *delitescence* of mental activities. Sir W. Hamilton.

2. In surg., the sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms or the subsidence of a tumor. —Period of *delitescence*, in med., the period during which certain morbid poisons, as smallpox, lie latent in the system. See *incubation*.

**delitescent** (del-i-tēs'gnt), *a.* [*< L. delitescens* (*t-s*), ppr. of *delitescere*, lie hid, < *de*, away, & *latescere*, inceptive of *latere*, lie hid; see *latent*.] Concealed; lying hid.

**delitigate** (dē-lit'ī-gāt), *v. t.* [*< L. delitigare*, pp. of *delitigare*, scold, rail angrily, < *de* & *litigare*, quarrel; see *litigate*.] To chide or contend in words. Cockeram.

**delitigation** (dē-lit'ī-gā'shgn), *n.* [*< delitigate + -ion*.] A chiding; a brawl. Bailey.

**deliver**<sup>1</sup> (dē-liv'ēr), *v.* [*< ME. delivoren*, *delivoren*, *delivren*, < *OF. delivrer*, *F. délivrer* = *Fr. délivrer*, *delivrar*, *delivrar*, < *Sp. Pg. delivrar* = *It. deliverare*, *deliberare*, *deliberare*, < *ML. deliverare*, set free, deliver, < *L. de*, away, from, & *librare*, set free, liberate, < *liber*, free; see *liberate*, *liberty*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, or evil; set free; set at liberty: as, to *deliver* one from captivity.

The noise of fowls for to be *delivered*  
So louds longe, "Have don and let us fowle."

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 491.

*Deliver* me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked.

Ps. lxxi. 4.

Ye magistrates used them courteously, and shewed them what favour they could; but could not *deliver* them, till order came from ye Council-table.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

2. To give or hand over; transfer; put into another's possession or power; commit; pass to another: as, to *deliver* a letter.

And thanne the *Delivered* to every Pilgryme a candyll of was brennyng in his honde.

Turkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

They were to have none other commission, or authority, but only to *deliver* their Emperours letter unto the Pope.

Baskin's Voyages, I. 70.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand.

Gen. xl. 13.

3. To surrender; yield; give up: as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy: often followed by *up*, and sometimes by *over*: as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods; to *deliver over* money held in trust.

*Deliver* up their children to the famine. Jer. xviii. 21.

The constables have *delivered* her over to me.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Thomas Percy Duke of Northumberland, who first rebelled and afterwards fled into Scotland, was for a sum of Money *delivered* by the Earl of Morton to the Lord Hunsdon Governor of Berwick.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 247.

4. To disburden of a child in childbirth; aid in parturition; hence, figuratively, to disburden of intellectual progeny.

On her frights, and grish, . . .

She is, something before her time, *delivered*.

Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

His [Mahomet's] mother said, That shee was *delivered* of him without paine, and Angell-like Birds came to nourish the child.

Purkeas, Pilgrimage, p. 247.

Tully was long before he could be *delivered* of a few verses.

Penshaw, Poetry.

5. To discharge; cast; strike; fire: as, he *delivered* the blow straight from the shoulder; to *deliver* a broadside.

An uninstrued bowler . . . thinks to attain the jack by *delivering* his bowl straight forward upon it.

Scott.

He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw,  
Let argument slide, and then deliver with  
Some bowl from quite an unguessed point of stand—  
Having the look of the last word, the reply!

Browning, King and Book, II. 71.

Exposed to the fire of the two gun-boats, which was *delivered* with vigor and effect.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 287.

Other shorter swords seem to have been used like a falchion only for *delivering* a chopping blow, as they have only one edge. C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 379.

6. To make known; impart; as information.

Wd. Oh, I came not there to-night.

Beh. Your brother *delivered* us as much.

A. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Will you *deliver* how  
This dead queen re-lives? Shak., Pericles, v. 2.

That nursery is medicinal, the Arabian Doctor Haly *delivered*, and drives confirm.

Sir T. Browne, Medicines.

**V.** To utter, pronounce, or articulate, as words; produce, as tones in singing; enunciate formally, as before an assemblage: as, to *deliver* an oration; he *delivered* the notes badly.

The vowel is always more easily *delivered* than the consonant.

Puffenham, *Art of Eng. Poets*, p. 101.

Both the Oracles of Delphos and Sibylla prophecies were wholly *delivered* in verse.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

To *deliver* battle, to *deliver* an attack, to give battle; attack an enemy.

Maudslayi *delivered* two battles at Fuentes de Onoro.

*Pop. Ensign*.

=*lyz*. 1. To set free, liberate, extricate.—2. To cede, grant, relinquish, give up.—3. Pronounce, etc. See *utter*.

**II.** *intrins.* In *molding*, to leave the mold easily. Thus, plaster-of-Paris molds in potteries are often left uncoiled so as to absorb the water freely from the clay, which will then *deliver*. Molds for plaster casts are oiled for the same reason.

**delivered** (dē-liv'ér), *a.* [*ME. deliver, delivore*, < *OF. delivre*, free, prompt, alert, < *ML. de-liv-er* (cf. *adv. delibere*, promptly), < *L. de + liber*, free; cf. *adv. libere*, freely. Cf. *delivered*, formed of the same elements.] Free; nimble; active; light; agile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Of his stature he was of even length, And wonderfully *delivered*, and great of strength.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 84.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, lean, and *delivered* men.

*Holmehead*.

Pyrrhus, of a more fine and *delivered* strength, watching his time when to give sit thrusts, would soon have made an end of Anaxias.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, iii.

**delivered**, *v. t.* See *deliver*. *Chaucer*.

**deliverable** (dē-liv'ér-ə-bl), *a.* [*ME. deliver<sup>1</sup> + -able*.] That may be or is to be delivered.

**deliverance** (dē-liv'ér-əns), *n.* [*ME. deliverance, delivorence*, < *OF. delivorence* (F. *delivrance* = Pr. *delivrance* = Sp. *delivrance* (obs.) = It. *deliverance*), < *delivore*, deliver; see *deliver<sup>1</sup> + -ance*.] 1. The act of setting free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, danger, or evil of any kind.

In his standeth all your *deliverance*, Or elles your death without doubt.

*Rom. of Parthey* (K. T. S.), l. 1868.

God sent me . . . to save your lives by a great *deliverance*.

*Gen. xiv. 7.*

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives.

*Luke iv. 18.*

2. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.—3. Parturition; childbirth; delivery.

In the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*.

*Becon*.

Hence—4. The act of disburdening of anything; especially, the act of disburdening the mind by uttering one's thoughts.

Assume that you are saying precisely that which all think, and in the flow of wit and love roll out your paradoxes in solid column, with not the infirmity of a doubt. So at least shall you get an adequate *deliverance*.

*Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 217.

5. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.—6. Utterance; declaration; also, a particular statement, especially of opinion; specifically, an authoritative or official utterance by speech or writing; a decision in a controversy.

You have it from his own *deliverance*.

*Shak.*, *All's Well*, ii. 5.

To be of any use in the controversy, then, the immediate *deliverance* of my consciousness must be competent to assure me of the non-existence of something which by hypothesis is not in my consciousness.

*W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, II. 162.

Indeed, so innocent and persistent have been the *deliverances* of their lordships upon the subject, that it might almost seem as though a bishop would have considered himself lacking in duty if he had omitted any opportunity of sounding the note of alarm.

*Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 33.

7. In *Scots law*, the expressed decision of a judge or an arbitrator, interim or final. When interim, it is technically called an *interlocutor*. **deliverer** (dē-liv'ér-er), *n.* [*ME. deliverer*; < *delivore* + *-er*.] 1. One who delivers, rescues, or sets free; a savior or preserver.

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to the children of Israel.

*Judges iii. 9.*

2. One who delivers by transferring or handing over: as, a *deliverer* of parcels or letters.—3. One who declares or communicates.

Truly, speaking of the law of nature, with that threat God himself was inventor, . . . *deliverer*, discover, *discoverer*.

*Recher.*, *Recher.*, *Polity*, viii. § 460.

**delivorence** (dē-liv'ér-əns), *n.* [*ME. delivorence*.] A female deliverer. [Rare.]

Joan d'Arc, . . . the *delivorence* of the towns from our country men when they besieged it.

*Shelton*, *Memoirs*, April 21, 1844.

**deliverer** (dē-liv'ér-er), *adv.* [*ME. deliverer, delivore*; < *delivore* + *-er*.] Nimble; cleverly; jauntily; actively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

When Gaheris laugh his brother Gawain, he lepte upon his feet, and sette on his heed his battle *deliverer*, and hente a-gein his sward, and apparelled hym to defende.

*Morte* (K. T. S.), ii. 192.

Where be your ribbands, maids? swim with your bodies, And carry it sweetly and *deliverer*.

*Fletcher* (and *another*), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 6.

Every time we say a thing in conversation, we get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and *deliverer*.

*Emerson*, *Clubs*.

**delivorence** (dē-liv'ér-əns), *n.* [*ME. delivorence, -ness*; < *delivore* + *-ness*.] Agility; nimbleness; speed. *Chaucer*.

This, for his *delivorence* and swiftnesse, was surnamed *Horofote*.

*Fabryen*, *Chron.*, l. cecil.

**delivery** (dē-liv'ér-ē), *n.*; pl. *deliveries* (-is). [*ME. deliver<sup>1</sup> + -y*, after *heavy*.] 1. The act of setting free; the act of freeing from bondage, danger, or evil of any kind; release; rescue; deliverance.

He . . . swore, with sobe,

That he would labour my *delivery*.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, l. 4.

In the *delivery* of them that surin, no mans particular carefulness asued one person, but the meere goodnesse of God himselfe.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 70.

2. A giving or passing from one to another; the act of transferring or handing over to another: as, the *delivery* of goods or of a deed; the *delivery* of a parcel or a letter.—3. Surrender; a giving up.

The *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army.

*Sir J. Denham*.

4. In law, the placing of one person in legal possession of a thing by another.—5. Aid given in the act of parturition; the bringing forth of offspring; childbirth.—6. Utterance; enunciation; manner of speaking or singing.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*.

*Addison*.

7. The act of sending or putting forth; emission; discharge: as, the *delivery* of the ball in base-ball, cricket, etc.; the *delivery* of fire or of a charge in battle; the *delivery* of a blow from the shoulder.—8. Capacity for pouring out or disburdening of contents: as, the *delivery* of a pipe.—9. Free motion or use of the limbs; activity; agility.

The duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*.

*Sir H. Wotton*.

10. In *foundry*, allowance or free play given to a pattern so that it can be readily lifted from the mold. Also called *draw-taper*.—*Actual delivery*, or *delivery in fact*, in law, a transfer of physical possession.—*Constructive delivery*, in law, such a change in the situation as in legal effect is a transfer of possession.—*Delivery of juridical possession*, in law, a term used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico to denote the formal transfer of the possession of land required by Mexican law, which was necessary to the complete investiture of title; corresponding to the common-law livery of seisin. Under Mexican administration it was performed by a magistrate of the vicinage, and it included the establishment of boundaries when they were uncertain. The purchaser, in the presence of the magistrate and witnesses, pulled up grass and stones and threw them to the four winds of heaven, in token of his legal and legitimate possession. The magistrate made a record of these proceedings, duly attested by the witnesses, and gave a copy to the new owner.—*Delivery-roller*, in mach., the last of a series of rollers, or that which finally carries the object from the operative parts of the machine.—*Delivery-valve*, the valve through which a pumped fluid is discharged.—*General delivery*, the delivery of mail from the delivery-window of a post-office upon application of the persons to whom it is addressed.—*Good delivery*, in the law of sales, and particularly in the stock exchange, a delivery or tender by the seller proper to fulfil his obligation.—*Jail delivery*. See *paid-delivery*.—*Symbolical delivery*, in law, the delivery of property by handing over something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as, for instance, the key of the warehouse containing it.—*W. & A. Merrett*, *Delivery*. See *election*.

**del<sup>1</sup>** (del), *n.* [*ME. del<sup>1</sup> = MD. delle*, D. *del*, a dale, vale, = G. *dial. delle*, a hollow; a deriv. (as *dim.*) of *ME. dal*, dale, E. *dale*: see *dale*.] For the relation of forms, cf. *tell*, *tail*.] A small valley between hills; a little dale; a glen; a ravine.

That break (in the forest) is a *del*: a deep, hollow cup lined with turf.

*Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xii.

In a little *del* among the trees there is a small ruined mosque.

*E. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 54.

**del<sup>2</sup>** (del), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young girl; a wench.

[Thievish cant.]

My *del* and my dainty wild *del*.

*Midleton* and *Dalton*, *Boaring Girl*, v. 1.

**Della Crusca** (del'ə krus'ka). [It. *della*, of the (< *L. de*, of, + *illa*, that); *crusca*, bran.] The name of an academy founded at Florence

in 1582, mainly for promoting the purity of the Italian language. Its emblem was a stove, and its name referred to its purpose of sifting out the bran or refuse from the language. After a short period of incorporation in the Florentine Academy, it was revived in the early part of the nineteenth century.

**Della-Cruscan** (del'ə krus'kan), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Academy della Crusca or its methods. The epithet Della-Cruscan was applied to a school of English poetry started by certain Englishmen at Florence toward the end of the eighteenth century, whose sentimentalities and affectations found many imitators in England. Against it the satire of Gifford's "Baviad" (1794) was directed.

The pent-up imagination, which here and there had trickled off in Della-Cruscan dilettantism.

*Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 68.

II. *n.* A member of the Academy della Crusca, or of the English school of poetry named after it.

**Della Robbia ware**. See *ware*.

**delocalize** (dē-lō'kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delocalized*, pp. *delocalizing*. [*de-* priv. + *local-ize*.] To free from the limitations of locality; widen the scope or interests of.

We can have no St. Simons or Poyennes till we have a Paris or London to *delocalize* our gossip and give it historic breadth.

*Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 82.

The principle of representation was constantly *delocalizing* the town, and bringing into the arena subjects which reminded men of their relationship to the state and the crown.

*H. E. Souder*, *Noah Webster*, p. 20.

**deloo** (dē-lō'), *n.* [*N. African*.] A kind of North African duikerbok, *Cephalophorus griseus*, one of the pygmy antelopes. It is about 3 feet long, of a fawn color with whitish flanks, black ankles, and a black stripe on the face running up to the tuft of hair on the poll.

**deloul**, *n.* See *delul*. *Lagard*.

**Deloyala** (dē-lō'ya-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. dēlos*, clear, + *yalos*, glass.] A genus of tortoise-beetles: a synonym of *Cryptocycla*. The name was used by Chevrolat in Dejean's catalogue without diagnosis. An American species, *Deloyala* or *Cryptocycla clausa*, is 7.6 millimeters long, very broadly oval, pale, testaceous, and has the elytra brown, tuberculate, and gibbous, with a large hyaline spot in the middle of the side margin and a similar small subapical spot, whence the name. It feeds on potato-vines.



Clabbed Tortoise-beetle (*Deloyala clausa*) (Line drawn natural size.)

**delph**, *n.* An improper spelling of *delphi*.

**Delphacida** (del-fas'ī-dā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, < *Delphax* (-ao-) + *-ida*.] A group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Delphax*, regarded as one of the numerous subfamilies of *Fulgoroidea*, or referred to the *Cixiidae*.

**Delphax** (del'faks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. dēlphax*, a young pig.] A genus of phytophagous hemipterous insects, or plant-lice. *D. saccharivora* is a West Indian species very injurious to the sugar-cane.

**Delphian** (del'fā-n), *a.* and *n.* [*Delphi* + *-an*.]

I. *a.* 1. Relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece, on Mount Parnassus in Phocis, or to the sanctuary of Apollo at that place, the most celebrated fane of Greek worship.

The Delphian vales, the Palestines, The Meccas of the mind.

*Hallock*.

2. Of or pertaining to Apollo (as Apollo Delphinus, of Delphi), or to his priestesses (the Pythoness) of the oracle of Delphi, who under inspiration delivered the responses of the oracle; hence, inspired.

An inward Delphian look.

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 3d ser., p. 222.

Also *Delphiman*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Delphi.

The Delphians contributed a fourth, and collected everywhere for it. C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 80.

2. With the definite article, Apollo.

**Delphic** (del'fik), *a.* [*L. Delphicus*, < *Gr. dēlphik*, pertaining to *dēlphoi*, Delphi.] Same as *Delphian*.

For still with Delphic emphasis she spann'd

The quick invisible strings.

*Kest.*

**delphin<sup>1</sup>** (del'fin), *n.* [*ME. delphin*, *delfin*, < *L. delphinus*, *ML.* also *delphus*, < *Gr. dēlphic*, later also *dēlphic*, a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*). Hence *delphis* and *delphin*, q. v.] A dolphin.

Thar both oft yake *delphines*, & so-calles, & balones (grēt fisch, as hyt were of whaler's kinde).

*Froben*, tr. of Higden's *Polychronicon*, i. 41.

**delphin<sup>2</sup>** (del'fin), *a.* [*L. delphinus*, also *delphis*, a dolphin (in *ML.* applied to the eldest son of the king of France: see *dauphin*): see *delphin<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*, and *delphia*.] 1. In *soöl.*, pertaining to a dol-

phin, or to the *Delphinida*.—2. Pertaining or relating to the Dauphin of France.

**Also delphinus, delphinian.**  
Delphin editions of the classics, a set of Latin classics prepared by thirty-nine scholars under the superintendence of Montanier, Boissier, and Huet, for the use of the dauphin (ad. v. 1685), son of Louis XIV. They are not now valued except for their indexes of words.

**delphin<sup>2</sup>** (del'fin), n. [For *delphinus* (which is in use in another chem. sense), < *Delphinus* + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A neutral fat found in the oil of several members of the genus *Delphinus*.

**Delphinapterinae** (del-fī-nap'te-rī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Delphinapterus* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Delphinidae*, containing the beluga or white whale (*Delphinapterus*) and the narwhal (*Monodon*), as together contrasted with other delphinoids collectively. They have the cervical vertebrae all distinct, and not more than 6 phalanges in any digit.

**Delphinapterus** (del-fī-nap'te-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. *delphs*, *delphs*, dolphin, + *apteros*, wingless (taken as 'finless,' with ref. to the absence of a dorsal fin), < *ap-* priv. + *pteron*, a wing, a fin: see *apterous*.] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, typical of the subfamily *Del-*



Beluga, or White Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*).

*phinapterinae*, containing the beluga or white whale (*D. leucas*). It is related to *Monodon*, and resembles the narwhal except in dentition. It has 32 to 40 teeth; 50 vertebrae, the cervical vertebrae being 11 ribs; short, broad, and rounded fins; a low ridge in place of a dorsal fin; the head rounded; and the snout very slightly projecting, if at all. The species attains a length of 12 feet, is white, and chiefly inhabits arctic seas. *Beluga* is a synonym.

2. A genus of dolphins (*Delphinidae*) which have no dorsal fin, as *D. peronii*; now called *Leucorhamphus*. See *Delphinus*, 1.

**delphinate** (del'fī-nāt), n. [*delphin* + -ate<sup>1</sup>.] A salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a base.

**delphine, a.** See *delphin*<sup>1</sup>.

**Delphinia** (del-fī-nī-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *delphina*, an epithet of Apollo, taken as 'of Delphi' (< *delphos*, Delphi), but in form < *delphs*, *delphs*, a dolphin: see *dolphin*, *Delphia*.] A festival of Apollo Delphinus (the Dolphin or protector of navigation, the god of Delphi), of expiatory character, celebrated at Athens and Argina, and generally among Ionian colonies along the Mediterranean coasts. At Athens it was held on the 6th of Mounychion (end of March), toward the close of the period of winter storms at sea, and included a procession in which seven boys and seven maidens bore olive-branches, bound with fillets of white wool, to the Delphinian temple near the temple of the Olympian Zeus.

**delphinia** (del-fī-nī-ā), n. Same as *delphinidae*.

**Delphinian** (del-fī-nī-an), a. 1. Same as *Delphinian*. Compare *Pythian*.—2. [*i. e.*] Same as *delphin*<sup>1</sup>.

**delphinic** (del-fī-nīk), a. [*i. e.* *delphinus*, dolphin: see *dolphin*<sup>1</sup>.] Noting an acid discovered by Chevreul first in dolphin-oil and afterward in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose. It is now known to be identical with valeric acid.

**Delphinidae** (del-fī-nī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Delphinus* + -idae.] A large family of odontocete cetaceans. By recent authors it has been limited to those having normally numerous teeth in both jaws; a short symphysis of the mandible, not exceeding one third the length of the jaw; no distinct lacrymal bones; the pterygoids short, scroll-like, and inviolated; the capitular articulations of the ribs disappearing backward; the costal cartilages ossified; and the blow-hole median, transversely crescentic, and coarsely fissured. In size and shape the *Delphinidae* vary greatly. With few exceptions they are marine. As above described, the family includes all the marine cetaceans known as dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc., as well as the caaling, or pilot-whales, belugas or white whales, and the narwhal. It has been divided into *Pontoporiinae*, *Delphinapterinae*, *Delphininae*, and *Globicephalinae*.

**Delphininae** (del-fī-nī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Delphinus* + -inae.] The typical subfamily of *Delphinidae*, containing the dolphins and porpoises proper, together with the killers, as distinguished from the belugas, narwhals, black-shah, etc. They have no cervical constriction, the post-axial cervical vertebrae are more or less consolidated, and the second and third digits have from 5 to 9 phalanges. See cuts under *dolphin* and *porpoise*.

**delphinine<sup>1</sup>** (del'fī-nīn), a. and n. 1. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphininae*.

II. n. A species of *Delphininae*.

**delphinine<sup>2</sup>** (del'fī-nīn), n. [*delphin* + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] A highly poisonous vegetable alkaloid

discovered in the plant *Delphinium Staphenagria*. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling it becomes hard and brittle like resin. Applied externally, its effects are analogous to those of veratrine, and it has been used as a substitute for it in the treatment of neuralgia. Also *delphinia*, *delphia*, *delphinida*, *delphia*.

**Delphinium** (del-fī-nī-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *delphion*, larkspur (so called from the form of the neotary, which resembles the ordinary representations of the dolphin), < *delphs*, *delphs*, a dolphin: see *dolphin*.] An extensive genus of the natural order *Ranunculaceae*, consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with usually blue, purple, or white flowers. The flowers are in loose racemes, and are very irregular, consisting of five colored sepals and only two conspicuous petals, the spurs of which are enclosed in the long spur of the upper sepal. There are 50 species or more, scattered over the northern temperate zone, 30 of which are found in the United States. Two species peculiar to California have red or yellowish flowers. Many are cultivated in gardens under the name of larkspur, chiefly *D. ajacis* and *D. consolida* of Europe, and *D. elatum* from Siberia, with numerous hybrids. One species, the *D. Staphenagria*, commonly called *stavesacre*, yields the vegetable alkaloid *delphinine*.



Flower of Larkspur (*Delphinium Staphenagria*), cut longitudinally.

**delphinoid** (del'fī-nōid), a. and n. 1. [*i. e.* *delphinoideus*, like a dolphin, < *delphs*, *delphs*, a dolphin, + *eidos*, form.] 1. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinidae* or *Delphinoidae*; like or likened to a dolphin.

II. n. One of the *Delphinidae* or *Delphinoidae*; a dolphin, porpoise, or any other living toothed cetacean not a caelalote.

**Delphinoidae** (del-fī-nōid-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Delphinus* + -oidae. See *delphinoid*.] A superfamily group of odontocete cetaceans, containing all the living toothed whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc., excepting the sperm-whales or caelalotes. The families are the *Iniidae*, *Platanistidae*, *Delphinidae*, and *Siphiidae*. The association is made entirely on cranial characters.

**delphinoidine** (del-fī-nōid-in), n. [*delphinus* + -oid + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphenagria*.

**Delphinula** (del-fī-nū-lā), n. [NL., dim. of *L. delphinus*, a dolphin; so called on account of an imagined likeness to the conventional dolphin.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Delphinulidae*.

**Delphinulidae** (del-fī-nū-lī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Delphinula* + -idae.] A family of rhypidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Delphinula*.

**delphinula**. They are destitute of cephalic lobes, but have cariniform appendages to the foot, and otherwise the animals resemble those of the families *Turbinidae* and *Trochidae*. The shell is turbinate or discoidal and has a circular aperture. The operculum is multispiral and corneous, but sometimes provided with a thin calcareous layer. The living species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Numerous extinct forms have been referred to the family.

**delphinuloid** (del-fī-nū-lōid), a. [*delphinula* + -oid<sup>1</sup>.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinulidae*; like a member of the genus *Delphinula*.

**Delphinus** (del-fī-nus), n. [*L.*, a dolphin: see *dolphin*<sup>1</sup> and *dolphin*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Delphinidae*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (a) By the authors of the *Linnean* school it was used for all the cetaceans with teeth in both jaws, and consequently for the *Delphinidae* (except *Monodon*), *Platanistidae*, and *Iniidae*. (b) By later authors it was restricted to *Delphinidae*, but included at first all except those of the genera *Phocaena* and *Delphinapterus*; gradually others were excluded. (c) By recent authors it is restricted to species of *Delphinidae* whose chief peculiarity is in the deep longitudinal grooves on the sides of the palate, separating the alveolar border from the median ridge. They have numerous (more than 80) small pointed teeth, close set along each jaw; from 50 to 90 vertebrae; the rostral part of the skull longer than the cranial portion, whence the head has a pointed snout marked off from the forehead by a groove; the dorsal fin large, triangular or falcate, sometimes wanting; and the flippers of moderate size, narrow, pointed, and falcate, with the lateral digits small or rudimentary. As thus defined, the genus contains the animals to which the word *dolphin* should be restricted, as the original dolphin of the ancients, *Delphinus delphis*, but which are commonly called *porpoises* by confounding them with the species of *Phocaena*, sometimes called *cuttle-neck* or *bay porpoise*. The *burro*, *D. burrus*, is a larger and bulkier species. A dry dolphin marked with white, and living from 30 to 50 years, constitutes a group to which the name *Lagenorhynchus* is applied. A Chinese species, with only about

30 vertebrae, is called *Steno cinctus*. A species from the south seas, *D. peronii*, without a dorsal fin, has been called *Leucorhamphus* and *Delphinapterus*. See cut under *dolphin*.

2. One of the ancient constellations, representing a dolphin. It is situated east of Aquila.

**delphinine** (del'fī-nīn), n. An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphenagria*. It appears in crystalline tufts.

**Delsartian** (del-sart'i-an), a. 'Of or pertaining to François Delsarte (1811-1871), a French musician, or to the method of developing bodily grace and strength founded by him.

**delta** (del'tā), n. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. Sp. Pg. It., etc., *delta*, < L. *delta*, < Gr. *deltā*, the name of the 4th letter, also anything so shaped, esp. a triangular island formed by the mouths of large rivers, as of the Nile, Indus, etc.; < Heb. *daleth*, the 4th letter of the alphabet, lit. a door: see *D*.] 1. The name of the Greek letter Δ, answering to the Latin and English *D*. See *D*.—2. A triangular island or alluvial tract included between the diverging branches of the mouth of a great river: as, the *delta* of the Nile, of the Ganges, of the Mississippi, etc.—3. In *anat.*, a triangular space or surface.—*Delta fornicis*, in *anat.*, the *delta* of the fornicis; the triangular entocuticular area of the inferoposterior surface of the fornicis, constituting the roof of the aulla. In the cat its base coincides with a line between the pores, and its two other sides are ripe, or the lines of reflection of the endyma upon the intruded aliplexus. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech.*, p. 477.—*Delta mesencephali*, in *anat.*, the *delta* of the mesencephali; the triangular area at the root of the spine of the scapula, at the vertebral end of the mesencephali. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech.*, p. 165.

**deltacation** (del'tā-kā-shn), n. [*delta* + -cation, ult. < L. *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] The process of forming a *delta* at the mouth of a river.

**deltale** (del-tā'ik), a. [*delta* + -ale.] 1. Pertaining to or like a *delta*.  
The *lignit* is formed by the three most westerly of the *ganges* spill-streams of the Ganges.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

2. Having or forming a *delta*.

It [Bharatpur] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltale* river.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

**delta-metal** (del'tā-met'pl), n. [*delta*, a triangular figure (in allusion to the three constituent metals), + *metal*.] An alloy of copper and zinc with a small percentage of iron, recently introduced and put to use in England and Germany. It resembles *Aich* metal and *stero-metal* (see these words), the principal difference being that in the manufacture of *delta-metal* improvements have been made by means of which a fixed percentage of iron can be introduced, which was not the case with the other alloys mentioned, whence these never came into general use. *Delta-metal* is said to be as strong as mild steel, and to have the great advantage of not rusting. A small steamer has been constructed of this alloy for navigating the rivers of Central Africa. It is said, also, that it has been introduced as a material for rolls in powder-mills because not liable to give rise to sparks as steel rollers do, and that it is coming into use for many other purposes where strength is desired, and where the facility with which steel rusts makes its employment undesirable.

**deltidium** (del-tid'i-um), n.; pl. *deltidia* (-j). [NL., dim. of Gr. *deltā*, the letter Δ: see *delta*.] In *soöl.*, the triangular space between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells. It is usually covered in by a shelly plate.

**deltoid** (del'tōid), a. and n. [= F. *deltoides* = Sp. *deltóide* = Pg. It. *deltóide*, < NL. *deltóides*, < Gr. *deltroideus*, delta-shaped, < *deltā*, *delta* (Δ), + *eidos*, form.] 1. a. Resembling the Greek letter Δ; triangular.

A visit to the shore showed its mouth to be *deltoid* in character, three mouths being noticed, and probably more existing.  
*Science*, III. 705.

Specifically—(a) In *anat.*: (1) Forming a triangular plate or part; being triangular: as, the *deltoid* muscle. (2) Relating to the *deltoid* muscle: as, the *deltoid* crest of the humerus. (b) In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the pyramidal moth, or *Deltoides*. (c) In *bot.*, triangular or broad-shaped: as, a *deltoid* leaf; also applied to the cross-section of a leaf, etc.—*Deltoid* moth, a popular name given to various species of the *pyralid* family *Pyralidae*, which in reverse spread their wings over the back in the form of a triangle.

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Dorsal view of a Brachiopod (*Waldenella leucostoma*), showing a *deltidium*.



Deltoid Leaf.



**II. n.** The large, coarse-fibered, triangular muscle of the shoulder, covering and protecting the joint, arising from the spine of the scapula, the acromion and the clavicle, and inserted into the deltoid crest of the humerus. Its action raises the arm away from the side of the body. See cut under *muscle*.

**deltoidal** (del-tol'dal), a. [*< deltoid + -al.*] Triangular; deltoid.

From ancient times down to the twelfth century, square, rectangular, or deltoidal instruments of the harp kind appear to have been very common.

W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dv.

**deltoides**, n. Plural of *deltoides*.

**deltoides** (del-toi'des), n. [NL.: see *deltoid*.] 1. In anat., the deltoid muscle. See *deltoid*, n.

The *deltoides* proceeds from the clavicle and scapula to the humerus.

Husley, Anat. Vert., p. 42.

2. [oap.] [Used as a plural.] In entom., a division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*; the deltoid *Lepidoptera* of early entomologists, inexactly corresponding with the pyralid moths or family *Pyralidae* of later systems.

**deltoides** (del-toi'des), n.; pl. *deltoides* (-i). [NL.: see *deltoid*.] The deltoid muscle. See *deltoid*, n.

**delubrum** (dē-lū'brum), n.; pl. *delubra* (-brā). [L., a temple, shrine, sanctuary, prob. so called as the place of expiation; the lit. sense is more obvious in ML. *delubrum*, a baptismal font; < L. *deluere*, wash off, cleanse, < *de*, away, + *luere*, wash.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary, by some scholars believed to have contained a basin or fountain in which persons coming to sacrifice washed. But the actual distinction between *delubrum* and *templum* is uncertain.—2. In eccles. arch., a church furnished with a font.—3. A font or baptismal basin.

**deludable** (dē-lū'da-bl), a. [*< delude + -able.*] Susceptible of being deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed upon or misled.

For well understanding the omniscience of his nature, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cognition is in no way *deludable*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

**delude** (dē-lūd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deluded*, ppr. *deluding*. [*< ME. deluden, < OF. deluder, also deluer, < L. deludere, pp. delusus, mock, make sport of, deceive, < de + ludere, play, jest. Cf. allude, collude, illude.*] 1. To deceive; impose upon; mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile; cheat.

Shouldst thou *deluded* feed

On hopes so groundless, thou art mad indeed

Crabbe, Works, IV, 102.

Peterborough wrote two letters to the governor, one of which he contrived to have intercepted by the Spanish general, with the result of *deluding* him into the belief that he was surrounded by a large army.

Quarterly Rev., CXIV, 120.

2t. To frustrate or disappoint; elude; evade.

They which during life and health are never destitute of ways to *delude* repentance, do notwithstanding oftentimes, when their last hour draweth on, . . . feel that stinging which before lay dead in them.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Whate'er his arts be, wife, I will have thee

Delude them with a trick, thy obstinate silence.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

—Syn. 1. *Mislead, Delude* (see *mislead*); to cozen, dupe, lead astray.

**deluder** (dē-lū'dēr), n. One who deceives or beguiles; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song.

Pope.

**deluge** (del'j), n. [*< ME. deluge, < OF. deluge, deluere, F. deluge = Fr. diluvi = Sp. Pg. It. diluvio, < L. diluvium, a flood, < diluere, wash away, < de, dis-, away, + luere, wash. Cf. diluvial.*] 1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth (called the *universal deluge*) which, according to the account in Genesis, occurred in the days of Noah, or any of the similar floods found in the traditions of most ancient peoples, accompanied by a nearly total destruction of life. See *flood*.

The apostle doth plainly intimate that the old world was subject to perih by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perih by conflagration. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. Anything analogous to an inundation; anything that overwhelms or floods.

A fiery *deluge* fed

With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed.

Milton, P. L., l. 62.

Saw Babylon set wide her two-ear'd brass

To let the military *deluge* pass.

Comper, Expectation.

After the *deluge* (F. *après moi le déluge*, a saying ascribed to Louis XV., who expressed thus his indifference to the results of his policy of selfish and reckless extravagance, and perhaps his apprehension of coming disaster.

**deluge** (del'j), v.; pret. and pp. *deluged*, ppr. *deluging*. [*< deluge, n.*] 1. *Trans.* 1. To pour over in a deluge; overwhelm with a flood; overflow; inundate; drown.

Still the battering waves rush in,

Implacable, till, *delug'd* by the foam,

The ship sinks, foundering in the vast abyss.

Philips.

Lands *deluged* by unbridled floods.

Wordsworth, The Browne's Cell.

2. To overrun like a flood; pour over in overwhelming numbers: as, the northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies.

—3. To overwhelm; cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,

Shall *deluge* all.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 137.

**II. *intrans.*** To suffer a deluge; be deluged. [Rare.]

I'd weep the world to such a strain,

That it should *deluge* once again.

Marquis of Montrose, Death of Charles I.

**delul** (de-lū'), n. [Ar.] A female dromedary. Also written *delou*.

Begunins bestriding naked-backed *Deluls*, and clinging like apes to the hairy hump.

R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 220.

**de lunatio inquirendo** (dē-lū-nat'i-kō in-kwi-ren'dō). [L., of investigating a lunatic: *de*, of; *lunatio*, abl. of *lunaticus*, a lunatic (see *lunatic*); *inquirendo*, abl. ger. of *inquirere*, inquire, question, investigate (see *inquire*).] The old title of the writ or commission (now commonly called an *inquisition*) issued formerly out of Chancery and now by various courts, appointing commissioners to investigate, with the aid of a jury, the mental condition of a person alleged to be of unsound mind, in order that, if found incapable of managing his own affairs, a committee may be appointed to take charge of them, and his dealing with others who might impose upon him be interdicted.

**delundung** (de-lun'dung), n. The native name of the weasel-cat or linsang (*Prionodon gra-*



Delundung, or Linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*)

*otis* of Java and Malacca, of the subfamily *Prionodontinae* and family *Viverridae*. It is one of the civets, but has no scent-pouches. It is beautifully spotted and has a long cylindrical tail and a slender body.

**delusion** (dē-lū'shun), n. [= OF. *delusion* = Sp. *delusion* = Pg. *delusão* = It. *delusione*, < L. *delusio* (-n-), < *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. The act of deluding; a misleading of the mind; deception.

For God hath justly given the nations up

To thy *delusions*.

Milton, P. L., l. 442.

The major's good judgment—that is, if a man may be said to have good judgment who is under the influence of love's *delusion*.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

2. The state of being deluded; false impression or belief; error or mistake, especially of a fixed nature: as, his *delusion* was unconquerable. See the synonyms below.

God shall send them strong *delusion*, that they should believe a lie.

2 Thea. ii. 11.

Some angry power cheats with rare *delusions*

My credulous sense.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,

And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. Prior.

Of all the *delusions* against which history and historical geography have to strive, there is none more deeply rooted than the notion that there has always been a land called Switzerland and a people called the Swiss.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 222.

—Syn. 2. *Illusion, Delusion, Hallucination*. As now technically used, especially by the best authorities in medical jurisprudence, *delusion* signifies a false mental appearance or conception produced by an external cause acting through the senses, the falsity of which is capable of de-

tection by the subject of it by examination or reasoning. Thus, a mirage, or the momentary belief that a reflection in a mirror is a real object, is an *illusion*. A *delusion* is a fixed false mental conception, occasioned by an external object acting upon the senses, but not capable of correction or removal by examination or reasoning. Thus, a fixed belief that an inanimate object is a living person, that all one's friends are conspiring against one, that all food offered is poisoned, and the like, are *delusions*. A *hallucination* is a false conception occasioned by internal conditions without external cause or aid of the senses, such as imagining that one hears an external voice when there is no sound to suggest such an idea. If a person walking at twilight, seeing a post, should believe it to be a spy pursuing him, and should imagine he saw it move, this would be an *illusion*, a continuous belief that every person one sees is a spy pursuing one, if such as cannot be removed by evidence, is a *delusion*, a belief that one sees such spies pursuing, when there is no object in sight capable of suggesting such a thought, is a *hallucination*. *Illusions* are not necessarily indications of insanity, *delusions* and *hallucinations*, if fixed, are. In literary and popular use an *illusion* is an unreal appearance presented in any way to the bodily or the mental vision; it is often pleasing, harmless, or even useful. The word *delusion* expresses strongly the mental condition of the person who puts too great faith in an illusion or any other error he "labors under a *delusion*." A *delusion* is a mental error or deception, and may have regard to things actually existing, as well as to illusions. *Delusions* are ordinarily repulsive and discreditable, and may even be mischievous. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy, hope, youth, and the like, but of the *delusions* of a fanatic or a lunatic. A *hallucination* is the product of an imagination disordered, perhaps beyond the bounds of sanity; a flighty or crazy notion or belief, generally of some degree of permanence; a special aberration of belief as to some specific point: the central suggestion in the word is that of the groundlessness of the belief or opinion.

Poetry produces an *illusion* on the eye of the mind, as a magic lantern produces an *illusion* on the eye of the body.

Mackenay, Milton.

Dreams or *illusions*, call them what you will,

They lift us from the commonplace of life

To better things.

Longfellow, Michael Angelo.

The people never give up their liberties but under some *delusion*. Burke, Speech at County Meeting in Bucks, 1784.

Those other words of *delusion* and folly, Liberty first and Union afterward.

D. Webster, Reply to Hayne.

Mankind would be subject to fewer *delusions* than they are, if they constantly bore in mind their liability to false judgments due to unusual combinations, either artificial or natural, of true sensations.

Husley and Youmans, Physiol., § 222.

A few *hallucinations* about a subject to which the greatest clerks have been generally such strangers may warrant us to dissent from his opinion.

Boyle.

**delusional** (dē-lū'shun-al), a. [*< delusion + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of delusion.

The hitherto recognized *delusional* insanities.

Allen and Neurol., VIII, 644.

2. Afflicted with delusions: as, the *delusional* insane.

In a third case a systematized *delusional* lunatic had delusions of persecution.

Allen and Neurol., IV, 422.

**delusionist** (dē-lū'shun-ist), n. [*< delusion + -ist.*] One who causes or is a subject of delusion; a deluding or deluded person.

The principles of evidence that have heretofore commanded the world's acceptance make no distinction in the quality or quantity of testimony for different varieties of claims. . . . Under this feature of current logic *delusionists* of all kinds have consistently and persistently found refuge.

Pope Sci. M., XIII, 322.

**delusive** (dē-lū'siv), a. [= Sp. *delusivo*, < L. as if *\*delusivus*, < *delusus*, pp. of *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. Apt to delude; causing delusion; deceptive; beguiling: as, *delusive* arts; *delusive* appearances.

Stretched on the earth, with fine *delusive* sleights,

Mocking a gaping crew.

B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

That fond, *delusive*, happy, transient spell,

That hides us from a world wherein we dwell

Crabbe, Works, VII, 202.

2. Of the nature of a delusion; unreal; imaginary. [Rare.]

There is no such thing as a fictitious, or *delusive*, sensation. A sensation must exist to be a sensation, and if it exists, it is real and not *delusive*.

Husley and Youmans, Physiol., § 270.

—Syn. 1. See *falsitious* and *deceptive*.

**delusively** (dē-lū'siv-ly), adv. In a delusive manner; so as to delude.

**delusiveness** (dē-lū'siv-ness), n. The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

When they have been driven out by opposite evidence, . . . then indeed we may discover their *delusiveness*.

A. Tusher, Light of Nature, i. 11.

**delusory** (dē-lū'sō-ri), a. [= OF. *delusorie*, F. *delusoire* = Sp. It. *delusorio*, < L. as if *\*delusorius*, < *delusor*, a deceiver, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, deceive, delude: see *delude*.] Apt to deceive; deceptive; delusive.

These *delusory* false pretences, which have neither truth nor substance in them.

Fryma, Histrionic-Math., II iv. 2.

**delusivet**, n. See *delusive*.

**delvauxene**, **delvauxite** (del-vó'sén, -sít), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist *Delvaux*.] A variety of *durifrenite* containing a large excess of water. **delve** (delv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *delved* (pret. formerly *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), ppr. *delving*. [*ME. delven* (pret. *dalf*, *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), < *AS. delfan* (pret. *dealf*, pl. *dulfen*), < *OFries. delfa* = *D. delven*, dig, = *OHG. di-delfhan* = *OHG. bi-tellhan*, bury.] 1. To dig; turn up or excavate with a spade or some other tool.

To delve up small the moulds of every route.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

*Delve* of convenient depth your thrashing-floor.

*Dryden*.

## 2†. To bury.

Salomon for this cause made it to be taken up and *delven* depe in the grounds.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

**II. intrans.** 1. To practise digging; labor with the spade.

The common people . . . doe dig and *dolve* with undetigable toyle.

*Sandys*, Travails, p. 215.

When Adam *dolv'd* and Eve span,

Who was then a gentleman? *Old rime*.

Ever of her he thought when he *delt* in the soil of his garden.

*Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Figuratively, to carry on laborious or continued research or investigation, as one digging for hidden treasure.

Not in the cells where frigid learning *delves*  
In Aldine folios mouldering on their shelves.

*O. W. Holmes*, Poetry.

He remained satisfied with himself to the last, *delving* in his own mine.

*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 25.

**dolve** (delv), *v.* [*ME. dolve*; the same word as *delv*, *q. v.*; from the verb.] 1†. A place dug or hollowed out; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave.

In *dolve* deepe is sette thair [almonds'] appetite,

Thaire magnitude a larger lande requireth.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

It is a darksome *dolve* farre under ground.

*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. i. 20.

2. That which is dug out; as, a *dolve* of coals (a certain quantity of coal dug from a mine). [*Prov. Eng.*]

**delver** (del'vör), *n.* [*ME. delvere*, < *AS. delfere*, a digger, < *delfan*, dig; see *delve*.] 1. One who digs with or as if with a spade.

It is so gode that in the blossomyng

She wol not lese a floure that forth is brought.

The *delver* is to help her with delvyng.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

He turned and looked as keenly at her

As careful rubine eye the *delver's* toll.

*Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Figuratively, a patient and laborious investigator.

**delving** (del'ving), *n.* 1. Digging.—2. Figuratively, search; laborious investigation; research.

It was no ordinary *delving* which struck into the dispersed veins of the dim and dark mine of our history.

*I. D'Israeli*, Amén. of Lit., I. 279.

**demagnetization** (dë-mag'net-i-zä'shün), *n.* [*demagnetize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act or process of depriving of magnetic polarity.—2. In *mesmerism*, the act of restoring a person in the mesmeric trance to a normal state of consciousness; demesmerization.

Also spelled *demagnetisation*.

**demagnetize** (dë-mag'net-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demagnetized*, ppr. *demagnetizing*. [*depriv.* + *magnetize*.] 1. To deprive of magnetic polarity.

A thunder-storm demagnetized the compass of his Britannic majesty's ship *Wren*, in which I was then a midshipman.

*W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxix.

The induction of a magnet on itself always tends to diminish the magnetization, and acts like a *demagnetizing* force.

*Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 282.

2. To demesmerize; restore from a mesmerized state to normal consciousness.

Also spelled *demagnetise*.

**demagogic**, **demagogical** (dem-a-goj'ik, -i-käl), *a.* [= *F. demagogique* = *Sp. demagógico* = *Pg. demagógico* (cf. *D. G. demagogisch* = *Dan. Sw. demagogisk*), < *Gr. δημαγωγία*, of or fit for a demagogue, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue; see *demagogue*.] Relating to or like a demagogue; given to pandering to the rabble from self-interest.

*Demagogic* leaders from South Germany stumped the province and stirred up the people. *Lowie*, Hamack, I. 262.

**demagogism**, **demagogism** (dem-a-gog-izm), *n.* [*demagogue* + *-ism*.] The practices and principles of a demagogue; a pandering to the multitude for selfish ends.

There has been nothing of Cleon, still less of Strepsiades striving to underbid him in demagogues, to be found in the public utterances of Mr. Lincoln.

*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 179.

**demagogue** (dem-a-gog), *n.* [*F. demagogue* = *Sp. Pg. It. demagogo* = *D. demagog* = *G. Dan. Sw. demagog* = *Russ. demagog*, < *NL. demagogus*, < *Gr. δημαγωγός*, a leader of the people, < *δημος*, the people, the populace, + *αγωγός*, a leader, < *αγω*, lead; see *agent*, *act*.] 1. Historically, a leader of the people; a person who sways the people by oratory or persuasion.

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice.

*Swift*.

All the popular jealousies and alarms at regal authority would have been excited by *demagogues* in the senate as well as in the comitia; for there are in all nations aristocratical *demagogues* as well as democratical.

*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 584.

2. An unprincipled popular orator or leader; one who endeavors to curry favor with the people or some particular portion of them by pandering to their prejudices or wishes, or by playing on their ignorance or passions; specifically, an unprincipled political agitator; one who seeks to obtain political power or the furtherance of some sinister purpose by pandering to the ignorance or prejudice of the populace.

A plausible insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and deceitful weapon.

*South*, Works, II. ix.

To lessen the hopes of usurping *demagogues*, we must enlighten, animate, and combine the spirit of freemen.

*Ames*, Works, II. 273.

The doctrine of State rights can be so handled by an adroit *demagogue* as easily to confound the distinction between liberty and lawlessness in the minds of ignorant persons.

*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 162.

**demagoguery** (dem-a-gog-ü-ri), *n.* [*demagogue* + *-ery*.] Action characteristic of a demagogue; demagogism.

An element of *demagoguery* tampered with the Irish vote in the person of Jerry, nominally porter.

*The Century*, XXXII. 252.

**demagoguism**, *n.* See *demagogism*.

**demagog** (dem-a-goj'), *n.* [= *G. demagog* = *Dan. Sw. demagog*, < *F. demagogue* = *Sp. Pg. It. demagogia*, < *Gr. δημαγωγία*, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue; see *demagogue*.] Demagogism.

American *demagoguery* . . . devotes more efforts to convincing . . . the public conscience than to enlightening the public mind upon the economic or sociological bearings of the [Chinese] question. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 502.

**demailn** (dë-män'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demailne*, *demailen*, *demailene*, *demailne* (the last being the spelling now usual); < *ME. demayn*, *demailne*, *demailne*, *demailne*, < *OF. demaine*, *demailne*, *demagne*, *demailne*, power, dominion, a var. of *domaine* (whence the other E. form *domain*), < *L. dominiun*, right of ownership, power, dominion; see *domain* and *domine*, doublets of *demailn*, and see *dominion*, *damage*.] 1†. Power; dominion.

There finde I now that every creature

Sometime a yere hath love in his *demailne*.

*Geow. Conf. Amant*, III. 349.

That al the world weilded in his [Alexander's] *demailne*.

*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, I. 675.

2†. Same as *domain*.—3. Same as *domene*.

Come, take possession of this wealthy place.

The Earth's sole glory: take, (dear Son) to thee

This Farm's *demailne*, leave the Chief right to me.

*Sylvestor*, tr. of Du Barthe's Weeks, II. Eden.

You know

How narrow our *demailns* are, and, what's more,

. . . we hardly can subsist.

*Masinger*, The Picture, I. 1.

In his *demailn* (or *demaine*) as of fee, in *old Eng. law*, the technical expression for an estate of fee simple in possession.

In England there is no Land (that of the Crown only excepted) which is not held of a Superior; for all depend either mediately or immediately on the Crown: So that when a Man in Pleading would signify his Lands to be his own, he says, That he is or was seized or possessed thereof in his *demailn* as of Fee; whereby he means, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever, yet it is not true *Demailn*, but depending upon a Superior Lord.

*E. Phillips*, 1703.

**demailn**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *domain*.

**demailne**†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *demailn*.

**demand** (dë-mänd'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *demand*; < *ME. \*demen* (not found, but the noun occurs), < *OF. demander*, *F. demander* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. demandar* = *It. domandare*, < *ML. domandare*, demand, *L.* give in charge, intrust, < *de*, away, + *mandare*, intrust, commit; see *mandate*, and cf. *command*, *remand*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To ask or require as by right or authority, or as that to which one has some valid claim; lay claim to; exact: as, parents *demand* obedience; what price do you *demand*?

He ought *demand* but that we loving be,  
As he himselfe hath lov'd us afore-hand.

*Spenser*, Heavenly Love.

The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,  
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iv. 1.

We *demand* of superior men that they be superior in this—that the mind and the virtue shall give their verdict in their day, and accelerate so far the progress of civilization.

*Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. To ask or interrogate by authority or in a formal manner. [Now rare.]

The officers of the children of Israel . . . were beaten, and *demand*ed. Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick?

*Ex.* v. 14.

Will you, I pray, *demand* that demi-devil.

Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?

*Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 2.

He was *demand*ed, if he were of the same opinion he had been in about the petition or remonstrance.

*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 225.

And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent

Her maiden to *demand* it of the dwarf.

*Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To ask for with insistence or urgency; make a positive requisition for; exact as a tribute or a concession: as, the thief *demand*ed my purse.

And when all things were ready, the people with shouts *demand*ed the sacrifice, which usually was accustomed for the health of their Nation. *Peregras*, Pilgrimage, p. 662.

A proper jest, and never heard before,  
That Suffolk should *demand* a whole fifteenth,  
For costs and charges in transporting her!

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 1.

4. To call for; require as necessary or useful: as, the execution of this work *demand*s great care.

All that fashion *demand*s is composure and self-content.

*Emerson*, Essays, 2d ser., p. 121.

Sacrifices are not accomplished simply because occasions *demand* them.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 302.

5. In law, to summon to court: as, being *demand*ed, he does not come.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Request*, *beg*, etc. See *ask*†.

**II. intrans.** To make a demand; inquire peremptorily; ask.

The soldiers likewise *demand*ed of him, saying, And what shall we do?

*Luke* III. 14.

**demand** (dë-mänd'), *n.* [*ME. demando*, *demando*, < *OF. demande*, *F. demande* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. demando* = *It. dimanda*, a demand; from the verb.] 1. An asking for or a claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an authoritative claim; an exaction: as, the *demand*s of one's creditors.

He will give you audience: and wherein

It shall appear that your *demand*s are just.

You shall enjoy them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

He that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demand*s will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them.

*Locke*.

2. An insistent asking or requisition; exaction without reference to right: as, the *demand*s of a blackmailer.—3. That which is demanded or required; something claimed, exacted, or necessary: as, what are your *demand*s upon the estate? the *demand*s upon one's time; the *demand*s of nature.

The sufferings of the poor are not caused by their having little as compared with the rich; but by their having little as compared with the simplest *demand*s of human nature.

*W. H. Mallach*, Social Equality, p. 202.

4. The state of being in request or sought after; requisition; call.

In 1678 came forth a second edition [of the "Pilgrim's Progress"] with additions; and then the *demand* became immense.

*Massey*, John Bunyan.

Specifically—5. In *polit. econ.*, the desire to purchase and possess, coupled with the power of purchasing; sometimes technically called *effective demand*: as, the supply exceeds the *demand*; there is no *demand* for pig-iron.

Adam Smith, who introduced the expression *effective demand*, employed it to denote the demand of those who are willing and able to give for the commodity what he calls its natural price: that is, the price which will enable it to be permanently produced and brought to market.

*J. S. Mill*, *Pol. Econ.*, III. II. § 2.

I would therefore define . . . *Demand* as the desire for commodities or services, seeking its end by an offer of general purchasing power.

*Osborne*, *Pol. Econ.*, I. II. § 2.

6. In law: (a) The right to claim anything from another person, whether founded on contract or tort, or superior right of property. (b) The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.—7. Inquiry; question; interrogation.

Then they asked hym many *demand*s, but he wolde speke no more.

*Morin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 12.

The good Anchoret raised him with his hand.

Who, thus encouraged, answered our *demand*.

*Dryden*, *Amiel*, III.

**Alternative demand.** See *alternativ*.—*Demand* and supply, in *polit. econ.*, the relation between the desire to

sell and that to buy, or between those things of exchangeable value which are for sale and those which can be purchased; used most commonly in the expression *law of demand and supply*, the law that as the demand for a given commodity increases, or while the demand remains the same the supply falls off, the price of that commodity rises; and as the demand falls off, or the supply increases without a corresponding increase of demand, the price falls.

Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased.

J. S. Mill, *Pol. Econ.*, III. III. § 2.

**Demand note**, a note payable on demand—that is, on presentation; specifically, in the financial history of the United States, one of the notes which composed the issue of \$60,000,000 of paper money authorized by a law enacted by Congress in July, 1861, for that purpose.—*Effectual demand*, in *polit. econ.* See *d.*—In demand, in request; much sought after or courted: as, these goods are in demand; his company is in great demand.—On demand, on being claimed; on presentation: as, a bill payable on demand; all checks are payable on demand.

**demandaible** (dē-mān'ā-b'l), *a.* [*< demand + -able.*] That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required: as, payment is *demandaible* at the expiration of the credit.

**demandant** (dē-mān'dant), *n.* [*< F. demandant (= Sp. Pg. It. demandante), ppr. of demander, demand: see demand.*] In law, one who demands; the plaintiff in a real action (so called because he demands something); any plaintiff.

**demander** (dē-mān'der), *n.* [*< demand + -er.* Cf. *F. demandeur = Pr. demandaire, demandador = Sp. Pg. demandador = It. demandatore.*] One who demands.

Yet, to so fair and courteous a demander,  
That promises compassion, at worst pity,  
I will relate a little of my story.

Beau. and Fl., *Captain*, II. 1.

**demandress** (dē-mān'dres), *n.* [*< demander + -ess.*] In law, a female demandant.

**demantoid** (de-mān'toid), *n.* [*< G. demant, diamant, diamond, + -oid.*] A light-green to emerald-green variety of garnet, found in the Ural mountains. It is transparent and of brilliant luster, and is classed as a gem.

**demarcate** (dē-mār'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demarcated*, ppr. *demarcating*. [*< NL. demarcatus, pp. of demarcare, mark off, set the bounds of: see demark.*] 1. To mark off from adjoining land or territory; set the limits or boundaries of.

The thoughtful critics argue that it was a mistake for us to demarcate the frontier of Afghanistan, for by so doing we have defined and increased our responsibilities.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 477.

2. To determine the relative limits of; separate or clearly discriminate.

Matter and motion, force and cause, have also their transcendental elements, and it is the province of metaphysics to demarcate these from the known and knowable elements. G. H. Lewis, *Prob. of Life and Mind*, I. 1. § 43.

**demarcation** (dē-mār-kā'shən), *n.* [Also written *demarkation*; *< F. démarcation = Sp. demarcacion = Pg. demarcacão = It. demarcazione, < NL. demarcatio(n-), < demarcare, set the bounds of: see demarcate, demark.*] 1. The act of marking off limits or boundaries; determination by survey of the line of separation between adjoining lands or territories; delimitation: as, the demarcation of the frontiers.

The Russian ministers proposed that, before proceeding to actual demarcation, we should settle with them the general principles and cardinal points upon which the joint commission should work. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 6.

2. In general, the act of determining the relative limits or extent of anything; separation; discrimination.

The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. Burke, *Rev. in France*.

**demarch** (dē-mār'ch), *n.* [*< F. démarché, gait, walk, step, a step taken with the object of securing anything, < OF. démarcher, march, walk, advance, < de + marcher, march: see march.*] March; excursion; manner of proceeding.

Imagination cultivates reason in its most extravagant demarches. London Journal, 1781.

**demarch** (dē-mār'ch), *n.* [*< L. demarchus, < Gr. δῆμαρχος, < δήμος, a district, deme, + ἀρχος, ruler.*] 1. The ruler or magistrate of an ancient Attic deme.—2. The mayor of a modern Greek town.

**demark** (dē-mār'k), *v. t.* [*< F. démarquer = Sp. Pg. demarcar = It. demarcare, < NL. demarcare, mark off, set the bounds of, bound, < L. de, off, + ML. marcere, mark, < maro, bound, mark, march: see march.*] To mark off; fix the limits or boundaries of; demarcate. demarkation, *n.* See demarcation.

**dematerialization** (dē-mā-tē'ri-āl-ī-zā'shən), *n.* [*< dematerialize + -ation.*] 1. The act of dematerializing, or divesting of material qualities.

Mrs. Jemima's dowry . . . would suffice to prevent that gradual process of dematerialization which the lengthened diet upon minnows and sticklebacks had already made apparent in the fine and slow-evanishing form of the philosopher.

Bulwer, *My Novel*, III. 17.

2. In mod. spiritualism, the alleged act or process of dissolving and vanishing after materialization (which see).

Also spelled *dematerialisation*.  
**dematerialize** (dē-mā-tē'ri-āl-ī-z), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dematerialized*, ppr. *dematerializing*. [*= F. dematérialiser; as de-priv. + materialize.*] *trans.* To divest of material qualities or characteristics.

Dematerializing matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter. Nietzsche.

II. *intrans.* In mod. spiritualism, to dissolve and disappear, as alleged, after materialization.

If he [the ghost] ever "materialized," he was careful to dematerialize again before any one could get a sample of his beautiful work. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 410.

Also spelled *dematerialise*.  
**Dematiæ**, **Dematiæ** (dēm-ā-tī'ē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Dematium + -æ, -æ, -i.*] The largest family of hyphomycetous fungi. The mycelium is usually abundant, fusuous or black, and somewhat rigid. The fertile hyphae and conidia are typically colored like the mycelium, though either, but not both, may be hyaline. Conidia are borne at the top or sides of the fertile hyphae, and are septate in a majority of the species. Many species grow on dead wood and other organic matter; but many also grow on living plants, in some cases causing serious injury to crops. Some are known to be conidial forms of ascomycetous fungi. These fungi are popularly called *black molds*.

**Dematium** (de-mat'i-um), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. δῆμα, dim. of δήμα(r-), a bundle, a bend, < δῆμι, tie, bind.*] A small genus of *Dematiæ*, in which the conidia are borne in chains on the sides of the fertile hyphae.

**demay** (dē-mā'), *v. t.* [*ME. demayen, var. of deemayen, dismay: see dismay.*] To be dismayed; fear.

Dere dame, to day demay yow neuer.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 470.

**demayne** (dē-mān'), *n.* See *demean, demean*.

**demayne** (dē-mān'), *n.* Same as *demean*.

**deme** (dēm), *v.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *demean*. Chaucer.

**deme** (dēm), *n.* [*< Gr. δῆμος, a district, the people.*] 1. A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

The eponymous hero of a deme in Attica. Grote.

Eleusis was the only Attic deme which (perhaps on account of its sacred character) was allowed by Athens to coin money. B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 323.

2. In soil: (a) The tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides (see *meris*); a soid. (b) Any undifferentiated aggregate of plastids or monads. See *extract*.

The term colony, corm, or deme may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole. Enay, *Bull.*, XVI. 843.

**demean** (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [*< ME. demenen, demeynen, demaynen, demanen, < OF. demener, deminer, demanor, demoner, drive, push, lead, guide, conduct, manage, employ, direct, do, F. démener, reñ, throw one's self about, stir, struggle, = Fr. demener = It. demanare, < ML. as if deminare, conduct, < de, down, away, + minare, lead, L. drive, deponent minari, threaten: see menace, mine.*] 1. To lead; guide; conduct.

After that the swimming oil doo gets  
Into sum thing with fetheres faire and clene,  
And in sum goodly vessel it demene.

Palimpsest, *Romances* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

And what ye think that I shall do brawly,  
In this matter demene me as ye list.

Gomerides (E. E. T. S.), I. 783.

2. To conduct; manage; control; exercise; do.

Is it not a grete mischaunce,  
To let a fool have governance  
Of thing that he cannot demene?

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I. 369.

How doth the youthful general demene  
His actions in these fortunes?

Ford, *Broken Heart*, I. 2.

Our obdurate clergy have with violence demene'd the matter. Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 45.

3. Reflexively, to behave; carry; conduct. And loke ye demene yow so, that noon knowe what we shall ride. Spenser (E. E. T. S.), III. 331.

The king could not be induced to patronize the design, and promised only a conivance in it so long as they demene'd themselves peaceably. Everett, *Orations*, I. 220.

**demean** (dē-mēn'), *n.* [Also archaically *de-mayne*; *< demean*, *v.*; cf. *mien*.] 1. Dealing; management; treatment.

All the vile demean and usage had

With which he had those two so ill bested.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 18.

Seeks . . . to winne favour and liking of the people, by gifts and friendly demean towards them.

Hatley's *Voyages*, I. 434.

2. *Mien; demeanor; behavior; conduct.*

Then, turning to the Palmer, he can spy  
Where at his best, with sorrowfull *demean*  
And deadly best, an armed corse did lie.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 23.

You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court,  
Strained gentle for your fair *demean*,  
Here I do take of you my last farewell.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-hater*, III. 2.

With grave *demean* and solemn vanity.

West, *On Travelling*.

**demean** (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [Improp. *< de- + mean*, base; orig. a misuse of *demean*.] To debase; lower; lower the dignity or standing of; demean. (This is in origin a misuse of *demean* by association with the adjective *mean*. Being thus illegitimate in origin and inconvenient in use, from its tendency to be confused with *demean* in its proper sense, the word is avoided by scrupulous writers. See *demean*.)

You base, scurrilous old—but I won't *demean* myself by naming what you are. Sheridan, *The Duenna*, I. 2.

It was of course Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, vi.

**demean** (dē-mēn'), *n.* [Var. of *demean*, *demean*, *q. v.*] Same as *demean*.

**demeanance** (dē-mē-nāns), *n.* [*< demean + -ance.*] Demeanor; behavior.

**demeanant**, *a.* [*ME. demenant, < OF. demenant, ppr. of demener, manage, conduct, demean: see demean + -ant.*] Carrying on business; trading; dealing.

That no citizen resident withyn the cite and *demeanant*, haveynge any proteccyon, or beyng outlawed or sourced, bere non office wyth this cite.

English Glode (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

**demeaning** (dē-mē-nīng), *n.* [*< ME. demening; verbal n. of demean, v.*] Demeanor; behavior.

He was wild in all his *demeaning*.

Vnto the tyme he drew to more sadnesse;

Thanne afterward he was withoute feynynge

A nobyll knyght. Gomerides (E. E. T. S.), I. 1245.

**demeanor**, **demeanour** (dē-mē-nor'), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *demeanure*, *< ME. demeanure, < demenen, E. demean, + -ure, E. -our, -or.*] 1. Conduct; management; treatment.

God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the *demeanor* of every grown man. Milton.

2. Behavior; carriage; bearing; deportment; as, decent *demeanor*; sad *demeanor*.

This King Athore was a goodly personage, higher by a foot and a halfe then any of the French, representing a kinde of Malesie and granite in his *demeanure*.

Purshas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 771.

The men, as usual, liked her artless kindness and simple, refined *demeanor*.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*.

A lad who has, to a degree that excites wonder and admiration, the character and *demeanor* of an intelligent man of mature age, will probably be that, and nothing more, all his life.

Whately, *Bacon's Essay*, "Youth and Age."

= *Way*. 2. Conduct, deportment, etc (see *behavior*), manner, mien, bearing, air.

**demeanure**, *n.* See *demeanor*.

**demenber** (dē-mēm'ber), *v. t.* [*< ME. demenberre, < ML. demembrare, deprive of a limb or of the limbs (equiv. to dismembrare), < OF. demembrer, F. démembrer: see dismember, < L. de-priv. + membrum, member.*] To dismember. **demenbered** (dē-mēm'berd), *a.* [*< demenber + -ed.* Cf. *F. démembré*, pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*.] In *her.*, same as *dé-chassé*.

**demenbration** (dē-mēm-brā'shən), *n.* [*< ML. demembratio(n-), < demembrare, deprive of a limb: see demenber.*] In *Scots law*, the offense of maliciously cutting off or otherwise separating any limb or member from the body of another.

**démembré** (dē-mēm'bré), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*, and cf. *demenbration*.] In *her.*, same as *dismembered*.

**demenauit**, *a.* Same as *dismembered*.

**demeny** (dē-mēn-ī), *n.* [*< F. démenie = Sp. Pg. demencia = It. demenza, < L. dementia, q. v.*] Same as *dementia*. [Rare.]

**dement** (dē-mēnt'), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. dément = Sp. Pg. It. demente, < L. dement-ē, out of one's mind, mad, demented, < de-priv. + mon(-t-), mind: see mental.*] 1. *a.* Out of one's mind; insane; demented. J. H. Newman.





**dem-i-brassart** (dem-i-bras'grt), *n.* In *plate-armor*, the partial covering of the arm, usually worn over the sleeve of the hauberk; especially, that covering the upper arm at the back, as distinguished from the vambrace, which covered the arm below the elbow. Also *demigarde-bras*.

**dem-i-cadence** (dem-i-kā'dens), *n.* In *music*, a half cadence. It usually denotes the progression from tonic to dominant. See *cadence*.

**dem-i-cannon** (dem-i-kan'on), *n.* A name given to one of the larger kinds of heavy gun, as used in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is said to have been a piece having a bore of 6½ inches, and throwing a shot weighing 2½ pounds. Some authors describe it as larger than this.

**dem-i-caponiere** (dem-i-kap-ō-nēr'), *n.* In *fort.*, a ditch so arranged that a fire can be delivered from one side only. Also *half-caponiere*.

**dem-i-carlino** (dem-i-kār-lē'nō), *n.* A coin equal in value to half a carlino.

**dem-i-caster** (dem-i-kās'ter), *n.* 1. An inferior quality of beaver. Hence — 2. A hat made of beaver of this quality.

I know in that more subtil air of yours times sometimes passes for tissue, Venice beads for pearl, and dem-i-casters for beavers. *Howell, Letters*, iii. 2.

**dem-i-chamfron** (dem-i-čam'fron), *n.* A variety of the chamfron that covered the head between the ears and the forehead as far as below the eyes. See *chamfron*.

**dem-i-circule** (dem-i-ēr-kl), *n.* A simple instrument for measuring and indicating angles, sometimes used as a substitute for the theodolite. It consists essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle, a movable rule pivoted on the center so as to sweep the graduated arc, and a compass to show the magnetic bearings. The two objects whose angle is to be measured are sighted along the rule and along the diameter of the scale. *E. H. Knight*.

**dem-i-cuirass** (dem-i-kwē'rās), *n.* The demi-placate or pansiere.

**dem-i-culverin** (dem-i-kul'ver-in), *n.* A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is described as having a bore of 4½ inches and throwing a shot weighing 6½ pounds.

They had planted me three dem-i-culverins just in the mouth of the breach. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, iii. 1.

One [piece of ordnance] . . . was exceeding great, and about sixteen foot long, made of brass, a dem-i-culverin. *Coryat, Crudities*, i. 125.

**dem-i-deify** (dem-i-dē'i-fi), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *dem-i-deified*, *pp.* *dem-i-deifying*. [*dem-i- + deify*.] To treat as a demigod. [Rare.]

Thus by degrees self-cheated of their sound And sober judgment that he is but man, They dem-i-deify and fume him so That in due season he forgets it too. *Cowper, Task*, v. 260.

**dem-i-distance** (dem-i-dis'tans), *n.* In *fort.*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

**dem-i-ditone** (dem-i-dī'tōn), *n.* In *music*, a minor third.

**dem-i-farthing** (dem-i-fār'wɪŋ), *n.* A coin of Ceylon current at the value of half an English farthing, or one fourth of a United States cent.

**dem-i-galonier** (dem-i-gal-ō-nēr'), *n.* A vessel for table use, apparently of the capacity of half a gallon. See *galonier*.

**dem-i-garde-bras** (dem-i-gārd'bras), *n.* Same as *demi-brassart*.

**dem-i-gauntlet** (dem-i-gānt'let), *n.* In *surv.*, a bandage, resembling a glove, used in setting disjointed fingers.

**dem-i-god** (dem-i-god), *n.* [Formerly as *dem-y-god*; *< demi- + god*; cf. *F. demi-dieu*.] An inferior or minor deity; one partaking of the divine nature; specifically, a fabulous hero produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

He took his leave of them whose eyes had him farwell with tears, making temples to him as to a dem-i-god. *Shr. F. Sidney*.

We . . . find ourselves to have been deceived, they declaring themselves in the end to be frail men, whom we judged dem-i-gods. *Hooker, Discourse*, Polity, vii. 24.

To be gods, or angels, dem-i-gods. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 387.

View him [Voltaire] at Paris in his last career, Surrounding through the dem-i-god reverend. *Cowper, Truth*, i. 512.

**dem-i-goddess** (dem-i-god'es), *n.* A female deity of the minor or inferior order.

**dem-i-gorge** (dem-i-gōrj), *n.* In *fort.*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space of or entrance into a bastion.

**dem-i-grate** (dem-i-grāt), *v. t.* [*< L. demigratus*, pp. of *demigrare*, migrate from, *< de*, from, + *migrare*, migrate; see *migrate*.] To emigrate; expatriate one's self. *Cockeram*.

**dem-i-gration** (dem-i-grā'shon), *n.* [*< L. demigratio*], *< demigrare*, migrate from; see *demigrate*.] Emigration; banishment.

We will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, to put ourselves from the side of Eden into the land of Nod, that is, of dem-i-gration. *Sp. Hall, Quo Vadis?* § 12.

**dem-i-grevilère** (dem-i-gre-vi-lēr'), *n.* Same as *demi-jambe*.

**dem-i-hag**, *n.* [Also *demi-hake*, *demi-hague*, *< demi- + hag*, "hake," *hague*, short for *hagbut*, *hackbut*.] A kind of firearm, a smaller kind of hackbut, in use in the second half of the sixteenth century. See *hackbut*.

The short gun, the hagbut, and the *demi-hake* were derivatives, in the natural order of evolution, from the bombards of Crecey and the more perfect pieces of artillery that had enabled Henry VII. to establish his supremacy over the remnant of the nobles left by the wars of the Roses. *S. Dowell, Taxes in England*, III. 222.

**dem-i-island** (dem-i-i'land), *n.* A peninsula.

The place from which the Turks were to have had the aforesaid booty was almost in manner an island . . . Thus was the Persian armie quite discomfited in this dem-i-island. *Knox, Hist. Turke*.

**dem-i-jambe**, *n.* A piece of armor covering the front of the leg only. Compare *bainberg*. Also called *demi-grevière*.

**dem-i-john** (dem-i-jon), *n.* [An acronym. (as if *demi- + John*) of *F. damejeanne*, a demijohn, an acronym. (as if *Dame Jeanne*, Lady Jane) of *Ar. damagan*, a demijohn, said to be so called from *Damagan*, a town in northern Persia, once famous for its glass-works. The forced resemblance to *John* is in accordance with the humorous colloquial use of proper names as names for vessels; examples are *Jack*, *Jill*, and (prob.) *Jug*; see these words.] A large glass vessel or bottle with a bulging body and small neck, usually cased in wickerwork, but sometimes in a wooden box with a notch in the top extending over the neck of the vessel, for convenience in pouring out its contents.

**dem-i-lance** (dem-i-lāns), *n.* 1. A short and light spear introduced in the sixteenth century.

Light dem-i-lances from afar they throw, Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gull the foe. *Dryden, Æneid*.

2. A lightly armed horseman, especially one armed with a demi-lance. The demi-lances seem to have succeeded the hobbiers of the middle age, and to have been the prototypes of the more modern light horse.

Pedro, did you send for this tailor? or you, Moncodo? This light French dem-i-lance that follows us? *Flotaker and Rowley, Maid in the Mill*, III. 2.

To equip, in especial, as many dem-i-lances, or light horsemen, as they could, and to meet the Duke at Walden. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

3. The armor worn by such a horseman, consisting of open helmet, breast- and back-pieces, usually fitted with pauldrons, tassets, and, rarely, brassards or demi-brassards.

Also formerly *demi-lance*.

**dem-i-lune** (dem-i-lūn), *n.* and *a.* [*F.*, *< demi*, half, + *lune*, moon; see *lune*.] 1. A crescent.

It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a dem-i-lune with a bar in the middle of the concave. *Roger North, Lord Guilford*, I. 228.

In some cases we find also in which these small cells are not arranged in dem-i-lunes. *Engg. Bril.*, XVII. 672.

2. In *fort.*, an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion.

He laid his hand, as Drayton might have said, on that stout bastion, horn-work, ravelin, or dem-i-lune which formed the outworks to the citadel of his purple tale of man. *Kingsley, Westward Ho*, viii.

**Dem-i-lunes of Haldenham**. Same as *crescents of Gien* (which see, under *crescent*).

II. *a.* Crescent-shaped.

The dem-i-lunes cells and the serous cells which are present in considerable number in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 215.

**dem-i-mentonnière** (dem-i-men-to-ni-ēr'), *n.* In *armor*, a mentonnière for the tilt, protecting the left side strongly, high and heavy, and secured firmly to the breastplate, but leaving the right side unprotected. Compare *just*.

**dem-i-metamorphosis** (dem-i-met-ə-mōr'fō-sis), *n.* Incomplete or imperfect metamorphosis, as of an insect; hemimetabolism.

**dem-i-metope** (dem-i-met-ō-pē), *n.* In *arch.*, a half metope, sometimes found at the angles of

a Doric frieze in Roman, Renaissance, or other debased examples.

**dem-i-monde** (dem-i-mond), *n.* [*F.*, *< demi*, half, + *monde*, the world, society, *< L. mundus*, the world; see *mundane*.] 1. A term introduced by Alexandre Dumas the younger to denote (as defined by himself) that class of women who occupy an equivocal position between women of good reputation and social standing on the one hand and courtesans on the other; women of equivocal reputation and standing in society. — 2. Commonly, but less correctly, courtesans in general.

**dem-i-ostage** (dem-i-ōs'tāj), *n.* A variety of tamin. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**dem-i-parallel** (dem-i-par'ə-lēl), *n.* In *fort.*, a place of arms between the second and third parallels, designed to protect the head of the advancing sap. *Wilhelm, Mil. Dict.*

**dem-i-parcel** (dem-i-pār'sl), *n.* The half; the half part.

My tongue denies for to set forth The dem-i-parcel of your valliant deeds. *Greene, Alphonsus*, III.

**dem-i-pauldron** (dem-i-pāl'dron), *n.* A defense for the shoulder; the smaller pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century.

**dem-i-pectinate** (dem-i-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* Pectinate on one side only, as the antenna of an insect; semi-penniform.

**dem-i-pike** (dem-i-pik), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

**dem-i-placard** (dem-i-plak'ārd), *n.* In *armor*, same as *demi-placate*.

**dem-i-placate** (dem-i-plā'kāt), *n.* A piece of plate-armor covering a part only of the breast or of the back, used either alone or over a gambeson or similar coat of fence, or forming part of an articulated breastplate. Compare *pansiere*.

**dem-i-quaver** (dem-i-kwā'vēr), *n.* In *music*, a sixteenth note. Also called *semiquaver*.

**dem-i-relief** (dem-i-rē'lēf'), *n.* Same as *messo-relievo*.

**dem-i-rep** (dem-i-rep), *n.* [Said to be short for "demi-reputation."] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

The Sirens . . . were reckoned among the dem-i-gods as well as the dem-i-reps of antiquity. *Dr. Burney, Hist. Music*, I. 208.

**dem-i-repdom** (dem-i-rep-dum), *n.* [*< dem-i-rep + dom*.] Demireps collectively; the dem-i-monde.

Him, Lady B., and dem-i-repdom. *Carlyle, in Froude*, I. 127.

**dem-i-revetment** (dem-i-rē-vet'ment), *n.* In *fort.*, that form of retaining-wall for the face of a rampart which is carried up only as high as cover exists in front of it, leaving above it the remaining height, in the form of an earthen mound at the natural slope, exposed to but invulnerable by shot.

**dem-i-sability** (dē-mi-sā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< dem-i-sable*; see *-sability*.] In *law*, the state of being demisable.

**dem-i-sable** (dē-mi'sā-bl), *a.* [*< dem-i-s + -able*.] That may be demised or leased: as, an estate demisable by copy of court-roll.

**dem-i-sang** (dem-i-sang), *n.* [*< F. demsang*; *< demi*, half, + *sang*, blood.] In *law*, one who is of half-blood.

**demise** (dē-mis'), *n.* [*< OF. demis, demise, fem. demies, F. demis, demise, pp. of OF. demettre, demettre, F. démettre, resign, < L. dimittere, send away, resign, dimitte*; see *demi*; = *demi*, *demissus*.] 1. Transfer; transmission; devolution, as of a right or an estate in consequence of death, forfeiture of title, etc.

The great Convention resolved that King James having deserted the kingdom had by *demise* abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. *Foreign, Diary*, Jan. 15, 1689.

2. In *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease in fee, for life or for a term of years; in modern use, a lease for years. Hence — 3. Death, especially of a sovereign or other person transmitting important possessions or great fame: often used as a mere euphemism for death, without other implication.

So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his [the king's] death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*. *Blackstone, Comm.*, I. 7.

The crown at the moment of *demise* must descend to the next heir. *Macaulay*.

**Demise and redemise**, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land or something out of it. — *Syn. 2. Death, Decease, Demise*. See *decease*.

**demise** (dē-mis'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demised*, ppr. *demising*. [*< demies, n.*] I. trans. 1. To bequeath; grant by will.

What state, what dignity, what honour  
Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine?  
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. In law, to transfer or convey, as an estate, for life or for years; lease.

The governor and treasurer, by order of the general court, did *demise* to Edward Converse the ferry between Boston and Charlestown.

Wintrop, Hist. New England, II 427.

The words grant and *demise* in a lease for years create an implied warranty of title and a covenant for quiet enjoyment.

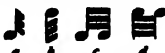
Justice Swaney, 92 U. S., 109.

II. intrans. To pass by bequest or inheritance; descend, as property.

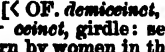
Now arose a difficulty—whether the property of the late King *demised* to the king or to the crown.

Gerrille, Memoirs, Jan. 8, 1832.

**demisemiquaver** (dem'i-sem-i-kwā'vēr), *n.* In musical notation, a note relatively equivalent in time-value to half of a semiquaver; a thirty-second note. Its form is either *a* or *b* when alone, or *c* or *d* when in groups.



*Demisemiquaver* rest, in musical notation, a rest or sign for a silence equivalent in time-value to a demisemiquaver or of thirty-second note; a thirty-second rest. Its form is:



**demiscent** (dem'i-sent), *n.* [*< OF. demiescent, a half-girdle, < demi-, half, + cent, girdle; see cent.*] A form of girdle worn by women in the sixteenth century.

**demi-sheath** (dem'i-shēth), *n.* In entom., one of a pair of plates or channeled setae which, when united, form a tube enclosing an organ; specifically applied to elongate organs which cover the ovipositor of ichneumons and some other insects.

**demisphere** (dem'i-sfēr), *n.* [*OF. demisphere, < demi-, half, + sphere, sphere.*] Same as hemispheres. [Rare.]

**demiss** (dē-mis'), *a.* [= *OF. demis, demis = Sp. demiso = Pg. demisso = It. dimisso, demesso, humble, submissive, < L. demissus, pp. of demittere, let down, cast down; see demit.*] 1. Downcast; humble; abject. [Rare.]

He downe descended, like a most demisse  
And abject thrall, in fleshes fraille stycke.

Spenser, Heavenly Love.

Neither is humility a virtue made up of wearing old clothes, . . . or of sullen features, or demiss behaviour.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 302.

2. In bot., depressed; flattened. *E. Tuckerman.* **demission**<sup>1</sup> (dē-mish'gn), *n.* [*< OF. demission, F. demission = Sp. demission = Pg. demissio = It. dimissione, a humbling, lowering, < L. demissio(n-), a letting down, lowering, sinking, abatement, < demittere, let down, lower, demit; see demit.*] A lowering; degradation; depression.

*Demission* of mind. Hammond, Works, I. 238.

Their omission or their demission to a lower rank.

The American, VI. 214.

**demission**<sup>2</sup> (dē-mish'gn), *n.* [*< OF. demission, demission, F. demission = Sp. demission = Pg. demissio = It. dimissione, a giving up, resignation, demising, demission, < L. demissio(n-), a sending away, demission, discharge, < demittere, send away, dismiss; see demit.*] 1. *demissio, and cf. demission and demission, doublets of demission.* A laying or letting down; relinquishment; resignation; transference.

Even in an active life . . . some recesses and temporary demissions of the world are most expedient.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 94.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lascive demission of sovereign authority.

Sir R. L. Estrenes.

**demission**<sup>1</sup> + *-ary*<sup>1</sup> (dē-mish'gn-ā-rī), *a.* [*< demission*<sup>1</sup> + *-ary*<sup>1</sup>.] Degrading; tending to lower or degrade.

**demission**<sup>2</sup> + *-ary*<sup>2</sup> (dē-mish'gn-ā-rī), *a.* [*< demission*<sup>2</sup> + *-ary*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *F. demissionnaire = Pg. demissionario, one who has resigned an office.*] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will.

**demissive** (dē-mis'iv), *a.* [*As demiss + -ive.*] Humble; downcast; demiss.

They pray with demissive eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to show their fear and reverence.

Lord, The Baniars, p. 72.

**demissory** (dē-mis'ō-rī), *a.* [*Var. of demissory, q. v.*] In Scots law, tending to the resignation or laying down of an office.

**demi-suit** (dem'i-sūt), *n.* The suit of light armor common in the fifteenth century and later. In its later form it was without jambes or other leg-de-

fences than tamets, and often without iron gauntlets, thus closely resembling the corselet. See corselet, 2.

**demit**<sup>1</sup> (dē-mit'), *v. t.* [*< L. demittere, pp. demissus, send down, drop down, cast down, lower, let fall, < de, down, + mittere, send; see mission, and cf. admit, commit, emit, etc. Cf. also demit*<sup>2</sup> = *demit*.] 1. To lower; cause to droop or hang down; depress.

They [peacocks] presently *demit* and let fall the same [their trains].

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 27.

2. To submit; humble.

She, being heaven-born, *demit* herself to such earthly drudgery.

Norris.

**demit**<sup>2</sup> (dē-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demitted*, ppr. *demitting*. [= *OF. demetre, demetre, demetre, F. demetre = Pr. demetre = Sp. Pg. demitr = It. demettere, < L. demittere, send away, dismiss, let go, release, < di-, dis-, away, apart, + mittere, send. Cf. demit, a doublet of demit*<sup>1</sup>, and see *demiss*, etc.] 1. To let go; dismiss.

Let us here *demit* one spider and ten flies.

Heywood, Spider and Fly (1556).

2. To lay down formally, as an office; resign; relinquish; transfer.

The rest of the lords enterprises, after they had secured the queen in Lochleven, began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to *demit* the government to the prince her son.

Melvil, Memoirs, p. 85.

General Conway *demitted* his office, and my commission expired, of course.

Hume, Private Correspondence.

**demi-tint** (dem'i-tint), *n.* [*< demi- + tint, after F. demi-teint. Cf. mezzotint.*] In painting, a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade. Commonly called *half-tint*.

**demitone** (dem'i-tōn), *n.* In music, same as semitone. [Little used.]

**demiurge** (dem'i-erj), *n.* [*< L. demiurgus, < Gr. δημιουργός, contr. of earlier (Epic) δημιουργός, lit. a worker for the people, a handicraftsman, a skilled workman, a maker, an architect, the Maker of the world, the Creator (see def.), < δημιουργός, of the people (< δημιουργός, the people), + εργον, work, εργον, a work, = E. work.*] 1. A maker or creator; the Creator of the world; specifically, a supernatural being imagined by some as the creator of the world in subordination to the Supreme Being. In the Gnostic system the Demiurge (also called Archon, and Jaldabaoth, or son of Chaos) was represented as the chief of the lowest order of spirits or sons of the Hieronymus. Mingling with Chaos, he evolved from it a corporeal, animated world. He could not, however, impart to man the true soul or pneuma, but only a sensuous one, psyche. He was identified with the Jehovah of the Jews, and was by some regarded as the originator of evil.

God defined as First Cause . . . would not be God, but a demiurge, or subordinately creative deity, created to create the world. Hodgeon, Phil. of Religion, III. xl. § 6.

It is much easier to believe that in some way unknown to our finite intelligence the power and goodness of God are compatible with the existence of evil than that the world is the work of an inferior demiurge or other demon.

Edinburgh Rev.

The Gnostics agreed in attributing the world in which we live to an Angel, or a Demiurge, inferior to the Infinite God. G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 285.

2. In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, one of a class of public officers who in some cases appear to have constituted the chief executive magistracy.

**demiurgeous** (dem'i-erj-us), *a.* [*< demiurge + -ous.*] Of the nature of or resembling a demiurge; of demiurgic character. [Rare.]

There is, in our drunken land, a certain privilege extended to drunkenness. . . . Our demiurgeous Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims.

R. L. Stevenson, Familiar Studies of Men and Books, Pref.

**demiurgic**, **demiurgical** (dem'i-erj'ik, -ji-kl), *a.* [*< L. as if demiurgicus, < Gr. δημιουργικός, < δημιουργός, demiurge; see demiurge.*] Pertaining to a demiurge, or to the act or process of creation.

Far beyond all other political powers of Christianity is the demiurgic power of this religion over the kingdoms of human opinion.

De Quincey.

To play the part of a demiurge was a delight to Shelley; even to have an interest in the demiurgic effort was no mean happiness.

E. Dowson, Shelley, II. 304.

**demi-vambrace** (dem'i-vam'brās), *n.* In armor, a plate of iron protecting the outside of the forearm, and adjusted over a sleeve of mail or a sleeve of gambouled work.

**demi-vill** (dem'i-vil), *n.* In law, a half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank-pledges.

**demi-vol** (dem'i-vol), *n.* In hor., a single wing of a bird, used as a bearing.

**demi-volt** (dem'i-volt), *n.* [*< F. demi-volte, < demi-, half, + volte, a leap, vault; see volt.*] In the manege, one of the seven artificial motions

of a horse, in which he makes a half turn with the fore legs raised.

Fitz-Bustace, . . . making *demi-volts* in air, Cried, "Where's the coward that would not dare To fight for such a land?" Scott, Marmion, iv. 20.

**demi-wolf** (dem'i-wulf), *n.*; pl. *demi-wolves* (wulfvz). A half-wolf; a mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

Spaniels, curs,

Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cloyed All by the name of dogs. Shak., Macbeth, III. 1.

**demobilisation** (dē-mō-bi-lī-sā'shōn), *n.* [*< F. démobilisation, < démobiliser, mobilize; see demobilize.*] The act of disbanding troops; the reduction of military armaments to a peace footing; the condition of being demobilized, and not liable to be moved on service. Also written *demobilization*. See *mobilization*.

**demobilize** (dē-mō-bi-lī-zē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demobilized*, ppr. *demobilizing*. [*< F. démobiliser, < dé-priv. + mobiliser, mobilize; see mobilize.*] To disband; change from a condition of mobilization. Also written *demobilise*.

**democracy** (dē-mok'rā-si), *n.*; pl. *democracies* (-sīz). [Formerly *democratie, democratie*; *< OF. démocracie, F. démocracie* (i pron. s) = *Sp. Pg. democracia* = *It. democrazia* = *D. G. demokratiē* = *Dan. Sw. demokrati*, < *Gr. δημοκρατία*, popular government (cf. *δημοκρατία*, have popular government), < *δημος*, the people, + *κρατειν*, rule, be strong, < *κράτος*, strength, < *κράτος*, strong, = *Goth. hardus* = *E. hard*, q. v.] 1. Government by the people; a system of government in which the sovereign power of the state is vested in the people as a whole, and is exercised directly by them or their elected agents.

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect democracy.

Locke.

In this open democracy [of the town meeting], every opinion had utterance; every objection, every fact, every acre of land, every bushel of rye, its entire weight.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

2. A state or civil body in which the people themselves exercise all legislative authority, and confer all executive and judicial powers, either by direct collective action or through elected representatives. Athens and some of the other ancient Greek states, and within the limits of their power, the canton of Appenzel in Switzerland and the towns of the northern United States, are instances of democracies of the first class. In democratic republics generally, however, all power is exercised by delegated authority. See *republic*.

3. Political and social equality in general; a state of society in which no hereditary differences of rank or privilege are recognized: opposed to *aristocracy*.

Rank nor name nor pomp has he  
In the grave's democracy.

Whittier, Grave by the Lake.

4. [esp.] In U. S. polit. hist.: (a) The system of principles held by the Democratic party. See *democratic*. (b) The members of the Democratic party collectively.

[The Missouri controversy] was a political movement for the balance of power, balked by the Northern Democracy, who saw their own overthrow, and the eventual separation of the States, in the establishment of geographical parties divided by a slavery and anti-slavery line.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 10.

5. In a collective sense, the people; especially, the people regarded as exercising political powers.

Thence to the famous orators repair,  
Those ancient, whose restless eloquence  
Wielded at will that fierce democracy.

Milton, P. R., iv. 299.

**Social democracy.** See *social*.

**democrat** (dem'ō-krat), *n.* [= *D. demokrāt* = *G. Dan. Sw. demokrāt*, < *F. démocrate* = *Sp. democrata* = *Pg. democrata*, < *NL. \*democrata*, < *Gr. δημοκρατία*, base of *δημοκρατία*, < *δημος*, the people, + *κρατειν*, rule, be strong, < *κράτος*, strength, < *κράτος*, strong, = *Goth. hardus* = *E. hard*, q. v.] 1. One who believes in or adheres to democracy as a principle of government or of organized society; one who believes in political and natural equality; an opponent of arbitrary or hereditary distinctions of rank and privilege: opposed to *aristocrat*.

Like most women of first-rate ability, she was at bottom a democrat; rank was her convenience, but she had no respect for it or belief in it.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 127.

2. [esp.] A member of the Democratic party in the United States.

The name Democrat, now in use by one of the great parties North and South, was originally a term of reproach, like that of Jacobin, and subsequently like that of Locofoco, and has been freely accepted at the South only since the Rebellion.

Quoted by Thurston Wood, Antislavery, p. 126.



8. A light wagon without a top, containing several seats, and usually drawn by two horses. Originally called *democratic wagon*. [Western and Middle U. S.]—*social democrat*. See *social*. **democratic** (dē-mō-kra-tī'k), *a.* [= F. *démocratique* = Sp. Pg. *democrático* (cf. D. *democrático*) = G. *demokratisch* = Dan. Sw. *demokratisk*] < NL. \**democratia*, < Gr. *δημοκρατία*, < *δημος*, democracy; see *democrat*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a principle of government.

The democratic theory is that those constitutions are likely to prove steadiest which have the broadest base, that the right to vote makes a safety-valve of every voter, and that the best way of teaching a man how to vote is to give him the chance of practice. Lowell, *Democracy*.

2. [*esp.* or *l. c.*] In U. S. politics, of pertaining to, or characteristic of the Democratic party; being a supporter of the Democratic party; as, a *Democratic newspaper*; the *Democratic platform*; a *Democratic convention*.

He was *democratic*, not in the modern sense of the term, as never holding a caucus nomination, and never thinking differently from the actual administration; but on principle, as founded in a strict, in contradistinction to a latitudinarian, construction of the constitution. T. H. Benton, *Thirty Years*, II. 128.

8. Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a social principle; maintaining or manifesting equal natural rights and privileges; hence, free from forced inequality or servility; being on a common level: opposed to *aristocratic*; as, a *democratic community* or *assemblage*; *democratic manners*.—*Democratic party*, a political party of the United States, whose distinctive principles are strict construction of the constitution with respect to the powers delegated to the general government and those reserved to the States, and the least possible interference of government with individual and local liberty of action. Hence it has opposed national centralization, supported liberal extensions of the electoral franchise, advocated low tariff duties with a view to revenue rather than protection, and contended for close limitation of the objects of public expenditure. It was at first known as the Anti-Federal party, then took the name of Republican, and finally (about 1790) that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years before Democratic was generally accepted as its shortened name instead of Republican, the change beginning about 1810. See *Republicans*.

**democratically** (dē-mō-kra-tī'k-ly), *a.* and *adv.* 1. *a.* Characterized by democracy; of a democratic nature or tendency; *democratic*.

Although their condition and fortunes may place them many spheres above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgaritry, and the *Democrat* is an enemy of truth. Sir T. Browne, *Pseud. Epist.* (1646), I. iv. 12.

Every expansion of the scheme of government they [the framers of the American Constitution] elaborated has been in a *democratical* direction. Lowell, *Democracy*.

II. *a.* Same as *democrat*, 1. Hobbes. **democratically** (dē-mō-kra-tī'k-ly), *adv.* In a democratic manner.

The democratical embassy was *democratically* received. Algernon Sidney.

**democratist**, *n.* See *democrat*. **democratizable** (dē-mō-kra-tī-zā-bl), *a.* [*democratize* (< *democrat* + *-ize*) + *-able*]. That may be made democratic. [Rare.]

The remnant of United Irishmen, whose wrongs make them hate England, I have more hopes of I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are *democratizable*. Shelley, in Dowden, I. 245.

**democratization, democratise**. See *democratization, democratize*.

**democratism** (dē-mōk'ra-tizm), *n.* [= Sp. *democratismo*; as *democrat* + *-ism*.] The principles or spirit of democracy. [Rare.]

**democratist** (dē-mōk'ra-tist), *n.* [*democrat* + *-ist*.] A believer in or supporter of democracy; a *democrat*. [Rare.]

He endeavours to crush the aristocratic party, and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furious *democratists* in France. Burke, *Thoughts on French Affairs*.

**democratization** (dē-mōk'ra-tī-zā-shn), *n.* [*democratize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering or the process of becoming democratic; as, the *democratization* of European institutions. Also spelled *democratization*.

**democratize** (dē-mōk'ra-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *democratized*, ppr. *democratizing*. [= F. *démocratiser* = Pg. *democratizar*; < *democrat* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *δημοκρατίζω*, be on the democratic side.] To render democratic; make popular or common; bring to a common level. Also spelled *democratise*.

It is a means of *democratizing* art, of furnishing innumerable impressions of a plain. The Atlantic, LX. 128.

There was a great impetus given by politics to the democratization of the nation, and, in the rapid social changes of the day, the educated class found itself well shaken up with the mechanics. H. M. Swadlow, Noah Webster, p. 121.

**democracy, democratist** (dē-mōk'ra-tī), *n.* [See *democracy*.] *Democracy*.

They stoop not, neither change colour for Aristocracy, democracy, or Monarchy. Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

**Democritean** (dē-mōk-rī-tē'an), *a.* [*Democritus* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Democritus, a Greek philosopher born about 460 B. C., or to the atomic theory associated with his name. See *atomic*.

He [Democritus] seems to have identified the Platonic ideas with numbers, and the Democritean atoms with the units of which the latter were composed, and to have regarded the soul as a certain *éther* or number. J. M. Ragg, *Mind*, XI. 82.

**Democritus** (dē-mōk'ra-tī'k), *a.* Same as *Democritean*.

**Democritical** (dē-mōk'ra-tī'k-ly), *a.* In the style of Democritus: applied to incredible works or fables on natural history, on account of his writings on the language of birds, etc. Davies.

Not to mention *democritical* stories, do we not find by experience that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive tree? Bayley, in Colloquia of Erasmus, p. 264.

**Demodex** (dē-mō-dēks), *n.* [NL, appar. < Gr. *δήμος*, the people, + *δέξω* (dēxō), a worm in wood, < *δέξω*, bite.] The typical genus of follicular parasitic mites of the family *Demodidae*. *D. folliculorum* infests domestic animals and man, living in the hair-follicles and sebaceous follicles. *Samon* is a synonym. See *comedo*.

**Demodididae** (dē-mō-dīd'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL, prop. *Demodididae*, < *Demodex* (-dēx) + *-idae*.] A family of itch-insects or mange-mites, of the order *Acarida*, consisting of the single genus *Demodex*. These minute parasitic arachnids have an elongated worm-like body, most of the length of which is a circularly ringed abdomen; four pairs of short, two-jointed foot-stumps; styliform jaws; and a suctorial proboscis. Also called *Dermatophili*.

**Demogorgon** (dē-mō-gōr'gōn), *n.* [LL. *Demogorgon*], first mentioned by Lucianus (or Laetantius) Placidus, a scholiast on Statius (about A. D. 450); prop. < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *γόργης*, grim, terrible, whence *Γόργης*, Gorgon; see *Gorgon*.] A mysterious divinity, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship, by some regarded as the author of creation, and by others as a famous magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected.

And by them stood  
Orion and Adas, and the dreaded name  
Of Demogorgon. Milton, P. L., II. 965.

**demographer** (dē-mōg'ra-fēr), *n.* One who is versed in demography.

**demographic** (dē-mōg'ra-fīk), *a.* Of or pertaining to demography.

The high value of vaccination and re-vaccination was clearly shown in the Demographic Section of the Congress. Nature, XXXVI. 618.

**demography** (dē-mōg'ra-fī), *n.* [= F. *démographie*, < Gr. *δήμος*, people, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] That department of anthropology which relates to vital and social statistics and their application to the comparative study of races and of nations.

**démouelle** (dē-mō-zel'), *n.* [F.: see *damsel*.] 1. A young lady; a *damsel*.—2. A bird, the



Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virens*.

Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virens*: so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form.

The gall-bladder . . . [was] wanting in two out of six *démouelles*. Owen, *Anat.*, xvii.

8. In entom., a *damsel-fly*; a *dragon-fly*.—4. A shark, *Galeorhinus tigrinus*, about 12 feet long. Playfair.—5. A fish of the genus *Pomacentrus*; one of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

**De Moivre's property of the circle, De Moivre's theorem**. See *circle, theorem*.

**demolish** (dē-mōl'ish), *v. t.* [*OF. demolier*, stem of certain parts of *demolir*, F. *démolir* = Sp. *demolir* = Sp. *demoler* = Pg. *demolir* = It. *demolire* = G. *demolieren* = Dan. *demolere* = Sw. *demolera*, < L. *demoliri*, throw down, pull down, demolish, < *de*, down, + *moliri*, build, construct, set in motion, exert oneself at, endeavor, < *moles*, a pile, huge mass, whence E. *mole*, < v. Cf. *amolish*.] 1. To throw or pull down; destroy the structural character of, as a building or a wall; reduce to ruins.

The men who demolished the images in cathedrals have not always been able to demolish those which were enshrined in their minds. Macaulay, *Milton*.

2. To destroy in general; put an end to; ruin utterly; lay waste.

Our family had now made several attempts to be fine; but some unforeseen disaster demolished each as soon as projected. Goldsmith, *Wicar*, xiii.

—Syn. *Raze, Demolish*. *Raze*, to level with the ground; *demolish*, to destroy by complete separation of parts. A house is razed when it is leveled, even if it largely holds together; it is *demolished* if torn to pieces, even if some parts of it stand in place.

Raze thy cities, and subvert thy towers,  
And in a moment makes them desolate. Shakspeare, 1 Hen. VI., II. 2.

In *demolishing* the temples at Alexandria, the Christians found bull statues fixed to the walls, into which the priests used to enter and thence deliver oracles. Jortin, *Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

**demolisher** (dē-mōl'ish-er), *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

The *demolishers* of them can give the clearest account, how the picking down of churches conduces to the setting up of religion. Fuller, *Worthies*, *Exeter*.

**demolishment** (dē-mōl'ish-ment), *n.* [*OF. demolissement, demolissement*, < *demolir* (*demolir*), demolish; see *demolish* and *ment*.] The act of demolishing or shattering; demolition.

Look on his honour, sister,  
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it;  
No sad *demolishment* nor death can reach it. Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, v. 4.

**demolition** (dē-mōl'ish'ōn), *n.* [*OF. demolitio*, F. *démolition* = Pr. *demolition* = Sp. *demolición* = Pg. *demolición* = It. *demolizione* = D. *demolitie*, < L. *demolitus* = *demoliri*, pull down; see *demolish*.] 1. The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying, as a structure; hence, destruction or ruin in general; as, the *demolition* of a house or of military works; the *demolition* of a theory.

Even God's *demolitions* are super-edifications, his anatomies, his dissections are so many recompectings, so many resurrections. Donne, *Sermons*, xi.

Their one great object was the *demolition* of the idols and the purification of the sanctuary. Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

After scattering all arguments for a political constitution, he often opposes its *demolition*, from expediency. Whipple, *Em. and Rev.*, I. 20.

2. In French law, *abatement*; annulment; as, an action in *demolition* of a servitude or a nuisance.

**demolitionist** (dē-mōl'ish'ōn-ist), *n.* [*demolition* + *-ist*.] One who favors demolition or destruction, as of institutions; a radical revolutionist. Carlyle.

**demon** (dē-mōn), *n.* [Also, in L. spelling, *dæmon*; = D. *demon* = G. Sw. *dæmon* = Dan. *dæmon* = OF. *demon*, F. *démon* (cf. Pr. *demon* = Sp. Pg. It. *demonio*, < LL. *dæmonium*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, dim.), < L. *dæmon*, a spirit, genius, lar, eccles. an evil spirit, < Gr. *δαίμων* (*daímon*), a god or goddess, deity, a tutelary deity, a genius, lar, a god of lower rank, later also a departed soul, a ghost, in N. T. and eccles. an evil spirit; of uncertain origin: (1) by some identified with *δαίμων*, knowing (which is also found, perhaps by error, in the form *δαίμων*), < *δαίω*, learn, teach, akin to *διδάσκω*, teach, L. *docere*, teach (see *didactic* and *doctile, doctrinal*); (2) by some derived, with formative *-mon*, as 'the distributor of destinies,' < *daew*, divide, distribute; (3) by some regarded as for orig. \**daifon*, < \**daif-*, *daif-*, as in \**daifos*, *daif*, heavenly, L. *deus*, *divinus*, divine, *deus*, god, *deita* (-t-), deity, etc.: see *deity*.] 1. In Gr. myth., a supernatural agent or intelligence, lower in rank than a god; a spirit holding a middle place between gods and men; one of a class of ministering spirits, sometimes regarded as including the souls of deceased persons; a genius; as, the *demon* or good genius of Socrates. Sometimes written *dæmon*.

Thy *demon* (that's thy spirit which keeps thee) is  
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable. Shakspeare, A. and C., II. 2.

Those Demons that are found  
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,  
Whose power hath a true consent  
With planet, or with element.

Milton, II. Penseroso, l. 23.

Soon was a world of holy Demons made,  
Aerial spirits, by great Jove design'd  
To be on earth the guardians of mankind.

T. (note, tr. of Hesiod's Works and Days, l.

A demon, in the philosophy of Plato, though inferior to a deity, was not an evil spirit, and it is extremely doubtful whether the existence of evil demons was known to either of the Greeks or Romans till about the time of the advent of Christ.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, l. 404.

2. An evil spirit; a devil: from the belief of the early Christian world that all the divinities of the pagans were devils.

If that same demon, that hath gull'd thee thus,  
Should with his lion gait walk the whole world,  
He might return to vasty Tartar back,  
And tell the legions, I can never win  
A soul so easy as that Englishman's.

Shak., Hen. V., II. 2.

3. Figuratively, an atrociously wicked or cruel person; one characterized by demoniac passions or conduct.—4. [cap.] A certain genus of *Coleoptera*.

**demoness** (dē'mōn-ēs), n. [*demon* + *-ess*.] A female demon.

The Richemites . . . had a goddess or demoness, under the name of Jephthah's daughter.

J. Mede, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 31.

**demonetization** (dē-mōn'e-tī-zā'shōn), n. [*demonetize* + *-ation*; = *F. démonétisation*.] The act of demonetizing; the condition of being demonetized. Also spelled *demonetisation*.

The object to be accomplished, by diminishing the amount of legal-tender paper, is precisely the same object which was sought to be accomplished by the demonetization of silver.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 119.

**demonetize** (dē-mōn'e-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *demonetized*, ppr. *demonetizing*. [*L. de-priv.* + *moneta*, money, + *E. -ize*; = *F. démonétiser*.] To divest of standard monetary value; withdraw from use as money; deprive of the character of money. Also spelled *demonetise*.

They [gold mohurs] have been completely demonetized by the [East India] Company.

Cobden.

Germany and England, in demonetizing silver, have created a money pressure there unparalleled in our times.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 101.

**demoniac** (dē-mō'ni-ak), a. and n. [*ME. demoniak* = *F. démoniaque* = *Pr. demoniayz*, *demoniat* = *Sp. Pg. It. demoniaco*, < *LL. demoniacus*, < *Gr.* as if *\*δαιμονιακός*, for which only *δαιμονικός* (whence *LL. demoniacus*, *E. demoniac*), < *δαιμων*, a god, genius, spirit: see *demon*.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to a demon or spirit.

He, all unarm'd,  
Shall chase thee, with the terror of his voice,  
From thy demoniac holds.

Milton, P. R., IV. 628.

2. Produced by demons; influenced by demons. *Demoniac phrensy*, moping melancholy.

Milton, P. L., XI. 485.

3. Of the character of a demon; acting as if possessed by demons; wild; frantic; extremely wicked or cruel.

II. n. 1. One who is supposed to be possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties seem to be overpowered, restrained, or disturbed in their regular operation by an evil spirit; specifically, a lunatic.

Having and blaspheming incessantly, like a demoniac, he came to the court.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

In the synagogue was a demoniac, a lunatic with that dual consciousness which sprang out of a real or supposed possession by an evil spirit.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 457.

2. [cap.] One of a section of the Anabaptists who maintained that the devils would ultimately be saved. *Imp. Dict.*

**demoniacal** (dē-mō'ni-ak-al), a. Of demoniac character or origin; like a demon; demoniac. — *Demoniacal possession*, possession by demons or evil spirits. In the New Testament, especially the Gospels, persons are spoken of as being possessed with devils. By the Rationalistic school of writers these are regarded as insane persons, whose condition the popular belief of the time ascribed to the influence of evil spirits; by evangelical writers it is believed that evil spirits actually exercised a controlling influence over the spirits of men in the time of Christ, and that his superior power was attested by casting these evil spirits out.

**demoniacally** (dē-mō'ni-ak-al-i), adv. In a demoniacal manner; as a demoniac.

**demoniacism** (dē-mō'ni-ak-izm), n. [*demoniac* + *-ism*.] The state of being a demoniac; the practices of demoniacs.

**demonial** (dē-mō'ni-al), a. [*OF. demonial*, < *ML. \*demonialis*, < *Gr. δαιμονιακός*, of or belonging to a demon, < *δαιμων*, demon: see *demon*.] Of the nature or character of a demon; relat-

ing or pertaining to a demon; characteristic of or performed by a demon or demons. [Rare.]

No man who acknowledges demoniac things can deny demons.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 264.

**demonian** (dē-mō'ni-an), a. [*As demoniac* + *-an*.] Having the qualities or characteristics of a demon. [Rare.]

Demoniac spirits now, from the element  
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd  
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath.

Milton, P. R., II. 122.

**demonianism** (dē-mō'ni-an-izm), n. [*demonian* + *-ism*.] The state of being possessed by a demon. [Rare.]

The teachers of the gospel in the fullness of their inspiration must needs be secure from an error which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate as *demonianism* did, if it were an error.

Warburton, Divine Legation, IX. notes.

**demoniasm** (dē-mō'ni-asm), n. [*Gr.* as if *\*δαιμονιασμός*, < *δαιμονίαω*, also *δαιμονίω*, be under the power of a demon, < *δαιμων*, demon: see *demon*.] The state of being under demoniacal influence; possession by a demon. [Rare.]

What remained but to ascribe both to enthusiasm or demoniasm?

Warburton, Sermons, p. 255. (Latham.)

**demoniac** (dē-mō'ni-ak), a. [*Gr. δαιμονιακός*, < *δαιμων*, a demon: see *demon*.] Pertaining to or like a demon; demoniac. Also *demoniac*.

He may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of demoniac strength, because they seem inexplicable.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xv.

**demonifuge** (dē-mōn'i-fūj), n. [*LL. demon*, a demon, + *fugare*, put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons.

Of these, Isabella . . . I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment; for few stood more in need of a demonifuge.

Pennant, London, p. 271.

**demonism** (dē'mōn-izm), n. [= *F. démonisme*; as *demon* + *-ism*.] Belief in the existence of demons; character or action like that of demons.

The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of demonism.

Farmer, Demons of New Testament, I. § 7.

**demonist** (dē'mōn-ist), n. [*demon* + *-ist*.] A believer in or worshiper of demons.

To believe the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a demonist.

Shaftesbury.

**demonize** (dē'mōn-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *demonized*, ppr. *demonizing*. [*ML. demoniacare*, make demoniac, < *Gr. δαιμονιάζω*, be under the power of a tutelary deity or spirit, in N. T. be possessed by a demon.] To subject to the influence of demons; make like a demon; render demoniacal or diabolical.

Man's choices free or fetter, elevate or debase, delly or demonize his humanity.

Alcott, Tablets, p. 184.

[Christ is now [in his temptation] to have his part in a state demonized by evil.

Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 152.

**demonocracy** (dē-mōn-ok'ra-si), n. [= *F. démonocratie*, < *Gr. δαιμων*, a demon, + *-κρατία*, government, < *κρατείν*, rule, be strong.] The power or government of demons.

**demonographer** (dē-mōn-og'ra-fēr), n. [= *F. démonographe*; < *demonography* + *-er*.] A writer on demons and demonology; a demonologist.

The demonographers of the sixteenth to the eighteenth century continually allude to the flight of Simon Magus across the Forum as effected by the aid of demons.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 4.

**demonography** (dē-mōn-og'ra-fi), n. [= *F. démonographie* = *Pg. demonographia*, < *Gr. δαιμων*, demon, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφω*, write.] The descriptive stage of demonology. O. T. Mason.

**demonolater** (dē-mōn-ol'ā-tēr), n. [= *F. démonolâtre*, < *Gr. δαιμων*, a demon, + *-λάτρεω*, < *λατρεύω*, worship. Cf. *idolater*.] A demon-worshiper.

Certain demonolaters in the present day, as far as the outward evidence of their affliction goes, display as plain signs of demoniacal possession as ever were displayed 1800 years ago.

Sp. Caldwell, quoted in Oxbam's Short Studies, p. 441.

**demonolatry** (dē-mōn-ol'ā-tri), n. [= *F. démonolâtrie* = *Sp. demonolatria* = *Pg. demonolatria*, < *Gr. δαιμων*, a demon, + *-λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of evil spirits; the worship of evil personified as a devil.

Demonolatry, Devil-dancing, and Demoniacal possession.

Sp. Caldwell, Contemporary Rev., Feb., 1876.

**demonology** (dē-mōn-ol'ō-jī), n. [*demon* + *-ology* + *-y*.] A demonologist. North.

**demonologic**, **demonological** (dē'mōn-ō-lōj'ik, -lōj'ik), a. Pertaining to demonology.

**demonologist** (dē-mōn-ol'ō-jist), n. [*demonology* + *-ist*.] One versed in demonology.

**demonology** (dē-mōn-ol'ō-jī), n. [= *F. démonologie*, < *Gr. δαιμων*, a demon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. A discourse or treatise on demons; an account of evil spirits and their character, agency, etc.

Demonology, the branch of the science of religion which relates to demons, is much obscured in the treatises of old writers.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 54.

2. The study of popular superstitions concerning demons or evil spirits.

**demonomancy** (dē-mōn-om'ā-jī), n. [*Gr. δαιμων*, a demon, + *μάντις*, magic, a magician: see *magic*.] Magic dependent upon the agency of demons. [Rare.]

The author had rifled all the stores of demonomancy to furnish out an entertainment.

Sp. Hurd.

**demonomania** (dē'mōn-ō-man-ia), n. [*F. démonomanie*, < *Gr. δαιμων*, demon, + *μανία*, divination.] Divination while under the influence or inspiration of the devil or of demons.

**demonomania** (dē'mōn-ō-mā'ni-ā), n. [= *F. démonomanie* = *Pg. demonomania*, < *NL. demonomania*, < *Gr. δαιμων*, a demon, + *μανία*, mania.] In *pathol.*, a kind of mania in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

**demonomist** (dē-mōn-ō-mist), n. [*demonomy* + *-ist*.] One who lives in subjection to the devil or to evil spirits.

**demonomy** (dē-mōn-ō-mi), n. [*Gr. δαιμων*, a demon, + *-νομία* (cf. *νόμος*, law), < *νέμειν*, regulate.] 1. The dominion of demons or evil spirits.—2. The deductive and predictive stage of demonology. O. T. Mason.

**demonopathy** (dē-mōn-op'ā-thi), n. [*Gr. δαιμων*, demon, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Demonomania.

**demonopolize** (dē-mō-nop'ō-līz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *demonopolized*, ppr. *demonopolizing*. [*demonopolize* + *-ation*.] To destroy the monopoly of; withdraw from the power of monopoly.

Since the expiry of the contract the mines of Colombia have been demonopolized.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 154.

**demonry** (dē'mōn-ri), n. [*demon* + *-ry*.] Demoniacal influence. [Rare.]

What demonry, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?

J. Ballie.

**demonship** (dē'mōn-ship), n. [*demon* + *-ship*.] The state of being a demon.

**demonstrability** (dē-mōn-strā-bil'i-ti), n. Demonstrableness.

**demonstrable** (dē-mōn'strā-bl), a. [= *Sp. demostrable* = *Pg. demonstravel*, < *LL. demonstrabilis*, < *L. demonstrare*: see *demonstrate*.] Capable of being demonstrated; susceptible of being proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

The grand articles of our belief are as demonstrable as geometry.

Glanville, Scap. Sci.

It is demonstrable that light cannot reach our system from the nearest of the fixed stars in less than five years, and telescopes disclose to us objects probably many times more remote.

Sir J. Herschel, in Tyndall's Light and Heat, p. 21.

**demonstrableness** (dē-mōn'strā-bl-ness), n. The quality of being demonstrable.

**demonstrably** (dē-mōn'strā-bl-i), adv. In a demonstrable manner; so as to demonstrate; beyond the possibility of doubt; manifestly.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that demonstrably concerned the public peace.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

**demonstrance** (dē-mōn'strāns), n. [*ME. demonstrance*, < *OF. demonstrance*, *demonstrance* (= *It. dimostranza*), < *NL.* as if *\*demonstrantia*, < *L. demonstrantia*], ppr. of *demonstrare*, demonstrate: see *demonstrate*. Cf. *demonstrance*.] Demonstration; proof; exhibition of the truth of a proposition. Holland.

He layed them in the myde of the cytt, and abode the demonstrance of god.

Holy Booc (R. E. T. S.), p. 128.

If one or a few sinful acts were a sufficient demonstration of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect, even the best recorded in Scripture?

R. Junius, Cure of Misprision.

**demonstratable** (dē-mōn'strā-tā-bl), a. [*demonstrate* + *-able*.] Capable of being demonstrated; demonstrable. [Rare.]

It is a fact dynamically demonstratable that the total amount of vis viva in any moving system abandoned to the mutual reaction of its particles . . . has a maximum value which it cannot exceed, and a minimum below which it cannot descend.

Herschel, Pop. Lectures, p. 468.

**demonstrate** (dē-mōn' or dem'gū-strāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *demonstrated*, ppr. *demonstrating*. [*L. demonstratus*, ppr. of *demonstrare*

(\*) *Sp. demonstrare* = *Pg. demonstrare* = *It. dimostrare* = *D. demonstrare* = *G. demonstrare* = *Dan. demonstrere* = *Sw. demonstrera*, point out, indicate, designate, show, < *de* + *monstrare*, show: see *monstration*, *monster*. Cf. *remonstrate*.] 1. To point out; indicate; make evident; exhibit.

How he lov'd the People, other Arguments then affected sayings must demonstrate. *Milton, Miltonicisms*, 12.

For the Gardens, one may safely affirm that if Solomon made them in the Rocky ground which is now assign'd for them, he demonstrated greater power and wealth in finishing his design, than he did wisdom in choosing the place for it. *Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 59.

Specifically—2. To exhibit, describe, and explain, as the parts of a dissected body; teach by the ocular use of examples, as a physical science, especially anatomy or any of its principles.—3. To establish the truth of; fully establish by arguments; adduce convincing reasons for belief in, as a proposition.

As the proving of these two things will overthrow all atheism, so it will likewise lay a clear foundation for the demonstrating of a deity distinct from the corporeal world. *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 145.

**demonstration** (dem-on-strā'shən), *n.* [*ME. demonstracion*, < *OF. demonstracion*, *demonstracion*, *F. démonstration* = *Sp. demostracion* = *Pg. demonstração* = *It. dimostrazione* = *D. demonstratio* = *G. Dan. Sw. demonstration*, < *L. demonstratio* (n-), < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] 1. The act of pointing out or exhibiting; an exhibition; a manifestation; a show: as, a demonstration of friendship or sympathy.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? *Shak., Lear*, iv. 2.

2. The exhibition and explanation of examples in teaching an art or a science, especially anatomy.—3. *Milit.*, an exhibition of warlike intentions; a warlike attitude or movement; specifically, a military operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.

He was compelled by the national spirit to make a demonstration of war. *Hallam*.

If any uncertainty remains as to the enemy's disposition, *demonstrations* should be made generally along the front, to oblige him to show his hand. *Macdougall, Modern Warfare*, viii.

4. A public exhibition, by a number of persons, of sympathy with some political or other cause, as in a mass-meeting or a procession.—5. Proof, either (a) a process of stating in an orderly manner indubitable propositions which evidently cannot be true without the truth of the conclusion so proved, or (b) the propositions so stated. Properly, demonstration is restricted to perfect proof, especially mathematical proof. (See the extract from *Burgess's* *Logic*, below.) According to the Aristotelian doctrine, which has greatly influenced the use of the word, demonstration must be drawn from principles not only self-evident, but also undervived from any higher principles, and the conclusion must not only be shown to be true, but also to be a mere special case of the truth of one or more of the principles from which it is derived. It was supposed that this was the character of the best mathematical proofs; but mathematical proof consists in constructing a diagram or formula according to certain rules which prescribe that certain relations shall exist between the parts of that diagram, and then in showing by observation (directly or indirectly) that certain additional relations exist between those parts; and no important mathematical proof is of the nature of the Aristotelian demonstration. The word has consequently acquired two significations: first, its original sense of a perfect mathematical proof; second, the sense of a proof drawn from principles, as in the Aristotelian theory. There is also a third signification, according to which a demonstration is any proof which leaves no room for reasonable doubt, such as Kepler's proof that the orbit of Mars is an ellipse. Writers who adopt the Aristotelian view hold that the *reductio ad absurdum* and the *Permatian* mode of proof, though entirely convincing, are not perfect demonstrations.

Some an admirable delight drew to Musicks; and some, the certainty of demonstration to the Mathematicks. *Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie*.

Demonstration is a syllogism made of such propositions as are true, first immediately, and manifestly known, and be the causes of the conclusion. First and immediate here is all one, signifying such propositions as need not be proved or made more evident by any other former propositions. *Burges's*.

Demonstration, in the Greek *ἀποδείξις*, is amongst the geometricals a delineation of a diagram, in which they exhibit the truth of their propositions to be seen by the eye. To that is opposed *pseudographema*: that is, a description or false delineation. Now these words, as many others, which are used in the doctrine of syllogisms, are translated from geometry into logic; and there demonstration is taken sometimes for any certain and perspicuous proof, but here in this place strictly for syllogism not entailed, and pseudographema, or false syllogism, for syllogism begetting error or contrary to science. *Burges's*, *tr.* by a Gentleman.

Demonstration [is] nothing but the perception of such agreement [of ideas] by the intervention of other ideas or mediums. *Locke, Human Understanding*, IV, iv. 7.

Direct demonstration, demonstration *reâ bâri*, or demonstrative *quia*, a proof proceeding from the true cause of the fact proved.—Imperfect demonstration. See a *posteriori*.—Indirect demonstration, demonstration *reâ trî*, or demonstrative *quid*, a proof which does not show the true cause of the fact proved.—Ostensive demonstration, in math., a demonstration which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition.

**demonstrative** (dē-mon'strā-tiv), *a. and n.* [*ME. demonstratif*, < *F. démonstratif* = *Pr. demonstrativ* = *Sp. demostrativo* = *Pg. demonstrativo* = *It. dimostrativo*, < *L. demonstrativus*, < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] 1. *a.* Exhibiting or indicating with clearness: as, a demonstrative figure in painting.—2. In rhet., expressing or explaining with clearness, force, and beauty.—3. Characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling or quality; energetically expressive: as, a demonstrative manner; a demonstrative person.

May hasn't been too officious about me and too demonstrative. *Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth*.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of proof; having the power of proving or demonstrating; indubitably conclusive: as, a demonstrative argument; demonstrative reasoning.

A syllogism demonstrative is that which is made of necessary, immediate, true, certain, and infallible propositions, being first and so known as they need none other proof. *Blundeville*.

It is impossible by any solid or demonstrative reasons to persuade a man to believe the conversion of the needle to the north. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, l. 48.

Probations are demonstrative in the stricter sense of that term when the certainty they necessitate is absolute and complete: that is, when the opposite alternative involves a contradiction. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

**Demonstrative certainty.** See *certainty*.—**Demonstrative judgment.** A judgment in which something is held to be necessarily proved.—**Demonstrative legacy.** See *legacy*.—**Demonstrative pronoun.** In *gram.*, a pronoun that points to, rather than defines or describes, the object to which it relates: the name is applied to English *this*, *that*, *you*, and to their correspondents in other languages.—**Demonstrative root.** A name sometimes applied to the pronominal roots in general, as implying position and direction rather than quality.

**II. a. A demonstrative pronoun.**  
**demonstratively** (dē-mon'strā-tiv-ly), *adv.* 1. In a manner to prove or demonstrate; with proof which cannot be questioned; with certainty; convincingly.

First, I demonstratively prove That feet were only made to move. *Prior*.

No man, he [Plato] thought, could see clearly and demonstratively what was right and what was wrong and act not accordingly. *Adam Smith, Moral Sentiments*, vii. 2.

2. In a demonstrative manner; with energetic exhibition of feeling: as, he spoke very demonstratively.

**demonstrativeness** (dē-mon'strā-tiv-ness), *n.* The quality of being demonstrative, in any of its senses.

**demonstrator** (dem'on-strā-tor), *n.* [= *F. démonstrateur*, *OF. demonstrateur* = *Sp. demostrador* = *Pg. demonstrador* = *It. dimostratore*, < *L. demonstrator*, < *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] 1. One who points out, exhibits, or explains by examples; specifically, in anat., one who exhibits, describes, and explains the parts when dissected; a teacher of practical anatomy.

In 1806, he [Sir Benjamin Brodie] assisted Mr. Wilson in teaching anatomy, and in 1809 officiated as demonstrator. *Gallery of Medicine*, Sir B. Brodie.

2. One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence.

Whether an algebraist, fluxionist, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind, can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings. *Sp. Barthelemy, Analyst*, xlii.

3. The index finger. *Dunlop*.  
**demonstratorship** (dem'on-strā-tor-ship), *n.* [*< demonstrator* + *-ship*.] The position or office of a demonstrator in anatomy.

When Valaiva was transferred to Parma, Morgagni succeeded to his anatomical demonstratorship. *Ensay*, Brk., XVI. 222.

**demonstratory** (dē-mon'strā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. demonstratorius*, < *L. demonstrator*: see *demonstrator*.] Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative. [Rare.]

**demoralize**, *n.* An obsolete form of *demurage*.  
**demoralization** (dē-mor'al-i-zā'shən), *n.* [= *F. démoralisation* = *Sp. demoralización* = *Pg. demoralização* = *It. demoralizzazione*; as *demoralize* + *-ation*.] The act of demoralizing, or the state of being demoralized. Also spelled *demoralisation*.

The cause [of the crimes of the Crocians] is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the invariable demoralization which this accursed practice produces is not checked by any system of religious teaching. *Quarterly Rev.*, Nov., 1810.

The demoralization among the Confederates from their defeats at Henry and Donelson, their long marches from Bowling Green, Columbus, and Nashville, and their failure at Shiloh, . . . was so great that a stand for the time would have been impossible.

*U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs*, I. 374.

**demoralize** (dē-mor'al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demoralized*, ppr. *demoralizing*. [= *F. démoraliser* = *Sp. Pg. demoralizar* = *It. demoralizzare* = *D. demoraliseren* = *G. demoralisieren* = *Dan. demoralisere* = *Sw. demoralisera*; as *depriv.* + *moral* + *-ize*.] 1. To corrupt or undermine the morals of; weaken or destroy the effect of moral principles on.

When the Doctor [Noah Webster] was asked how many words he had coined for his Dictionary, he replied, only one, "to demoralize," and that . . . in a pamphlet published in the last century.

*Sir C. Lyell, Travels in the United States*, p. 53.

It is always demoralizing to extend the domain of sentiment over questions where it has no legitimate jurisdiction. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 158.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy; dishearten; destroy the courage, confidence, or hope of; render incapable of brave or energetic effort: specifically used in relation to troops: as, the charge of our cavalry completely demoralized the enemy's left wing.

But war often for a time exhausts and demoralizes, it sometimes perpetuates injustice. It is occasionally undertaken against the clearest provisions of the law of nations. *Woolsey, Introductio Inter. Law*, § 203.

3. To throw into confusion in general; bring into disorder; confuse mentally: as, he was badly demoralized by fright. [Colloq.]

Also spelled *démoralise*.  
**demus** (dē'mos), *n.* [*< Gr. δῆμος*, the people: see *deme*.] 1. In *Gr. antiqu.*, the people; the public; the commonwealth.—2. The populace; the common people.

Only thus is there hope of arresting the general defection from the religious life observable both in the intellectual classes and through large strata of the *Demos*. *Contemporary Rev.*, I. 25.

Also *demus*.  
**Demospongia** (dē-mō-spon'jī-s), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δῆμος*, the people (see *deme*), + *σπῆγος*, sponge.] In *Sollas's* classification of sponges, a subclass of *Schizospongia* in which sixradial spicules are absent. It is divided into two orders, *Monaxonida* and *Tetraxonellida*.  
**demospsonian** (dē-mō-spon'jī-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Demospongia*.  
**II. n.** One of the *Demospongia*.

**Demosthenian, Demosthenean** (dē-mos-thē'nī-an, dē-mos-thē-nē'an), *a.* Same as *Demosthenic*.

Emphatic and abnormal position of single words and phrases was a distinctly Demosthenian device, to prick his hearers as it were, and keep their attention at a high degree of tension. *Tracy, Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 127.

**Demosthenic** (dē-mos-thē'nīk), *a.* [*< L. Demosthenicus*, < *Demosthenes*, < *Gr. Δημοσθένης*, a celebrated orator. The name means 'strong with the people,' < *δῆμος*, the people, + *σθένος*, strength.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Demosthenes, a celebrated Athenian orator and patriot (384–322 B. C.), especially famous for his "Philippics," or orations delivered against the encroachments of Philip, king of Macedonia.

**demotic** (dē-mot'ik), *a.* [= *F. démotique* = *Sp. demótico*, < *Gr. δημοτικός*, of or for the common people, popular, democratic, < *δῆμος*, one of the common people, < *δῆμος*, the common people. Cf. *democratic*.] Popular; pertaining to the common people: specifically applied to a certain mode of writing used in Egypt for epistolary and business purposes from about the seventh century B. C., as distinguished from the *hieratic* and *hieroglyphic*. Also called *enchorial*.

In Egyptian writing the demotic or enchorial system is a corruption of the hieratic. *Ferris, Language*, xlii.

It [the Rosetta stone] was engraved in three sets of characters, the first being in the ancient hieroglyphics, the second in the more recent and popular language and characters called demotic, and the third in the Greek. *H. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt*, p. 19.

**dempt**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *down*. *Chaucer*.

**dempter**, *n.* See *demester*.  
**dempt** (dempt). [*ME. dempt*, contr. of *demed*, pp. of *demon*, *deem*, judge: see *deem*.] An obsolete preterit and past participle of *deem*.  
Till partial Paris dempt it Venus dew. *Spenser, F. Q.* II. vii. 55.

Therefore, Sir knight, Arise what course of you is safest dempt. *Spenser, F. Q.* III. xi. 22.



**demulso** (dē-mul'sō), v. t. [*It. demulso, < L. demulso, stroke down, soften, < de, down, + mulo, stroke, allay.*] To soothe, mollify, or pacify.

Wherewith Saturn was demulso and appeased.

*Sir T. Stivet, The Governour, fol. 64.*

**demulso** (dē-mul'sōnt), a. and n. [= *Sp. demulso, < L. demulso, (-t)s, ppr. of demulso: see demulso.*] I. a. Softening; mollifying; soothing: as, a demulso medicine.

There are other substances, which are opposite to both sorts of acrimony, which are called demulso or mild.

*Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.*

II. n. Any medicine which assuages the effects of irritation; that which softens, soothes, or mollifies, as gums, oils, flaxseed, and other mucilaginous substances.

It [gum-acacia] is much used in medicine as a simple demulso, for lubricating abraded surfaces.

*A. G. F. Stivet James, Indian Industries, p. 171.*

**demulso** (dē-mul'sōn), n. [*An erroneous form (by confusion with emulsion, q. v.) for \*demulso, < L. as if \*demulso(n), < demulso, ppr. of demulso, stroke: see demulso.*] 1. The act of soothing or imparting comfort or content.—2. That which soothes or contents; flat-tary.

Vice garlanded with all the soft demulsos of a present contentment.

*Petham, Resolves, II. 57.*

**demur** (dē-mŭr'), v.; pret. and pp. *demurred*, ppr. *demurring*. [*Early mod. E. also demurre; < ME. demorren, demoreen, demoren, < OF. demorer, demourer, demurer, demurer, F. demurer = Pr. Sp. P. demorar = It. demorare, < L. demorari, delay, retard, < de + morari, delay, < mora, hesitation, delay.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To delay; linger; tarry.

Yet durst they not demur nor abide upon the camp.

*Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 73.*

2. To hesitate; suspend proceedings; delay conclusion or action.

The French King by Composition taketh Louviers, Gerbury, and Vernolle, whilst the Regent stands demurring what was best to be done.

*Baker, Chronicles, p. 180.*

3. To have or suggest scruples or difficulties; object irresolutely; take exception: as, they demurred to our proposals.

My process was always very simple—in their younger days, twas "Jack, do this;" if he demurred, I knocked him down; and if he grumbled at that, I always sent him out of the room.

*Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.*

If he accepts it, why should you demur?

*Browning, Ring and Book, I. 150.*

4. *In law*, to interpose a demurrer. II. *trans.* 1. To put off; delay; keep in suspense.

He demands a fee,

And then demurs me with a vain delay.

*Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.*

2. To doubt of; scruple concerning; hesitate about: as, "to demur obedience," *Fenton*.

**demur** (dē-mŭr'), n. [*Early mod. E. also demurre, demours; < OF. demor, demour, demour, m., demore, demours, 1., stop, delay; from the verb.*] 1. Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding or decision.

The suit we join'd in must not

Fall by too long demur. *Ford, Broken Heart, II. 2.*

Works adjourned have many stays,

Long demurs breed new delays. *Southwell.*

2. Exception (taken); objection (urged).

Caesar also, then hatching Tyranny, injected the same scrupulous demurs to stop the sentence of death in full and free Senat decreed on Lentulus and Cethegus.

*Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.*

All my demurs but double his attacks.

He yielded, wroth and red, with fierce demur.

*Tennyson, Princess, v.*

**demure** (dē-mŭr'), a. [*ME. demure, < OF. de mure, for de boumes mure (boumes mure, boumes mure), lit. of good manners (in formation like debonaire, q. v.): de, < L. de, of; bon, < L. bonus, good; mure, more, mure, m., 1., F. mure, 1., manners, < L. more, manners: see moral.*] 1. Sober; grave; modest; formally decorous: as, a demure look.

I saw there Iugos, sitting full demure,

With out semblant [regard], othir to moote or leest,

Notwithstanding that hadde them vnder cure.

*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 55.*

Loe! two most goodly Virgins came in place, . . .

With countenance demure, and modest grace.

*Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 12.*

His fashion and demure Habit gets him in with some Town-precisian, and makes him a Guest on Friday nights.

*Sp. Serle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Frey Preacher.*

2. Affectedly modest; making a demonstration of gravity or decorum. [This is the sense in which the word is now chiefly used.]

The demure parlour-maid, as she handed the dishes and changed the plates, saw that all was not right, and was more demure than ever.

*Trollope, The Warden, x.*

**demure** (dē-mŭr'), v. t. [*< demure, a.*] To look with reserve or bashfulness.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, . . .

Demuring upon me. *Shak., A. and C., iv. 13.*

**demurely** (dē-mŭr'li), adv. With a grave countenance; with a show of gravity.

Nay, to see how demurely he will bear himself before our husbands, and how foud when their backs are turned.

*Dobson and Webster, Westward Ho, I. 2.*

Esop's damsel sat demurely at the board's end. *Bacon.*

**demureness** (dē-mŭr'nes), n. The state or aspect of being demure; gravity of countenance or demeanor, real or affected; a show of modesty.

**demurity** (dē-mŭr'i-ti), n. [*< demure + -ity.*] 1. Demureness; decorum.

They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. *Tom Brown, Works, II. 182.*

They placed their justification upon their patience and suffering for their opinions, and on their righteous life and retired demurity, and affected singularity both in word and gesture.

*N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 281.*

2. An impersonation of demureness; one who behaves demurely. [Humorous.]

She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities. *Lamb, To Southey.*

**demurrable** (dē-mŭr'g-bl), a. [*< demur + -able.*] That may be demurred to; that exception may be taken to.

**demurrage** (dē-mŭr'j), n. [Formerly *demorage*; < *OF. demorage, demowage, demorage, < demorer, delay: see demur and -age.*] 1. In maritime law: (a) Any detention of a vessel by the freighter in loading or unloading beyond the time originally stipulated. When a vessel is thus detained she is said to be on demurrage. (b) The compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention.

This day Captain Taylor brought me a piece of plate, a little small state dish, he expecting that I should get him some allowance for demurrage of his ship William, kept long at Tangier, which I shall, and may justly do.

*Pepys, Diary, II. 56.*

The claim for demurrage ceases as soon as a ship is cleared out and ready for sailing.

*M'Culloch, Dict. of Commerce.*

2. (a) Detention of railway-wagons, etc. (b) A charge of 14d. per ounce, made by the Bank of England in exchanging notes or coin for bullion. [Eng.]

**demurral** (dē-mŭr'al), n. [*< demur + -al.*] Hesitation in proceeding or decision; demur.

*Southey.*

**demurrer** (dē-mŭr'ēr), n. [*< demur + -er.*]

One who demurs.

And is Lorenzo a demurrer still?

*Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1300.*

**demurrer** (dē-mŭr'ēr), n. [*< OF. demorer, demurer, inf. as noun: see demur.*] 1. In law, a pleading in effect that, even conceding the facts to be as alleged by the adversary, he is not entitled to the relief he asks. A general demurrer is one that does not specify an objection, but rests on some defect in substance: a special demurrer is one that specifies some defect in the form of the adversary's allegation.

This demurrer our suit doth stay.

*Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 530).*

2. A demur; an objection. [Rare.]

"Surely you would not have this misery continue!" exclaims some one, if you hint a demurrer to much that is now being said and done.

*H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 23.*

**Demurrer** *oe tenuis*, an informal oral demurrer; an objection taken orally on the argument of some proceeding in the cause, that the facts alleged do not constitute a cause of action, that the court has no jurisdiction, or the like.—*Demurrer* to evidence, an admission, on the trial, of the truth of the evidence offered by the other party, coupled with an objection that it is insufficient, and a submission of the controversy to the court thereon.—*Demurrer* to interrogatory, a reason given by a witness for refusing to answer an interrogatory. [Rare.]—*Flea of parole demurrer*. Same as *appeal*.

**demus** (dē-mŭs), n. [*L.*] See *demus* and *demos*.

**demý** (dē-mŭ'), a. and n. [*< F. demý, half: see demý.*] I. a. Half: used to indicate a particular size of paper. See *II.*

II. n.; pl. *demies* (-mŭs'). 1. A particular size of paper. In America this name is applied only to writing-paper of the size 16 x 21 inches. In Great Britain the printing-paper known as demý is 17 x 22 inches, and demý-demy is 23 x 24 inches. English writing-demy is 15 x 20 inches.

2. A holder of one of certain scholarships in Magdalen College, Oxford. Also spelled *demí*.

He maintained his school attachment to Addison, then a demý at Magdalen. *A. Delam, Intro. to Steele, p. xii.*

3. A Scotch gold coin issued by James I. in 1433, and worth at that time 8s. 4d. English. Obverse type, arms in a losenge; reverse, cross in treasure.—4. A short close vest. *Fairholt.*

Hd . . . strip him out of his golden demý or mandilion, and flood him. *Nash, Lenton Stuffe* (Earl. Misc., VI. 150).

**demý-pourpoint**, n. A pourpointed or stuffed garment covering the body only, without skirts, worn in the fourteenth century.

**demýship** (dē-mŭ'ship), n. [*< demý + -ship.*] In Magdalen College, Oxford, one of certain scholarships, namely, eight Senior, of the annual value of £100 each, open to members of the university who have passed all the examinations requisite for the degree of B. A., and third Junior, of the annual value of £50 each.

Dr. Lancaster . . . obtained for him [Addison] in 1608 one of the demýships at Magdalen.

*Dict. Nat. Biog., I. 122.*

**den** (den), n. [Early mod. E. also *denne*; < ME. *den, denne, a den, lair, < AS. denn, a den, lair (of wild beasts), = OD. denne, a den, cave; perhaps connected with AS. denn, ME. denne, a valley: see den, dean.* Cf. OD. *denne, a floor, deck, = OHG. tennt, dennt, neut., MHG. tenne, neut. and fem., G. tenne, fem., ten, neut., a floor, threshing-floor.*] 1. A hollow place in the earth or in a rock; a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security: as, a lion's den.

The beasts go into den.

*Job xxxviii. 8.*

The children of Israel made them the dens which are in the mountains.

*Judges vi. 2.*

2. A grave.

Whanne thel be doloun in her den.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

3. Any squalid place of resort or residence; a haunt: always used in a bad sense: as, dens of misery.

Those squalid dens, . . . the reproach of large capitals.

*Macaulay.*

4. A small or secluded private apartment; a retreat for work or leisure. [Colloq.]

Mr. Jones has to go into his den again to serve the last arrival.

*W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 152.*

Another door in the audience-room leads to Prince Bismarck's private apartments, the first of which is the library, containing books on all subjects of general interest, and presenting by no means the character of a bookworm's favourite den.

*Quoted in Love's Bismarck, II. 501.*

**den** (den), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dened*, ppr. *dening*. [*< ME. dennen; < den, n.*] To dwell in or as if in a den.

Sluggish salvages that den below.

*G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.*

To den up, to retire into a den for the winter: said of hibernating animals, as bears. [Colloq., U. S.]

**den** (den), n. [A variant of *dean*.] < ME. *dene, < AS. denn, a valley: see dean.* 1. A narrow valley; a gien; a dell. [Chiefly Scotch.]

The dowie dens o' Yarrow. *Old Ballad.*

It's up and down in Tittle's den, Where the burn runs clear and bonny, I've often gone to meet my love.

*Andrew Lamont (Child's Ballads, II. 195).*

**den** (den), n. [In the phrase *good den*, in the early dramatists; also written *godden, godden*, and in the fuller phrase *God give you good den*, or *God ye good den*, and corruptly as one word, *Godgigoden, Godgigeden* (Shak., 1623); prop. *good e'en, good even*, and often so written: see *good* and *even*.] A corruption of *even* in the phrase *good even*.

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.

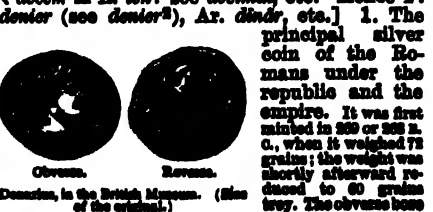
Mer. God ye good den, fair gentleman.

Nur. Is it good den?

*Shak., II. and J., II. 4.*

**denarcotism** (dē-nŭr'kōt-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *denarcotized*, ppr. *denarcotizing*. [*< de- priv. + narcotism.*] To deprive of narcotism: as, to denarcotize opium.

**denarius** (dē-nŭr'i-us), n.; pl. *denarii* (-i). [*L. (sc. summa, a coin), prop. containing ten (asses), < den, ten each, by tens, for \*decem, < decem = L. ten: see decimal, etc.* Hence *F. denier* (see *denier*), *Ar. dinār*, etc.] 1. The principal silver coin of the Romans under the empire. It was first minted in 260 or 250 B. C., when it weighed 75 grains; the weight was shortly afterward reduced to 60 grains troy. The obverse bore



Obverse. Reverse. Denarius, in the British Museum. (Note the original.)

the helmeted head of Roma and the mark of value, X—that is, ten asses; the reverse, Caesar and Pallas. Other mythological and historical types were substituted under the later republic. The denarii of the empire bore the emperor's heads. About A. D. 215 the denarius was so debased that it contained only about 40 per cent. of pure silver, and it began to be superseded about that time by the argenteus. In A. D. 260 Diocletian applied the name denarius to a copper coin issued by him. The value of the denarius under the republic and the earlier empire was about 17 cents. The denarius of Tiberius (see note on preceding page) is the penny of the New Testament (authorized version of 1811).

2. A Roman weight, the 86th or 94th of a Roman pound.—3. In English monetary reckoning, a penny, represented by the abbreviation *d.*, the penny having been originally, like the Roman denarius, the largest silver coin: as, 6s. 8d. (six shillings and eight pence).

denaro (dē-nā'rō), *n.* [*It.*, var. of *denario*, < *L.* *denarius*: see *denarius*.] An old Italian money of account; also, a weight. As a money, the denaro was the twelfth part of the soldo—that is, on the average, about the twelfth part of a United States cent. As a weight, the denaro varied in different localities from 17 to 30 grains Troy.

denary (den'g-rī), *a.* and *n.* [*< L.* *denarius*, containing ten: see *denarius*.] 1. *a.* Containing ten; tenfold.

The symbol 40 in our *denary* scale represents ten times four . . . generally, the binary scale would call for about three and a half times as many figures as the *denary*.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 434.

II. *n.*; pl. *denaries* (-rīs). 1. A division by tens; a tithing: as, "tythings or denaries," *Holiness*.

Centenaries that are composed of *denaries*, and they of units *Str. X. Dugby*, Supp. to *Cabala*, p. 244. (*Latham*).

2. A denarius.  
An hundredth *denaries*, or pieces of silver coins.  
*J. Udell*, On *Mat. xix*.

denationalization (dē-nāsh'gū-nl-i-sā'shūn), *n.* [= *F.* *denationalisation*; as *denationalise* + *-ation*.] The act of denationalizing, or the condition of being denationalized. Also spelled *denationalisation*.

Mt. Chase, whose creed on slavery was in one word *Denationalization* *G. S. Merriam*, 8. Bowles, I. 139.

denationalize (dē-nāsh'gū-nl-i-z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denationalized*, ppr. *denationalizing*. [= *F.* *denationaliser*; as *de-* priv. + *nationalise*.] 1. To divest of nationality, or of existing national relations or rights; subvert or change the nationality of, as a ship, a person, a people, or a territory, by change of flag, connection, or allegiance; give a new national character or relation to.

Another curious feature of the *denationalizing* character of the feudal system in France is found in this, that the King of England was the real governor or feudal sovereign of nearly half of the present territory of France during almost a century. *Stoll*, *Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 143.

The Paris journal, "La France," which wrote "We are Europe;" and which had appealed for subscriptions in aid of the *denationalized* Dances *Louis*, *Bismarck*, I. 449.

2. To divest of national scope or importance; limit to a particular locality; render local: as, to *denationalize* slavery or polygamy.

They [the Republicans] agreed . . . that the virgin soil of our territories should be unpopulated by slavery, and that this crime against humanity, and plague of our politics, should be *denationalized*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 202.

3. To deprive of national limitations or peculiarities; widen the relations, scope, or applicability of; make cosmopolitan.

The object is to construe a belief in its most inclusive, not exclusive, acceptation. . . . to *denationalize* a purely local faith by making it as universal as the limits of the world and of humanity.

*J. Owen*, *Evenings with Skeptics*, II. 84.

Also spelled *denationalise*.  
denaturalize (dē-nā's'gū-nl-i-z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denaturalized*, ppr. *denaturalizing*. [*< de-* priv. + *naturalise*.] 1. To render unnatural; alienate from nature.—2. To deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.—3. To deprive of citizenship; denationalize; expatriate.

*Denaturalizing* themselves, or, in other words, . . . publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and . . . enlisting under the banners of his enemies.  
*Prescott*, *Ford*, and *Lee*, *Int.*

denay (dē-nā'), *v. t.* [*< ME.* *denayen*, a var. of *deneyen*, *deny*: see *deny*.] The form *denay* in mod. use is prob. in simulation of *say*.] To deny; refuse.

What were those three,  
The which thy proffered curst denay?  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. vii. 87.

Let not wond'ring be denay'd, *Old Play*.

denay (dē-nā'), *n.* [*< denay*, *v.*] Denial; refusal.

My love can give no place, hide no *denay*.  
*Shak.*, *T. W.*, II. 4.

dendrachate (den'dra-kāt), *n.* [*< Gr.* *dēvdron*, a tree, + *χράω*, agate: see *agate*.] Arborescent agate; agate containing figures resembling shrubs or parts of plants. Commonly called *moos-agate*.

Dendragapus (den-drag'g-pus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvdron*, a tree, + *δράω*, love.] Same as *Canace*.  
dendral (den'drāl), *a.* [*< Gr.* *dēvdron*, a tree, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to trees; of the nature of a tree. [Rare.]

The exquisite tracery of trees, especially of all such trees as that *dendral* child of God, the elm.

*H. W. Beecher*, *Christian Union*, Jan. 23, 1874, p. 72.

dendranthology (den-dran-thrō-pol'g-lī), *n.* [*< Gr.* *dēvdron*, a tree, + *ἐνθρολογία*.] A supposititious system or theory that man has sprung from trees. *Davies*. [Humorous.]

Although the Doctor traced many of his acquaintance to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation, he did not discover such symptoms in any of them as led him to infer that the object of his speculations had existed in the form of a tree. . . . He formed, therefore, no system of *dendranthology*.  
*Southey*, *The Doctor*, cxxv.

Dendraspididae (den-dras-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dendraspis* (-pid-), the typical genus, + *-idae*.] A family of venomous African serpents, of the group *Proteroglypha*, represented only by the genus *Dendraspis*. They have a normal tail, ungrooved fangs, and postfrontals, and are closely related to the *Elapidae*, with which they are associated in one family by some authors. Also *Dendraspidæ*.

Dendraspis (den-dras'pis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvdron*, tree, + *ἀσπίς*, asp.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Dendraspididae*.

The best-known species is *Dendraspis angusticeps*, the narrow-headed *dendraspis*. It is about 6 feet long, slender, and a good climber. Its color is olive-brown washed with green.  
2. [*L. c.*] Pl. *dendraspidæ* (-pi-dēz). A serpent of this genus.

Dendroperiton (den-drē'pē-ton), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvdron*, tree, + *ἐπερίων*, reptile: see *herpetology*.] A genus of fossil labyrinthine mollusks, from the lower coal-measures of Nova Scotia; so called from being based upon remains consisting of teeth and bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria. It has been referred to a group *Microsauria* of the order *Labyrinthodontia*.

dendroform (den'drī-fōrm), *a.* [*< Gr.* *dēvdron*, a tree, + *L.* *forma*, form.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in form; arborescent; dendritic. Also *dendritiform*.

dendrite (den'drit), *n.* [= *F.* *dendrite* = *Sp.* *dendrita* = *It.* *dendrite*, < *NL.* *dendrites*, < *Gr.* *dēvdron*, of a tree, tree-, < *dēvdron*, a tree.] 1. A stone or a mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses. The appearance is often due to arborescent crystallization, resembling frost-work on window.

The figures are most abundant on the surfaces of fissures and in joints in rocks, where they are attributable to the presence of the hydrous acid of manganese, which generally assumes such forms.

2. A complex crystalline growth of arborescent form, such as is common with metallic silver and copper.

dendritic, dendritical (den-drit'ik -i-kāl), *a.* [= *F.* *dendritique* = *Sp.* *dendritico*, < *Gr.* *dēvdron*; as *dendrite* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] 1. Resembling a tree; tree-like; arborescent in form; dendritiform.

What were those three,  
The which thy proffered curst denay?  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. vii. 87.

Let not wond'ring be denay'd, *Old Play*.

denay (dē-nā'), *v. t.* [*< ME.* *denayen*, a var. of *deneyen*, *deny*: see *deny*.] The form *denay* in mod. use is prob. in simulation of *say*.] To deny; refuse.

What were those three,  
The which thy proffered curst denay?  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. vii. 87.

Let not wond'ring be denay'd, *Old Play*.

In these fine curves and strokes of *dendritic* sculpture a graceful syrian idyl might perchance be deciphered by the curious.  
*The Atlantic*, LVIII. 264.

2. Marked by figures resembling shrubs, mosses, etc.: said of certain minerals. See *dendrite*.  
dendritically (den-drit'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In a dendritic manner; as a tree: as, *dendritically* branched.

In some species [Bacteria] the zoogloia is *dendritically* ramified. *E. Klein*, *Micro-Organisms and Disease*, p. 60.

dendritiform (den-drit'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL.* *dendrites*, dendrite, + *L.* *forma*, form.] Same as *dendritiform*. [Rare.]

Dendrobates (den-drob'g-tēs), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *Gr.* *dēvdron*, a tree, + *βατεύω*, climb trees), < *Gr.* *dēvdron*, tree, + *βατεύω*, verbal adj. (> *βατεύω*, mount), < *βατεύω*, go. Cf. *acrobat*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a genus of South American tree-frogs, typical of the family *Dendrobatiidae*. *D. maculatus* is a species inhabiting Cayenne. *Wagler*, 1830.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of South American woodpeckers, of the family *Psittacidae*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Dendrobatiidae (den-drō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dendrobates* + *-idae*.] A family of firmisternal, salient, anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dendrobates*. They are without teeth, and have subnolindral sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few species of tropical America and Madagascar, having the toes dilated at the end. Also called *Hyleplendidae*.

Dendrobium (den-drō'bi-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvdron*, a tree, + *βίος*, life.] 1. An extensive genus of orchideaceous epiphytes, distributed through southeastern Asia from India to Japan, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific.



*Dendrobium Falconeri*

The species are very numerous, exceeding 800 in number, varying extremely in habit, some being little larger than the mosses among which they grow, while others are surpassed in height by few of the order. Upward of 80 species have been cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their flowers.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant*.

Dendrocalamus (den-drō-kāl'g-mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvdron*, a tree, + *κάλω*, a reed.] A genus of arborescent grasses, distinguished from the bamboo (*Bambusa*) by a berry-like fruit. There are 9 species, all of the East Indies, some of which attain a height of over 100 feet. The stems of *D. strictus*, known in India as the male bamboo, are very strong and elastic, and are in general use for spear-handles, building purposes, and basketwork.

Dendrochelidon (den-drō-kel'ī-don), *n.* [*NL.* (Boie, 1828), < *Gr.* *dēvdron*, a tree, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of tree-swifts, of the family *Cypselidae* and subfamily *Cypselinae*, the type of which is *D. bleekeri* of Java, Sumatra, the Malay peninsula, etc.

Dendrochirotes (den'drō-kī-rō'tēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *dēvdron*, tree, + *χειρ*, lit. handed, < *χείρ*, hand.] A group (generally ranked as a family) of pedate holothurians, with dendroform branching tentacles. It includes such genera as *Probus* and *Cucumaria*, and is equivalent to the family *Pechidae*. It is contrasted with *Aplicodactylidae*.

The holothurians . . . feed on the smaller marine animals, which, in the *Dendrochirotes*, are carried to the mouth by means of the branched tree-like tentacles.  
*Claus*, *Botany* (trans.), I. 220.

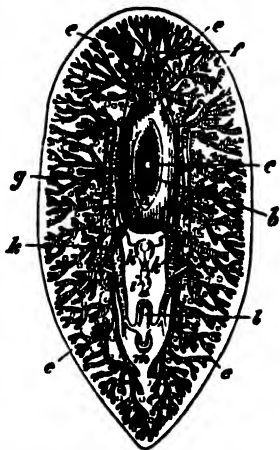
dendrochiroteous (den'drō-kī-rō'tūn), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dendrochirotes*.

Dendrocieta (den-drō-sī'tē), *n.* [*NL.* (Gould, 1833), < *Gr.* *dēvdron*, a tree, + *κιετα*, a chattering bird, the jay or magpie.] A genus of Asiatic tree-crows, frequently included in the genus *Cypselinae*. The Chinese *D. sinensis* is an example; there are several other species.

dendrocal, *a.* Same as *dendrocalous*.

Such flat worms as the *Dendrocal* Planarians.  
*Shope*, *Brit.*, XVI. 606.

**Dendrocoela** (den-drō-sē'lē), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *dendrocoelus*: see *dendrocoelus*.] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Turbellaria*; contrasted with *Rhabdocoela*. They are characterized by a broad flat body, often with a raised lateral margin, tentacular processes at the anterior end of the body, a muscular and usually protrusile pharynx, and an arborescent or dendriform alimentary canal, whence the name. They are aprotous and mostly hermaphrodite. There are two subdivisions of the group: *Macrogonocephala*, land and fresh water planarians, with a single sexual outlet, and *Dugesiopora*, mostly marine forms, with double sexual opening. There are several families. Commonly called *planarians*.



*Polystelis (Leptopoda) longata*, an aprotous dendrocoelous turbellarian or planarian (*Planaria*), magnified.

a, oral orifice; b, buccal cavity; c, esophageal orifice; d, gastric cavity with ceca; e, its many caecal ramifications; f, genital canal; g, testes; h, vasa; i, vasa seminalia; j, male genital canal and penis; k, oviducts; l, spermathecal dilatation at its junction; m, vulva.

### dendrocoelan

(den-drō-sē'lan), *n.* [*< dendrocoel + -an*.] One of the *Dendrocoela*; a planarian.

**dendrocoele** (den-drō-sē'le), *a.* Same as *dendrocoelus*. *Huxley*.

**Dendrocoelomata** (den-drō-sē-lō-mā-tā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. dendron*, a tree, + NL. *coelomata*, q. v.] Sponges having branched extensions or dendritic diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt*, Origin of Tissue, p. 114.

**dendrocoelomatic** (den-drō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< Dendrocoelomata + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Dendrocoelomata*.

**dendrocoelomic** (den-drō-sē-lō-m'ik), *a.* Same as *dendrocoelomatic*.

**dendrocoelus** (den-drō-sē'lus), *a.* [*< NL. dendrocoelus*, *< Gr. dendron*, a tree, + *koilia*, belly.] Having a branched or dendriform intestine; specifically, pertaining to the *Dendrocoela*. Also *dendrocoel* and (properly) *dendrocoele*.

**Dendrocoelum** (den-drō-sē'lum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *dendrocoelus*: see *dendrocoelus*.] A genus of dendrocoelous turbellarians, of the family *Planariidae*, having lobed cephalic processes and a sheathed copulatory organ. *D. lacteum* is an example.

**Dendrocolaptes** (den-drō-kō-lap'tēs), *n.* pl. [NL., pl. of *dendrocolaptes*: see *Dendrocolaptes*.] In Merrem's classification of birds (1818), a group coextensive with the *Pici*, *Picidae*, or *Piciformes*, and *Sarogathae* of modern authors; the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

**Dendrocolaptes** (den-drō-kō-lap'tēs), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dendron*, a tree, + *kolaptes*, taken for *κολαπτης*, a chisel (taken in sense of 'pecker'), *< κολάπτειν*, peek with the bill, chisel.] The type-

mous with *Anas* (which see), in which usage it covers an assemblage of about 50 current genera and 800 species. In Bolster's arrangement it includes the *Furnariinae*, *Synallaxinae*, and *Sclerurinae* forms, as well as the dendrocolaptes proper.

**Dendrocolaptes** (den-drō-kō-lap'tēs), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Dendrocolaptes + -ae*.] The South American tree-creepers proper, or the hook-billed creepers, typified by the genus *Dendrocolaptes*. They have generally lengthened, slender, and curved bills, stiff acuminate tail-feathers, and the acrobatic habit of woodpeckers. Leading genera, besides *Dendrocolaptes* and its subdivisions, are *Aglyptornis*, *Picoides*, *Dendrocincla*, *Sitta*, *Sitta*, *Glyptornis*, and *Piperno*.

**dendrocolaptes** (den-drō-kō-lap'tin), *a.* [*< Dendrocolaptes + -ae*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the South American tree-creepers or hook-billed creepers.

**Dendrocolaptes** birds are not, strictly speaking, songsters. *Nature*, XXXIII 201.

**Dendrocometes** (den-drō-kō-mē'tēs), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dendron*, a tree, + *κομήτης*, hairy: see *comet*.] The typical genus of *Dendrocometidae*, containing sessile animalcules with indurated cuticle and many-branched tentacles. *D. paradoxus* is a parasite of fresh-water crustaceans.

**Dendrocometidae** (den-drō-kō-met'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Dendrocometes + -idae*.] A family of sub-torcular tentaculiferous infusorians, with simple animalcules, which are multitentaculate and have the tentacles branched.

**Dendrocoptes** (den-drō-kō-pūs), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. as if \*dendrokoptos* (cf. *dendronkopteu*, cut down trees), *< dendron*, a tree, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] In ornith.: (a) A genus of tree-creepers, the *Dendrocolaptes*. *Swainson*, 1837. (b) A genus of woodpeckers, like *Picus major*. *Koch*, 1816. (c) A genus of American woodpeckers, like *Picus principalis*; the ivory-bills. *Bonaparte*, 1838.

**Dendrocynus** (den-drō-sig'nŭs), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), *< Gr. dendron*, a tree, + *κύων*, cynus, a dog, a swan: see *cynus*.] A genus of arboreal duck-like geese; the tree-ducks. The bill is longer than the head, and ends in a prominent decurved nail; the lamellae do not project,



Australian Tree duck (*Dendrocynus cygnus*).

and the small oval nostrils are subbasal. The legs are very long, the tibiae are denuded below, the tarsal are entirely reticulate, the hallux is lengthened, and the feet are adapted for perching. There are several species, of various warm parts of the world; the fulvous tree-duck (*D. fulvus*) and the autumnal tree-duck (*D. autumnalis*) occur in the United States along the southern border. *D. arvensis* is a West Indian and *D. cygnus* an Australian species.

**dendrodentine** (den-drō-den'tin), *n.* [*< Gr. dendron*, a tree, + *E. dentine*.] That modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a mass, presenting, by the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, a dendritic appearance.

**dendrodont** (den-drō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. dendrodus* (*dendrodont*): see *Dendrodus*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the genus *Dendrodus*; having teeth consisting of dendrodentine, or presenting a dendriform or dendritic appearance on section.

*II. n.* A fossil of the genus *Dendrodus*. **Dendrodus** (den-drō-dus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dendron*, a tree, + *δοῦς* (*doov-*) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of fossil fish-like vertebrates, from the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone. It is generally referred to the ganoids, and placed in a family variously called *Glyptodontidae*, *Holopodidae*, and *Oplodontidae*. **Dendroeca** (den-drō-kā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dendron*, a tree, + *εκα*, house.] The most extensive and beautiful genus of American sylvioline warblers, of the family *Dendroica*, *Sylvicola*, or *Mniotiltidae*. It is highly characteristic of the North American bird-fauna, and is especially numerous in species

and individuals in the eastern United States. Upward of 25 species, a large majority of the genus, inhabit North America. They are small birds, from 4 to 6 inches long, endlessly varied in coloration, migratory, insectivorous,



Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*).

and usually nesting in trees or bushes. The bill is conic, acute, of moderate length, and garnished with bristles; the wings are pointed and longer than the tail, which is almost always blotched with white on the inner webs; and the tarsus is longer than the middle toe and claw. See *warbler*. Also spelled *Dendroica*. *G. R. Gray*, 1842.

**Dendroidea** (den-drō-ē-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Dendroica + -idae*.] A name of the American fly-catching warblers, derived from that of the largest genus. They are usually called *Sylvioidae* or *Mniotiltidae* (which see).

**Dendroica** (den-drō-jē-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. dendron*, tree, + *οἶα*, the earth.] In *zoogeog.*, a prime zoological division or realm of the earth's surface, including Central America and the West Indies, south of the Anglo-American or Nearctic realm, and the tropical portions of South America. It is less comprehensive than the Neotropical region, since the latter includes all of South America. See *Amphigea*, 2.

**Dendrogean** (den-drō-jē-an), *a.* Of or relating to *Dendrogea*.

**dendrography** (den-drog'ra-fī), *n.* [= *F. dendrographie*, *< Gr. dendron*, a tree, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] Same as *dendrology*.

**Dendrohyrax** (den-drō-hi-raks), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dendron*, tree, + *ὑράξ*, hyrax.] A genus of the family *Hyracidae*, including the arboreal comies of Africa, such as *D. arboreus* and *D. dorsalis*. The molar teeth are patterned somewhat as in *Palaotherium*, the upper incisors being separated by a wide diastema, and the lower being tribosate. The vertebrae are: cervical 7, dorsal 21, lumbar 7, sacral 5, and caudal 10.

**dendroid** (den-drō'id), *a.* [= *F. dendroide*, *< Gr. dendroideus*, also contr. *dendroideus*, tree-like, *< dendron*, a tree, + *ειδός*, form.] Tree-like; dendriform; ramified or arborescent; branching like a tree.

**dendroidal** (den-drō'id-al), *a.* [*< dendroid + -al*.] Same as *dendroid*.

**Dendrolagus** (den-drol-a-gus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dendron*, a tree, + *λαγός*, a hare.] A genus of kangaroos; the tree-kangaroos. They are adapted for arboreal life, having the tail less robust than that of the ground-kangaroos, and the limbs better proportioned,



Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus inustus*).

with stronger claws. They move in the trees by leaping. The species are peculiar to New Guinea and northern Australia.

**dendrolite** (den-drō-lit), *n.* [= *F. dendrolite*, *< Gr. dendron*, a tree, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

**dendrological** (den-drō-lō-j'ī-kal), *a.* [*< dendrology + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to dendrology.

**Dendrological** science has met with a great, an almost irreparable, loss in the death of Alphonse Laville, the best-known and most successful student and collector of trees of this generation. *Science*, IV. 22.



Tree-creeper (*Dendrocolaptes longirostris*).

ical genus of South American tree-creepers, of the family *Dendrocolapidae*. The name was formerly used with much latitude, and was nearly equivalent to *Dendrocolaptes*. It is now more restricted in application. It is still an extensive genus, having as its type *D. pugnax*, and being divided into sections called *Dendrocopus*, *Dendrocincla*, *Dendroica*, *Dendrocincla*, etc.

**Dendrocolapidae** (den-drō-kō-lap'ti-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Dendrocolaptes + -idae*.] A family of South American non-ovine passerine birds; the tree-creepers. It is a very extensive group, highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna, but its characters and limits are unsettled. The name is loosely synony-



**dendrologist** (den-drol'ô-jist), n. [*< dendrology + -ist.*] One who is versed in dendrology.  
**dendrologous** (den-drol'ô-gus), a. [*< dendrology + -ous.*] Relating to dendrology.  
**dendrology** (den-drol'ô-jî), n. [= *F. dendrologie* = *Fr. dendrologia*, *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *-λογία*, *< λόγος*, speak; see *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. Also *dendrography*.

**dendrometer** (den-drom'e-tér), n. [= *F. dendromètre*, *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the heights of trees. It consists essentially of a square board pivoted at one corner to a stake set up at a known distance from the tree to be measured. A sight on the board enables the operator to fix the instrument on a level with the base of the tree; then on sighting the top of the tree its height is ascertained from the position of a plumb-line and scale on the face of the board.

**Dendrometrinae** (den-drô-met'ri-dê), n. pl. [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *-μετρίαι*, a measure, *< μέτρον*, a measure, + *-idae*.] A group of geometrid moths, in some systems called a family, represented by such genera as *Geometra*, *Abraxas*, etc. The larvae are known as measuring-worms or loopers, from their mode of progression.

**Dendromys** (den-drô-mî'nê), n. pl. [NL., *< Dendromys + -inae*.] An Ethiopian subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridae*, including a number of small mouse-like arboreal species. The genera are *Dendromys* and *Sciatomys*.

**Dendromys** (den-drô-mîs), n. [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *μῦς* = *E. mouse*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dendromyinae*. It is characterized by grooved incisors, slender form, long scant-



*Dendromys typus.*

haired tail, and the first and fifth digits much shorter than the others. *D. typus* or *mesomelas* is about 3½ inches long, the tail 4½ inches, of a grayish color, with a black stripe on the back, arboreal in habit, and found in South Africa.

**Dendromorpha** (den-drô-môrf'ê), n. pl. [NL., *< Dendromorpha + -idae*.] A family of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods. They have dorsal gills, a small frontal veil, the tentacles laminated and retractile within sheaths, the vent lateral, jaws distinct, and the lingual ribbon broad and with many rows of teeth.

**Dendromorpha** (den-drô-môrf'ê), n. [NL., *< Gr.*



*Dendromorpha arborescens*

*δένδρον*, a tree, + *μορφή*, back.] The typical genus of the family *Dendromorpha*.

**Dendrophidion** (den-drof'î-dê), n. pl. [NL., *< Dendrophidion + -idae*.] A family of harmless colubrid or aglyptodont arboreal serpents; the Indian and African tree-anakes. They have a very thin or slender elongate form, the head flat and distinct from the neck, the ventral scales usually doubly carinate, and the subcaudal scales in two rows. They are very agile, live in trees, and feed chiefly on small reptiles, as lizards. In color they vary with their surroundings. There are two genera, *Dendrophidion* and *Chrysophidion*. By most authors both genera are referred to the family *Colubridae* and quite widely separated.

**Dendrophidion** (den-drô-fî-dî), n. [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *φίδιον*, a serpent.] The typical genus of tree-anakes of the family *Dendrophidion*. The East Indian *D. picta* and *D. caudolineolata* are examples. See out in next column.

**Dendrophryniscus** (den-drô-fri-nîs'kûs), n. pl. [NL., *< Dendrophryniscus + -idae*.] A family of toads, typified by the genus *Dendrophryniscus*. They have no maxillary teeth, and have subyugular dorsal discophyses. The family contains a few Neotropical toad-like species. Also called *Batrachophryniscus*.



Tree-anake (*Dendrophidion caudolineolata*)

**Dendrophryniscus** (den-drô-fri-nîs'kûs), n. [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *φρίνις*, *< φρίνις*, a toad, + *dim. -iscus*; see *Phryniscus*.] A genus



*Dendrophryniscus brevifollicatus*

of tailless amphibians or toads, typical of the family *Dendrophryniscidae*.

**Dendrotyx** (den-drô'tîks), n. [NL., (Gould, 1845), *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *τύξ*, a quail.] A genus of American partridges; the tree-partridges. *D. leucophrys*, *D. macrurus*, and *D. barbatus*, of Mexico and Central America, are examples.

**Dendrosaur** (den-drô-sâ'rs), n. pl. [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] One of many names applied to a division of *Lacertilla*, or lizards, consisting of the *Chamaeleontidae* or chameleons alone. Also called *Vermilinguia*, *Rhaptoglossa*, *Chamaeleonidae*, etc.

**Dendrosoma** (den-drô-sô'mâ), n. [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, a tree, + *σώμα*, body.] The typical genus of *Dendrosomidae*, containing multitenaculate animalcules forming branched, naked, sessile colonies. It is one of the most remarkable forms of the whole infusorial class, resembling a polyp in many respects, and is the one compound or aggregate type among the suctorial or tentaculiferous infusorians. *D. radicans*, which grows on aquatic plants in fresh water, was originally described by Ehrenberg as a kind of sun-animalcule of the genus *Actinophrys*.

**Dendrosomidae** (den-drô-sô-m'î-dê), n. pl. [NL., *< Dendrosoma + -idae*.] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, typified by the genus *Dendrosoma*. The animalcules are multitenaculate and form branching colonies.

**dendrostyle** (den-drô-stîl), n. [NL., *< Gr. δένδρον*, tree, + *στυλ*, pillar; see *style*.] The axial style or stalk of the hydroid stage of the rhizostomous discophorous hydrosoma.

**denel**, n. See *denel*, *denel*.

**denel** (dên), n. [Also *denel*; a var. of *din*: see *din*.] Din. [Prov. Eng.]

**denel**, *denel*, n. See *denel*.

**denegate** (den-ê-gât), v. t. [*< L. denegatus*, pp. of *denegare*, deny; see *deny*.] To deny.

**denegation** (den-ê-gât'ân), n. [= *F. dénégation* = *Sp. denegación* = *Fr. dénégation* = *It. denegazione*, *< L.* as if *\*denegatio* (n-), *< denegare*, deny; see *denegate*.] Denial.

**denel-hole** (dên'hôl), n. [*< denel* = *denel* (or *denel*) + *hole*.] One of the many ancient artificial excavations or pits found in the Chalk formation of the south of England.

The general conclusion seems to be that these denel-holes were probably used for the secret storage of grain in British or Romano-British times. *The Academy*, Jan. 22, 1888.

**Denelager**, n. An obsolete form of *Denelaw*.

**denelaw**, n. [OF., the sixth of a bushel.] In Guernsey, formerly, a measure equal to one sixth of a bushel.

The action was to enforce payment of an annual Chief rents (in Guernsey) of 4 gr. d. d. of *denelaw*, one-half and three-sixteenths of a fifth of a *denelaw* of wheat, etc.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 244.

**dengue** (deng'gâ), n. [A W. Ind. use of *Sp. dengue*, prudery, fastidiousness, lit. a refusing (= *It. denego*, refusal, denial), *< Sp. denegar* = *It. denegare*, refuse, deny, *< L. denegare*, deny; see *denegate*, *deny*.] "This disease, when it first appeared in the British West India islands, was called the *dandy-fever* from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word *dengue*, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiffness, and hence the term *dengue* became, at last, the name of the disease" (*Tully*, in Webster's Dict.).] A febrile epidemic disease, occurring especially in the West Indies and the southern United States, characterized by severe pain, particularly in the joints, and an eruption somewhat resembling that of measles. The attack is violent but brief, and is seldom fatal. Also called *dandy*, *dandy-fever*, *breakbone fever*.

**deniable** (dê-nî'ê-bl), a. [*< deny + -able*.] Capable of being denied or contradicted.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Sir T. Browne*.

**denial** (dê-nî'âl), n. [*< deny + -al*.] 1. The act of denying or contradicting; the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirmation; negation; contradiction.

A denial of the possibility of miracles is a denial of the possibility of God. *H. N. Oakesham*, *Short Studies*, p. 285.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation or refusal of a request or a petition; non-compliance.

Here comes your father; never make denial, I must and will have Katharine to my wife. *Shak.*, T. of the S., II. 1.

Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string. Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton*, *Lycidas*, l. 12.

3. Refusal to accept or acknowledge; a disowning; rejection; as, a denial of God; a denial of the faith or the truth.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil; those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or denials of him. *South*.

4. In law, a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set up by the other; a defense. *Rapaye* and *Lawrence*.—Syn. 3. Disavowal, disclaimer.

**denier** (dê-nî'êr), n. [*< deny + -er*.] 1. One who denies or contradicts.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *Eaton*, *Basileus*.

2. One who refuses or rejects.—3. One who disowns; one who refuses to own, avow, or acknowledge.

Paul speaketh sometimes of *deniers* of God, not only with their lips and tongue, but also with their deed and life. *J. Bradford*, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1855), II. 223.

**denier** (de-nâr'), n. [Early mod. E. also *denier*, *denore*; *< OF. denier*, *F. denier*, a denier, denarius, money, = *Sp. Pg. It. denario*, *< L. denarius*; see *denarius*.] A silver coin (also called the *norm*, *denarius*) introduced by the Carolingian dynasty into France, and soon issued, with varying types and legends, by other countries. It weighed about 22 grains, and was practically the sole silver coin of western Europe till the middle of the twelfth century. In England the corresponding silver coin was called a *penny*. The name *denier* d'Aquitaine was given by Edward III. of England to a silver coin (see cut above) struck for his French dominions.



Obverse. Reverse. Denier d'Aquitaine of Edward III. British Museum (Size of the original.)

Witty. Faith, 'tis somewhat too dear yet, gentlemen. *Sir R. H. There's not a denier to be hated, sir* *Bacon*, and *Fl.*, Wit at several Weapons, v. 2.

**denigrate** (den'î-grât), v. t.; pret. and pp. *denigrated*, ppr. *denigrating*. [*< L. denigrare*, pp. of *denigrare* (> *F. dénigrer* = *Sp. denigrar* (cf. *Fr. dénigrer* = *It. denigrare*), blacken, *< de* + *negare*, make black, *< niger*, black; see *negro*.] To blacken; make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 12.

**denigration** (den-i-grā'shun), *v. t.* [= OF. *denigratio* = Sp. *denigración* = Pg. *denigração* = It. *denigratio*, < L.L. *denigratio* (n-), < L. *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] The act of making or becoming black, literally or figuratively; a blackening. [Archais.]

In three several instances of denigration the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts.

Boyle, Works, I. 714.

I do not care to occupy myself with the denigration of a man (Dante) who, on the whole, deserves to be spoken of with respect.

Husley, Lay Sermons, p. 151.

**denigrator** (den-i-grā-tor), *n.* [L. as if \**denigrator*, < *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] One who or that which blackens.

**denigrature** (den-i-grā-tūr), *n.* [L. *denigrare* + *-ura*.] A making black. Bailey, 1727. See *denigration*.

**denim** (den'im), *n.* [A trade-name; origin unknown.] A colored twilled cotton material used largely for overalls.

**denitrator** (dē-nī-trā-tor), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrated*, ppr. *denitrating*. [L. *de*-priv. + *nitr* (to) + *-ator*.] To free from nitric acid.

**denitration** (dē-nī-trā'shun), *n.* [L. *denitrare* + *-ion*.] A freeing from nitric acid.

**denitrification** (dē-nī-trī-fī-kā'shun), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ation*. See *denitrification*.] The removal or destruction of nitrates.

**denitrificator** (dē-nī-trī-fī-kā-tor), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ator*. See *denitrification*.] An apparatus used in sulphuric-acid factories to impregnate the sulphurous acid obtained from burning sulphur or pyrites with nitrous fumes. It consists of a tower in which strong oil of vitriol charged with nitrous fumes from the Gay-Lussac tower and weak chamber-acid (sulphuric acid as drawn from the leaden chambers of the factory) are allowed to flow down over pieces of flint or coke against the current of hot sulphurous gases. The strong acid on dilution gives up its nitrous fumes, which are swept on with the other gases into the acid-chambers. Also called *Glover's tower* or *denitrating tower*.

**denitrify** (dē-nī-trī-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrified*, ppr. *denitrifying*. [L. *de*-priv. + *nitrif* (y).] To remove or destroy nitrates.

Nitrogen that may be present in a nitrified form, or in a form easily nitrified, may escape assimilation by being set free by the denitrifying ferment described by Gayton and Dupetit and Springer.

Science, IX. 111.

**denization** (den-i-zā'shun), *n.* [AF. *denization*; as *denize* + *-ation*.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

A vast number of charters of denization were granted to particular persons of Irish descent from the reign of Henry II. downwards.

Hallam.

At Venice he had himself gained the rights of citizenship in 1476, only after the residence of fifteen years, which was required of aliens before denization.

Barcroft, Hist. U. S., I. 10.

**denisat** (de-niz'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *denisae*; < *denise* (n), simulating verbs in -ise.] To make a denizen, subject, or citizen of; naturalize.

There was a private act made for denizing the children of Richard Hill.

Stypps, Edw. IV., 1552.

**denizen** (den'i-an), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*, *denison*; < ME. *denesyn*, *deneson*, *denysen*, *denysen*, < AF. *denesin*, *denesin*, *denesyn*, *denesin*, < OF. *denesin*, OF. *denesin*, *denisen*, a denizen—that is, one within (ML. *intra muros*), as opposed to *foreign*, one without (ML. *forinsecus*) the privileges of the city franchise; < OF. *denesin*, *denesin*, *denesin*, F. *dans*, within, < L. *de* *intus*, from within: *de*, from; *intus*, within, < *in* = E. *in*.] *l. t. a.* Within the city franchise; having acquired certain rights or privileges of citizenship.

Provided also, that yf any citizen *denesyn* or foreyn departe out of the said cite, and resorte ayen wryn a yere, that then he have benefice of alle libertes and priuylages of the said cite.

English Glde (E. E. T. S.), p. 363.

II. *n.* 1. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country; in *Eng. law*, an alien admitted to citizenship by the sovereign's letters patent, but ineligible to any public office. The word has a similar meaning in South Carolina.

Also that no seraunts ne seriaunt go for har offeryng vn Cristenmas day, ne godre no fess of any denizen nor freyn at other seasons, but as he or they wolle agree by their tre wille.

English Glde (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

Heretupon all Frenchmen in England, not *denizens*, were taken Prisoners, and all their Goods sold for the King.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 303.

In the early Roman republic . . . the alien or *denizen* could have no share in any institution supposed to be coeval with the State.

Meine, Ancient Law, p. 48.

2. A citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant.

He summons straight his *denizens* of air.

Pope, R. of the L., li. 55.

The scene . . . is the spiritual world, of which we are as truly denizens now as heretofore.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 48.

**denisen** (den'i-an), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*; < *denisen*, *n.*; cf. *denise*.] To make a denizen; admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; denizenize.

Out of doubt, some new *denisen*'d lord.

Chapman, Busy d'Ambois, I. 1.

We have a word now denizenized, and brought into familiar use amongst us, compliment. Donna, *Bernona*, xvi.

The Honcs, Williamsons, and Nicolsons were among the first glass painters of the time: all natives of Holland, or born, as it said, "in the Emperor's Dominions," but *denizenized* in England.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 482.

**denizenship** (den'i-an-ship), *n.* [L. *denisen* + *-ship*.] The state of being a denizen.

**denk** (dengk), *a.* Same as *dēnk*. [Scotch.]

**Denmark satin**. See *satin*.

**denmet** (den'et), *n.* [Prob., like many other names of vehicles, from a proper name (*Denmet*?).] A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for traveling, resembling a gig.

In those days men drove "gigs" as they since have driven stanhopes, tilburys, denmets, and cabriolets.

F. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. xi. (Latham.)

**denominable** (dē-nom'i-nā-bl), *a.* [L. as if \**denominabilis*, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] Capable of being denominated or named.

An inflammation either simple, consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else *denominable* from other humours.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., li. 2.

**denominant** (dē-nom'i-nant), *n.* [L. *denominant* (t-), ppr. of *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] The abstract noun corresponding to an adjective that signifies an accidental quality, as *bravery*. Also *denominator*. See *denominate*.

**denominate** (dē-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominated*, ppr. *denominating*. [L. *denominatus*, pp. of *denominare* (> F. *denommer* = Pr. *denommar* = Sp. *denominar* = Pg. *denomear* = It. *denominare*), name, < *de* + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To name; give a name or epithet to; call.

This is the residence of the pasha of Tripoli, from which city the whole pashalic is *denominated*.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 101.

The stuff which is *denominated* overlasting, and used as pantaloons by careful parents for their children.

Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Holland, ix.

Adversity . . . has been wisely *denominated* the ordeal of true greatness.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

The minister was sometimes *denominated* the priest.

Barcroft, Hist. U. S., I. 218.

=*Syn.* To call, style, entitle, designate, dub.

**denominative** (dē-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [L. *denominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *arith.*, denoting a number, and used with the name of the kind of unit treated of; qualifying: opposed to *abstract*. Thus, in the expression *seven pounds*, *seven* is a *denominative* number, while *pounds*, without reference to concrete units, is an *abstract* number.

**denomination** (dē-nom-i-nā'shun), *n.* [= F. *denomination* = Pr. *denominatio* = Sp. *denominacion* = Pg. *denominacio* = It. *denominazione*, < L. *denominatio* (n-), a naming, metonymy, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. The act of naming: as, Linneus's *denomination* of plants.

The witty *denomination* of his chief carousing cups. One he calls his bull, another his bear, another his horse.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, II. 4.

2. A name or appellation; especially, a collective designation.

Is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gaelics yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Boylians?

Spencer, State of Ireland.

From hence that tax had the *denomination* of ship-money.

Clarendon, Civil War, I. 68.

All these came under the *denomination* of Anabaptists.

Stypps, Alp. Parker.

3. A class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; specifically, a religious sect: as, the Methodist *denomination*.—*Internal denomination*: external *denomination*, respectively, an attribute denoting something which is in the subject, and something which is not in it, but belongs to it in consequence of a relation to another thing; that which is intrinsic, and that which is extrinsic.

A subject receives adjuncts internal into itself: as snow, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge; external to itself: as the sight, color; soldiers, arms, etc. Internal give to the subject *internal denomination*; external, *external*: for when snow is denominated from whiteness, it is an *internal denomination*; but when a soldier is said to be armed, or the eye to see anything, it is an *external denomination*. Vulgarly these denominations are called *intrinsic* and *extrinsic*.

Barperetolius, tr. by a Gentleman.

=*Syn.* 2. *Appellation*, etc. See *name*, *n.*

**denominational** (dē-nom-i-nā'shun-al), *a.* [L. *denominatio* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a name or appellation.—2. Pertaining to a denomination or sect.

Their seal was chiefly shown in the defence of their *denominational* differences.

Buckle, Civilization, I. 22.

**denominationalism** (dē-nom-i-nā'shun-al-izm), *n.* [L. *denominatio* + *-ism*.] The tendency to divide into sects or denominations; specifically, the inclination to emphasize the distinguishing tenets of a religious denomination, in contradistinction to the general principles adhered to by the whole class; a denominational or sectarian spirit.

The struggle going on between Secularism and *denominationalism* in teaching.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 62.

"Politics" and "theology"—*denominationalism*, in whatever form, educational or any other—are the only subjects against which the College shuts its doors.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 246.

**denominationalist** (dē-nom-i-nā'shun-al-ist), *n.* [L. *denominatio* + *-ist*.] A member or an adherent of a denomination; one who favors denominationalism or sectarianism.

To some of the thorough-going *denominationalists* this seemed a good joke.

The Century, XXV. 152.

**denominationalise** (dē-nom-i-nā'shun-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominationalised*, ppr. *denominationalizing*. [L. *denominatio* + *-ise*.] To render denominational in character and aims: as, to *denominationalise* education. [Rare.]

The religious sentiment somewhat but not too much *denominationalised*—to coin a new word.

The Nation, March 11, 1893, p. 190.

**denominationaly** (dē-nom-i-nā'shun-al-i), *adv.* In a denominational manner; by denomination or sect.

**denominative** (dē-nom'i-nā-tiv), *a. and n.* [= F. *denominatif* = Pr. *denominatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *denominativo*, < L.L. *denominativus*, pertaining to derivation, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. *a.* 1. Capable of receiving a denomination or name; namable.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute.

Cocher, Arithmetic.

2. Constituting a distinct appellation; appellative; naming.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote.

J. S. Mill, Logic, I. iii. § 6.

3. In *gram.*, formed from a noun- or adjective-stem: applied especially to verbs so made.

II. *n.* 1. That which has the character of a denomination, or term that denominates or describes.—2. Specifically, in *gram.*, a word, especially a verb, formed from a noun, either substantive or adjective.

Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantness is the denominator, valiant the *denominative*, and Peter the denominated; for Peter is the subject whereunto the denominator doth cleave.

Blunderbille.

**denominatively** (dē-nom'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* By denomination.

**denominator** (dē-nom'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *denominateur* = Sp. Pg. *denominador* = It. *denominatore*, < NL. *denominator*, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. One who or that which gives a name; one from whom or that from which a name is derived.

Eber, . . . the Father of the Hebrews, and *denominator* of the Hebrew tongue.

Lightfoot, Harmony of Old Testament, p. 27.

Specifically.—2. In *math.*: (a) In *arith.*, that term of a fraction which indicates the value of the fractional unit; that term of a fraction which represents the divisor, and is, in common fractions, written below the dividend or numerator. See *fraction*. Thus, in  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 4 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts, 3 of which parts are taken. (b) In *alg.*, a divisor placed under a dividend, as in a numerical fraction.—3. Same as *denominant*.

**denotable** (dē-nō'tā-bl), *a.* [L. *denotare* + *-able*.] That may be denoted or marked.

In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savor may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions.

Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies, p. 24.

**denotative** (dē-nō'tāt), *v. t.* [L. *denotatus*, pp. of *denotare*, denote: see *denote*.] To denote; signify.

Those terms of all and for ever in Scripture are not eternal, but only *denotate* a longer time, which by many examples they prove.

Burton, Anal. of Mel., p. 714.

Wherefore serve names, but to *denotate* the nature of things?

Sp. Hall, Against Romanists, § 24.

**denotation** (dē-nō'tā'shun), *n.* [= F. *denotation* = Sp. *denotacion* = Pg. *denotacio* = It. *denotazione*, < L.L. *denotatio* (n-), a marking or pointing out, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote: see *denote*.] 1. The act of denoting or indicating by a name or other sign; the attaching of a

**designation to an object; that function of a name or other designation by which it calls up to the mind addressed the idea of an object for which it may stand.**

A term used as a term of denotation is used "without prejudice," as English lawyers sometimes say, to the real meaning or true connotation of the term, which is left to be settled afterwards. *Hodgson, Mind, IX. 52.*

2. That which a word denotes, names, or marks, in distinction from that which it means or signifies. See *connotation*.

We may either analyze its (a general term's) connotation or mistier its denotation, as the context or the cast of our minds may determine.

*J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.*

When a name has fallen into this state, [it] can only be made serviceable by stripping it of some part of its multifarious denotation. *J. S. Mill, Logic, I. III. § 7.*

**denotative** (dē-nō'tā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *It. denotativo*; as *denotate* + *-ive*.] Having power to denote.

What are the effects of sickness? The alteration it produces is so denotative, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health.

*Lectures upon Physiognomy, p. 151.*

**denotatively** (dē-nō'tā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a denotative manner; by way of denotation.

The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented denotatively by literal symbols. *W. v. F. F. von, Symbolic Logic, p. 25.*

I use the word given denotatively, to designate what I mean, abstracting from that part of its connotation which involves a giver and receiver. *Hodgson, Mind, IX. 52.*

**denote** (dē-nō't), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denoted*, ppr. *denoting*. [*OF. denoter, F. denoter* = Sp. *Pg. denotar* = *It. denotare*, < *L. denotare*, mark out, denote, < *de-* + *notare*, mark, < *nota*, a mark: see *note*. Cf. *connote*.] 1. To mark off from others; identify by a mark; designate; name; signify by a sign, especially a visible sign: as, the character *X* denotes multiplication. See *connote*.

'Tis not alone my inkly cloak, good mother, . . . That can denote me truly. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.*

The serpent with the tail in his mouth denotes the eternity of God, that he is without beginning and without end. *Brace, Source of the Nile, I. 415.*

On several imperial coins we meet with the figure of a funeral pile, without anything to denote the burning of it, though indeed there is on some of them a flambeau sticking out on each side, to let us know it was to be consumed to ashes. *Addison, Ancient Medals, II.*

The word *man* denotes Peter, James, John, and an indefinite number of other individuals, of whom, taken as a class, it is the name. *J. S. Mill, Logic, I. II. § 5.*

2. To be the sign or symptom of; show; indicate: as, a quick pulse denotes fever.

Thy wild acts denote  
The unreasonable fury of a beast. *Shak., E. and J., III. 2.*

=Syn. 1. *Note, Denote, Connote.* See the definitions of these words.—2. To betoken, imply.

**denotement** (dē-nō't-men-t), *n.* [*< denote* + *-ment*.] Sign; indication. [Rare.]

**dénouement** (dē-nō'mōn), *n.* [*F.*, also *dénouement*, < *dénouer*, untie, < *de-* + *priv.* + *nouer*, tie, knot, < *L. nodare*, tie, knot, < *nodus* = *E. knot*: see *node* and *knot*.] The solution of a mystery; the winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, etc.; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

The end, the climax, the culmination, the surprise, the discovery, are all slightly different in meaning from that ingenious loosening of the knot of intrigue which the word *dénouement* implies. *Saturday Rev., No. 1474.*

I grieve not to be able to point my tale with the expected moral, though perhaps the true *dénouement* may lead to one as valuable.

*Mary, Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 215.*

**denounce** (dē-nōns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denounced*, ppr. *denouncing*. [*< ME. denouncen*, < *OF. denoncier, denoncier, F. denoncier* = Sp. *Pg. denunciar* = *It. denunciare*, < *L. denunciare, denuntiare* (pp. *denuntiatum*, whence the other *E. form denunciate*), declare, announce, threaten, denounce, < *de-* + *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, announce, < *nunciare*, more correctly *nuntiare*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *announc*, *ounce*, *pronounce*, *renounce*.] 1. To make known in a formal manner; proclaim; announce; declare.

And thus the Angel denounc'd to Zacharie the Nativité of Seynt John the Baptist.

*Traveller, Marie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.*

I denounce and declare, by the authority of God's word and doctrine of Christ, that ye be truly baptised within. *Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parler Soc., 1860), p. 71.*

2. To proclaim or declare as impending or threatened; formally or publicly threaten to do or effect; make a menace of: as, to denounce war; to denounce punishment.

I denounce unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. *Deut. XXX. 12.*

The great Master of the Prussians sent an Herald to denounce war to the King. *Habington's Voyages, I. 145.*

To the wicked, God hath denounc'd ill success in all that they take in hand. *Milton, Elkonoklastes, xviii.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and denounce war against all that receive them not. *Deasy of Christian Piety.*

The laws of the United States have denounced heavy penalties against the traffic in slaves.

*D. Webster, in Lodge, p. 275.*

3. To proclaim censure or condemnation of; brand publicly; stigmatize; arraign: as, to denounce one as a swindler, or as a coward.

To denounce the immoralities of Julius Cæsar *Brougham, Fox. (Latham.)*

No man is denounced for acting or thinking in the sixteenth century what the sixteenth century acted and thought. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 25.*

In terrible earnest he denounced the public crime, and meted out to every official, high and low, his due portion. *Emerson, Theodore Parker, p. 272.*

I . . . think they [the Puritans] were right in denouncing the Court of High Commission and all its works.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 325.*

4. To make formal or public accusation against; inform against; accuse: used especially where knowledge of wrongful acts has been acquired confidentially or stealthily: as, to denounce a confederate in crime; to denounce one to the authorities.

He soon found that it was necessary for him openly to denounce the Jacobins to the Legislative Assembly and the nation, as the enemies of the country.

*Barrett, Orations, I. 497.*

5. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law*: (a) To lay an information against (a mine) as forfeit because of abandonment, or through being insufficiently worked; hence, to claim the right to work (such a mine) by laying an information against it. (b) To announce and register the discovery of (a new mine or mineral deposit), and thus preempt; hence, to lay claim to on the ground of discovery and registry.—6. In *diplomacy*, to announce the intention of abrogating (a treaty) in accordance with its provisions or arbitrarily.

**denouncement** (dē-nōns'ment), *n.* [*< OF. denouement, denouement, < denoncier, denounce: see denounce and -ment*.] 1. The act of denouncing; the declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. [Rare.]

False is the reply of Cain upon the denouncement of his curse, My iniquity is greater than I can bear. *Sir T. Browne.*

He receiv'd his due denouncement from God.

*Milton, Civil Power.*

2. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law*, application to the authorities for the grant of the right to work a mine, either on the ground of new discovery, or on the ground of forfeiture of the rights of a former owner, through abandonment or contravention of the mining-law. See *denounce*, 5.

The title to these deposits is a *denouncement* as discoverer of four perennities—twenty-four Mexican feet in length, with an appropriate width, depending on the inclination of the vein. *Murray, Arizona and Sonora, p. 112.*

**denouncer** (dē-nōn'ser), *n.* 1. One who denounces; one who threatens or menaces.

Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate. *Dryden.*

2. One who endeavors to obtain possession of or right to a mine or other land by denouncement.

**de novo** (dē nō'vō). [*L. de, of; novo, abl. of novus* = *E. new*.] Anew; from the beginning.

**dens** (dens), *n.*; pl. *denes* (den'tēs). [*L. den(t)-is* = *E. tooth*.] 1. In *anat.* and *dentistry*, a tooth.

—2. In *anat.* and *soöl.*, a tooth-like or dentate part or organ. See *tooth*.—*Dens* *incisiva*, a bicuspid tooth; a premolar.—*Dens* *caninus*, a canine tooth.—*Dens* *incisivus*, an incisor tooth.—*Dens* *molaris*, (a) a molar tooth, a grinder, whether molar proper or premolar. (b) The locus or arvil, one of the little bones of the ear, so called from its shape in man.—*Dens* *supplementis*, a wisdom-tooth; a last molar.—*Dens* *sectorius*, a sectorial tooth. *Owen.*

**denso** (dens), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dense* = Sp. *Pg. It. denso*, < *L. densus*, thick, close, set close, dense (opposed to *rarus*, thin, rare), = *Gr. δαίς*, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough: see *Daia*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having great or unusual consistency of elements or closeness of parts; closely compacted or conglomerated; compact; close; thick: as, a *denso* body; a *denso* cloud or fog; a *denso* panicle of flowers.

The cause of cold is the density of the body, for all *denso* bodies are colder than most other bodies.

*Boern, Nat. Hist.*

This surrounding chaos . . . was far from being solid: he resembles it to a *denso* though fluid atmosphere. *Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 25.*

The boundless ether back to roll,  
And to replace the cloudy barrier *denes*.

*Cooper, Iliad, v.*

The decks were *denes* with stately forms  
*Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

2. In *soöl.*, closely set; separated by very small intervals: as, *denes* punctures, hairs, etc.—3. In *photog.*, more or less opaque; strong in the contrast of lights and shades: said of a negative exhibiting these characteristics, and capable of giving a brilliant print, or even, if it be too dense, a harsh one, as distinguished from a *weak* or *thin* negative, the picture on which presents small contrasts, while its film is inclined to be more or less transparent, even in the lights, and the resulting print is flat. Also expressed by *strong* and *intense*.

With good *denes* negatives the printing may be conducted in direct sunshine. *Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 257.*

4. Figuratively, without break or interruption; difficult to penetrate; solid and heavy: as, *denes* ignorance; *denes* wit; *denes* stupidity.—5. Thick-headed; obtuse; stolid; stupid; dull.

I must needs conclude the present generation of playgoers more virtuous than myself, or more *denes*. *Lamb, Artificial Comedy.*

=Syn. 1. Condensed, compressed.

IL + *n.* A thickset.

The hog-ward who drove swine to the *denes* in the woodland paid his lord fifteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himself paid by the increase of the herd.

*J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 280.*

**densely** (dens'li), *adv.* In a dense manner; compactly.

**densen** (den'sn), *v. t.* [*< dense* + *-en*.] To make dense or more dense. [Rare.]

In 1900 there is some *densening* of population within the old lines and a western movement along the Mohawk in New York State.

*T. W. Higginson, Harper's Mag., June, 1894.*

**denseness** (dens'nes), *n.* The state of being dense; condition as to density.

**deneshire, denasher** (den'ah'er), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deneshired, deneshered*, ppr. *deneshiring, deneshoring*. [First quoted as *denasher*; so called from *Deneshire*, contr. of *Devonshire*.] To improve (land) by burning parings of earth, turf, and stubble, which have been cast in heaps upon it, and then spreading the ashes over the ground as a compost.

**deneshiring, deneshoring** (den'ah'er-ing), *n.* The act or process of improving land, as defined under *deneshire*. Also called *burn-beating* (which see).

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *deneshiring*, that is Devonshiring or Denblishiring, because most used, or first invented there.

*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Mr. Bishop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by burn-baking, *Deneshiring*, about 1620.

*Aubrey, Wiltshire Royal Soc. MS., p. 257. (Halliwell.)*

**densimeter** (den-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [= Sp. *densímetro*, < *L. densus*, dense, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the specific gravity or comparative density of a solid or liquid, as metals, gunpowder, or sea-water. That used for testing the density of gunpowder consists essentially of a vessel in which the gunpowder is weighed in connection with mercury. The vessel is first partially filled with mercury by creating a vacuum; it is then emptied and a known weight of powder is placed in it, and the mercury again added under the influence of the same vacuum, less being admitted, however, in consequence of the space occupied by the powder. A comparison of the amount of mercury admitted with the weight of the powder gives the specific gravity of the powder. The optical densimeter of Hilgard consists of a glass prism for holding salt water, and a collimating telescope for examining a ray of light passing through the water in the prism, the refraction of the light giving the density of the water by comparison with the known angle of refraction of distilled water or sea-water of a known density. *Hilgard's densimeter* is used for ascertaining the density of syrups while boiling. See *asthenometer*.

**density** (den'si-ti), *n.* [= *F. densité* = Sp. *densidad* = *Pg. densidade* = *It. densità*, < *L. densitas* (t-), thickness, < *densus*, thick: see *dense*.] 1. The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness, actual or relative.

The density of the ether is greater in liquids and solids than in gases, and greater in gases than in vacuum.

*Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 62.*

2. The mass or amount of matter per unit of bulk. The mass is the ratio of the living force or double the energy of motion to the square of the velocity. Experiments made by Newton upon the effect of attaching masses of different materials to pendulums have shown that the weights of bodies are precisely proportionate to their masses; consequently, the density is measured by the specific gravity, or the weight of a unit bulk. The unit of density is generally taken as that of water at its temperature of maximum density (4° C., 39° F.) and under ordinary pressure. Inasmuch as the gram was intended



to be, and within the limits of the probable error of the best observations actually is, the mass of one cubic centimeter of water under these conditions, it follows that the density as ordinarily expressed is, as closely as possible, the number of grams in one cubic centimeter of the particular kind of matter in question. The following table shows the density of several important substances: iridium, 22.4; platinum, 21.4; gold, 19.3; liquid mercury, 13.6; lead, 11.3; silver, 10.5; copper, 8.9; nickel, 8.7; iron, 7.8; tin, 7.3; zinc, 7.2; the earth, 5.6; solution of iodides of mercury and potassium, 3.3; diamond, 3.5; rock, about 2.7; aluminium, 2.6; sulphur, 2.0; magnesium, 1.7; the human body, 1.1; India-rubber, 1.0; alcohol, 0.8; ether, 0.7; lithium, 0.6; vapor of iodide of arsenic, 1.02; air, 0.0013, aqueous vapor, 0.0008; hydrogen, 0.00009. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.

The quantity of matter per unit of space is defined as the *density* of the mass filling that space.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 194.

The *density* of a body is measured by the number of units of mass in a unit of volume of the substance.

(Clark Maxwell, *Heat*, p. 82.)

3. In *elect.*, the quantity of electricity per unit of volume at a point in space, or the quantity of electricity per unit of area at a point on a surface.

The electric volume-density at a given point in space is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the volume of the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. . . . The electric density at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit.

(Clark Maxwell, *Elect. and Mag.*, § 64.)

Gravimetric density of gunpowder, the weight of a measured quantity of gunpowder. It is expressed by the weight, in ounces, of a cubic foot of the powder. — *Magnetic density*, the rate of distribution of lines of force in a magnetic field. The unit is the gauss or one c. g. s. line per square centimeter.

**dent<sup>1</sup>** (dent), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. dent*, a var. of *dent*: see *dent*, *dent*. In the sense of 'notch' the word belongs rather to *dent<sup>2</sup>*, the two words being partly confused.] I. *n.* 1. A stroke; a blow.

Whence he com the chayne too,  
With hys ax he smot it in two; . . .  
It was a noble dent.

Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 3613.

2. Force; weight; dint.

No man with yuel wille,  
Ensample, or tuncge, or strokis *dent*.  
Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. T. S.), p. 104.

3. A hollow mark made by a blow or by pressure; a small hollow or depression on the surface of a solid or a plastic body; an indented impression; a dint.

The bullet, shot at the distance of 20 yards, made a very considerable *dent* in a door. *Hist. Royal Society*, l. 307.

II. *a.* Marked by a dent or impression; dented; only in the phrase *dent corn*, Indian corn which has a depression in each kernel. [U. S.]

The few trials made with *dent* (or soft) *corns* lead me to think their aluminoids have a higher digestion coefficient than the flints. E. F. Ladd, *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII, 494.

**dent<sup>1</sup>** (dent), *v.* [*ME. denton*, var. of *dinten*, *dunten*, knock, strike, dint; see *dent*, *v.*, and *dent<sup>2</sup>*, *n.* Cf. *indent<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *trans.* To make a dent or small hollow in; mark with dents or impressions.

Now Crummie's cloots

*Dent* a the loze.

English, Scotch, and Latin Poems, p. 91.

I *dente*, Jenniferre — It was an horrible stroke; so howe it hath *dented* in his harness. *Palgrave*.

The street of the tomb, with its deeply *dented* chariots. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 177.

II. *trans.* To aim a denting or effective blow.

My heart, although *dented* at with ye arrows of thy burning affections, . . . shall always keepe his hardness. *Lyly*, *Euphues* and his England, p. 373.

**dent<sup>2</sup>** (dent), *n.* [*F. dent*, OF. *dent* = Sp. *diente* = Pg. *dente*, < L. *den(t)-s* = Goth. *denthus* = AS. *toth*, E. *tooth*: see *tooth*, and cf. *dental*, *dentist*, etc. This word in E. is in part confused with *dent<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1. A notch; an indentation.

High was his comb, and coral-red withal,  
In *dents* embattled like a castle-wall.

Dryden, *Cock and Fox*.

2. A tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card. — 3. A salient tooth or knob in the works of a lock. E. H. Knight. — 4. A tooth of a gear-wheel. E. H. Knight. — 5. A cane or wire of the reed frame in a weavers' loom.

**dent<sup>2</sup>** (dent), *v.* 1. [*ML. denton*, by apocopeis for *indenton*, < OF. *endenter*, < ML. *indentare*, tooth, notch, indent: see *indent<sup>2</sup>* and *dent<sup>2</sup>*, *n.* This word is in part confused with *dent<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] To notch; indent.

*Dentyn* or *yndentyn*, [L.] *indento*.

Prompt. Para., p. 112.

The sylvan dair of the dence daintly was dent.

Geomet. and Geology, l. 6.

**dentagra** (den-tag'ra), *n.* [*L. den(t)-s*, = E. *tooth*, & Gr. *agrap*, a hunting, catching, taken in the senses it has in *rodagra*, a trap for the feet, also gout in the feet (> E. *podagra*), *zeugagra*, gout in the hands (> E. *chiragra*).] 1. The tooth-sack. — 2. An instrument for drawing teeth; a tooth-forceps.

**dental** (den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dental* = Sp. Pg. *dental* = It. *dentale*, < NL. *dentale*, pertaining to the teeth (L. only in *neut.*, *dentale*, *n.*, the share-beam of a plow), < L. *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent<sup>2</sup>* and *tooth*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth. — 2. In *gram.*, formed or pronounced at or near the front upper teeth, with the tip or front of the tongue: as, *d*, *t*, and *n* are *dental* letters. The name *dental* is very imperfectly descriptive, as the teeth bear no important part in producing the sounds in question, and even, in the utterance of many communities, no part at all. Hence some phonetists avoid the term, using instead *lingual*, *linguo-palatal*, or the like.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Baron*.

3. Connected with or used in dentistry: as, *dental* rubber; a *dental* mallet or hammer. — *Dental* arch, the curved line of the teeth in their sockets, corresponding to the alveolar border of each jaw. The somewhat parabolic curve of this arch in man, and its continuity, are among the diagnostic sociological characters of the genus *Homo*. — *Dental* canal. See *canal*. — *Dental* cartilage. See *cartilage*. — *Dental* cavity, the natural hollow of a tooth; the pulp-cavity (which see). — *Dental* chisel, cut, drill, file, foramen, etc. See the nouns. — *Dental* formula, a formal or tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth a mammal may have; a formula of the dentition, in which the letters *i*, *c*, *pm*, and *m*, respectively denote *incisor*, *canine*, *premolar*, and *molar*, and figures are used to indicate the number of each kind of teeth, the figures above a horizontal line (like the numerator of a fraction) referring to the upper jaw, those below the line to the lower jaw. When the letter *d* is prefixed to *i*, *c*, *pm*, and *m*, it signifies *deciduous*, and consequently the formula is that of the milk-dentition. The dental formula is usually written in full, as in the subjoined extract; but since there are always the same number of teeth on each side of either jaw, sometimes only each half jaw is indicated: thus, the formula for adult man would be:  $\frac{i \ 2}{2} \ \frac{c \ 1}{1} \ \frac{pm \ 2}{2} \ \frac{m \ 2}{2} = 32$ . See the extract.

The dental formula of a child over two years of age is thus:

$$\frac{i \ 2}{2} \ \frac{c \ 1}{1} \ \frac{pm \ 2}{2} \ \frac{m \ 2}{2} = 20;$$

which means that the child should have two incisors, one canine, and two molars, on each side of each jaw. . . . The formula of the permanent dentition in man is written:

$$\frac{i \ 2}{2} \ \frac{c \ 1}{1} \ \frac{pm \ 2}{2} \ \frac{m \ 2}{2} = 32;$$

there being two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molars on each side above and below.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 80.

**Dental hammer**. See *hammer*. — **Dental letter**. See II. 1. — **Dental mallet**. See *mallet*. — **Dental pulp**. (a) The soft, sensitive, nervous and vascular substance which fills the cavity of a mature tooth. (b) The tissue or structure out of which a tooth is formed, and from which, as in the case of rudents, it may continue to grow for an indefinite period, in which case the teeth are said to have *perpetual pulp*. — **Dental sac**, a closed dental follicle. See the extract.

The teeth are moulded upon papillae of the mucous membrane, which may be exposed, but are more usually sunk in a fold or pit, the roof of which may close in so as to form a *dental sac*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 80.

II. *n.* 1. A sound formed by placing the end of the tongue against or near the upper teeth, as *d*, *t*, and *n* (see I., 2). — 2. In *conch.*, a tooth-shell; a shell of the family *Dentaliidae*.

Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward*.

**dentalid** (den-tal'i-id), *n.* A solenoseonch of the family *Dentaliidae*.

**Dentalium** (den-tal'i-ds), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Dentalium* + *-ida*.] A family of mollusks, constituting the class *Scaphopoda* (or order *Chitibranchiata* of *Gastropoda*); the tooth-shells. They are discoidal, headless, eyesless, with a trilobate foot, rudimentary lateral jaws, the mouth surrounded with filiform tentacles; the shell slender, conical, curved, open at both ends, with circular aperture and posterior abscissment of the animal; the mantle muscular, open at both ends, the foot being protruded through the larger opening. The larvae are free-swimming and ciliate, with a somewhat bivalvular shell, which subsequently becomes tubular. There are about 50 living and upward of 100 extinct species, the latter mostly Devonian. The animals live buried in the mud, where they crawl slowly about. (See *Scaphopoda*, *tooth-shell*.) The family has been divided by recent systematists into various genera, for which the names *Dentalium*, *Antalis*, and *Ensis* have been used. Also *Dentalia*, *Dentalidae*.

**Dentalinus** (den-tal'i-ni), *n.* [*NL. dentale*, of the teeth (see *dental*), + *-ina*.] A genus of perforate foraminifera.

**dentalite** (den'tal-it), *n.* [*< dental* + *-ite*.] A fossil tooth-shell.

**dentality** (den-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*< dental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being dental, as a consonant.

**Dentalium** (den-tal'i-um), *n.* [*< NL. dentale*, < L. *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*: see *dental*.] The typical and leading genus of the family *Dentaliidae*. Different limits have been assigned to it. By the older conchologists it was used for all the *Dentaliidae*, or forms with tooth-like shells; but more recently it has been restricted to *Dentaliidae* with the posterior end of the tooth-like shell furnished with an internal slightly projecting tube provided with a dorsoventrally elongated opening.

**dentalization** (den-tal-i-zā-shun), *n.* [*< dental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion to a dental, as to *d* or *t*: said of articulate sounds.

The latter [Sanskrit *k* or *c*], usually designated by *k<sup>2</sup>* (or *q*), is frequently liable to labialization (or *dentalization*) in Greek. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI, 270.

**Dentaria** (den-tā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth: see *dentary*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, natives of the cooler portion of the north temperate zone. It is nearly allied to *Cordamine*, with which it is united by some authorities, differing mainly in its few opposite or subverticillate outline leaves, and in its acaly creeping or tuberous rootstock. From its toothed pungent roots it derives the names of coral-root, toothwort, pepper-root, etc. The flowers are large, white or light-purple.

**dentary** (den'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*LL. dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth, < L. *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent<sup>2</sup>*, *dental*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the teeth; dental. — 2. Bearing teeth: as, the *dentary* bone. See II.

Each ramus of the lower jaw is composed of an articular and a *dentary* piece. *Owen*, *Anat.*, iv.

**Dentary apparatus**, in ophiolines, the oral skeleton. See *laniens* of *Aristotle*, under *laniens*.

II. *n.*; pl. *dentaries* (-riz). The distal or symphyseal piece or element of the compound lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals: so called because it bears or may bear teeth. It commonly forms most of the lower jaw as visible from the outside. In birds without teeth it forms about that part of the under mandible which is sheathed in horn. The *dentary*, as a rule, effects symphysis or unites with its fellow of the opposite side at its distal end; at its proximal end it is articulated or ankylosed with other bones, forming the proximal part of each half of the lower jaw. See *oute* under *Opiodius*, *Gallina*, and *temporo-mandibular*.

**dentata** (den-tā'tā), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *vertebra*) of *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] The odontoid vertebra or axis; the second cervical vertebra: so called from the odontoid or tooth-like process which forms a pivot about which the atlas turns. See *out* under *axis*.

**dentate** (den'tāt), *a.* [= F. *denté* = Pr. *dentat* = Sp. Pg. *dentado* = It. *dentato*, toothed (= E. *toothed*), < L. *dentatus*, < *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*.] Toothed; notched. Specifically—(a)

In bot., in a general sense, having a toothed margin; more especially, having acute teeth which project outward as, a *dentate* leaf; or having tooth-like projections: as, a *dentate* root. (b) In *zool.* and *anat.*, having tooth-like processes or arrangements of parts, especially in series along an edge, margin, or border, like the teeth of a saw; serrate; denticulate. Also *dentated*. — *Dentate* antennae, those antennae in which each joint has an angular projection on one side, near the apex. — *Dentate* body, the corpus *dentatum* (which see, under *corpus*). — *Dentate* mandible, a mandible provided with blunt or sharp projections on the inner side. — *Dentate* margin, properly, a margin having a series of sharp projections, the sides of which are equal, with the apex opposite the middle of the base; but the term is often applied to any toothed margin, whether the projections are sharp or blunt. — *Dentate* maxilla, maxilla which are armed at the apex with sharp teeth. — *Dentate* wings, wings with *dentate* margins.

**dentate-ciliate** (den'tāt-sil'i-tāt), *a.* [*< dentate* + *ciliate*.] In bot., having the margin dentate and fringed or tipped with cilia or hairs.

**dentated** (den'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *dentate*.

**Dentately** (den'tāt-ly), *adv.* In a dentate manner.

**dentate-serrate** (den'tāt-ser'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, both serrate and toothed: applied to a serrate margin when each projection or denticulation is toothed along its edge.

**dentate-sinuate** (den'tāt-sin'p-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having angular teeth with incurved spaces between them.

**dentation** (den-tā'shun), *n.* [*< dentate* + *-ion*.] 1. Dentate character or condition. [Rare.]

Now, in particular, did it get its barb — its *dentation*! *Palley*, *Nat. Theol.*, xiii.

2. In *entom.*, an angular projection of a margin: used especially in describing the wings of *Lepidoptera*.



Dentate Leaf.  
(From a plant of  
"Trifolium dentatum"  
of Botanique.)

**dentate**<sup>1</sup> (den'ted), *p. a.* [*< den(t) + -ate*.] Having *dentis*; impressed with little hollows.

**dentate**<sup>2</sup> (den'ted), *p. a.* [*< den(t) + -ate*.] Having teeth or notches; notched.

**dental**, **dentalated**. See **dentil**, etc.

**dentelle** (den'tel'), *n.* [*F.*, lace, edging, *< ML. dentellus*, dim. of *L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*: see **dentil**.] 1. Lace.—2. In bookbinding, a style of angular decoration, which in its simplest form is like a row of saw-teeth, and in an ornate form is like the points of point-lace.

**dentelure** (den'te-lür), *n.* [*< F. dentelure*, *dentelation*, indentation, *< denteler*, indent, notch, *< \*dentel*, a tooth: see **dentil**.] In *soci.*, same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

**Dentex** (den'teks), *n.* [*NL.* *< L. dentex*, a sort of sea-fish, *< den(t)-s = E. tooth*.] The typical genus of *Denticione*.

**Denticus** (den-ti-si-nés), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< Dentex (-tio) + -us*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Dentex*, with all the teeth conic, some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the cheeks scaly. Also *Denticini*.

**denticine** (den-ti-sin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Denticine*.  
2. *n.* One of the *Denticine*.

**Denticini** (den-ti-si-ni), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Denticione*. Bonaparte.

**denticle** (den-ti-kl), *n.* [*< L. denticulus*, dim. of *den(t)-s = E. tooth*. Cf. *denticule*, *dentil*.] 1. A small tooth or projecting point; a denticulation; specifically, one of the long slender elements of the morphologically compound teeth of the Cape ant-eater, *Orycteropus capensis*, the only example of such structure among mammals.  
The tooth is really made up of a number of very elongated and slender *denticles* ankylosed together into one solid mass. Mearns, *Klem. Anat.*, p. 276.  
2. Any small toothed or tooth-like part: as, the shagreen *denticles* of the shark.  
Thin almyr in cloped the *denticle* of capriole or elles the kalkuler. Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, l. 23.  
Dermal *denticle*, an enameled dental tegumentary structure, as a placoid scale of a selachian.  
As they agree with teeth in structure, they may be spoken of as *dermal denticles*. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 424.

**Denticura** (den-ti-kür'), *n. pl.* [*NL.* *< L. dent(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *crura* (*crur-*), leg.]. In Latroille's system of classification, the third section of brachelytrous pentamerous (*oleopora*), represented by such genera as *Oryctolus*, (*horius*, etc.

**denticulate**, **denticulated** (den-tik'ü-lät, -lä-ted), *a.* [*< L. denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, *< denticulus*, a small tooth: see *denticule*, *denticule*. Cf. *denticulated*.] 1. Finely dentate; edged with minute tooth-like projections: as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, etc.  
Fringed with small denticulate processes. Owen, *Anat.*

2. In *arab.*, formed into dentils.

**denticulately** (den-tik'ü-lät-il), *adv.* In a denticulate manner: as, *denticulately* serrated.

**denticulation** (den-tik'ü-lä'shon), *n.* [*< denticulate + -ion*.] 1. A denticulated condition or character.  
He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. N. Grew, *Museum*.  
2. A denticle, or projection on a denticulate margin; a small tooth, or set of small teeth or notches: frequently used in the plural.

**denticule** (den-ti-kül), *n.* [*< F. denticule*, a denticule, *< L. denticulus*: see *denticule* and *dentil*.] 1. A dentil.—2. In *her.*, one of a number of small squares ranged in a row, or following the outline of the shield in a sort of border. They are supposed to represent the dentils of the architectural entablature.

**denticulus** (den-tik'ü-lus), *n.*; *pl. denticuli* (-ii). [*L.*: see *denticule*.] 1. Same as *denticule*.—2. In *arab.*, a dentil.

**dentifactor** (den'ti-fak-tör), *n.* [*NL.* *< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *factor*, a maker: see *factor*.] A machine for the manufacture of the artificial teeth, gums, and palate used in mechanical dentistry.

**dentiform** (den-ti-för'm), *a.* [*= F. dentiforme = Pg. dentiforme*, *< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *forma*, shape.]. Having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; oodentoid; specifically, in *entom.*, projecting and pointed, the section approaching an equilateral triangle, as a process.

**dentifrice** (den'ti-fris), *n.* [*< F. dentifrice = Pg. It. dentifricio*, *< L. dentifricium*, a tooth-powder,

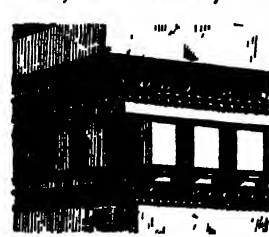
*< den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth. The term is now also applied to liquid preparations for the same purpose.

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustic nature; most of them, powdered and made excellent *dentifrices*. N. Grew, *Museum*.

**dentigerous** (den-tij'g-rus), *a.* [*= F. dentigère*, *< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *gerere*, carry.]. Bearing or supporting teeth; supplied with teeth.

The cranial structure of the *Muraenidae*, in which the intermaxillaries are absent, and the nasal bone *dentigerous*. Owen, *Anat.*

**dentil**, **dental** (den'til, -tel), *n.* [*< OF. \*dentel*, *\*dentel* (cf. *OF. dentel*, var. of *dental*, *dentail*, *< L. dentale*, part of a plowshare) = *Fr. dentel*, *dentilh* = *It. dentello*, *< ML. dentellus*, *dentil-lus*, equiv. to *L. denticulus*, a little tooth, a modillion, dim. of *den(t)-s = E. tooth*: see *dent*, *dental*, and cf. *dentelle*, *denticule*, *denticule*.] 1.



Ionian Dentils (cf.)—Caryatid porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

on pedestals, which are very particular, as the lower member of the cornice is worked in *dentil*. Puckett, *Description of the East*, II. II. 208.

Columns and round arches . . . support square windows which are relieved from ugliness by a slight moulding, the *dentil*, . . . which is seen everywhere. E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 212.

2. In *her.*, one of the teeth or indents in anything indented or dancetté: used alike of the projecting teeth and of the notches between them.

**dentalial** (den-ti-lä'bi-al), *a. and n.* [*< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] 1. *a.* Formed or articulated by means of the teeth and lips, as a sound.

A *dentalial* instead of a purely labial sound. Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 64.

2. *n.* A sound formed by the combined action of the teeth and lips, as English *r*.

**denticulated**, **denticulated** (den'til-ä-ted, -tel-ä-ted), *a.* [*= Sp. denticulado = It. denticellato*, *< ML. \*denticellatus*, equiv. to *L. denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, *< denticulus*, a little tooth: see *dentil*, *denticule*, and *denticulate*.] Having teeth or notches; marked with notches or indentations. Also written *denticulated*.

An observation made by Bernard at Toulon during the recent eclipse, "of a very fine red band, irregularly *denticulated*, or, as it were, crevassed here and there." A. M. Clerke, *Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 90.

The Syrians restricted ornament to *denticulated* leaves of a conventional form deeply marked and sharply cut out. C. C. Bertini, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. 221.

**dentilation** (den-ti-lä'shon), *n.* [*As \*denticlate + -ion*.] Same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

**dentile** (den'til), *n.* [*< ML. dentillus*, a small tooth: see *dentil*.] In *conch.*, a small tooth like that of a saw.

**dentilingual** (den-ti-ling'gwäl), *a. and n.* [*< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *lingua = E. tongue*: see *lingual*. Cf. *linguadental*.] 1. *a.* Formed between the teeth and the tongue: said especially of the two *th* sounds of *this* and *the*, less properly of the sounds generally called *dental* (which see). Also called *linguadental*.  
2. *n.* A consonant formed between the teeth and the tongue.

Real *dentilinguals*, produced between the tongue and teeth. Whitney, *Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 65.

Less properly *dentilingual*.

**dentiloquist** (den-til'ö-kwist), *n.* [*< dentiloquy + -ist*.] One who practises dentiloquy; one who speaks through the teeth.

**dentiloquy** (den-til'ö-kwi), *n.* [*< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *loqui*, speak: see *loquution*.] The act or practice of speaking through the teeth, or with the teeth closed.

**dentin**, **dentine** (den'tin), *n.* [*= F. dentine (= It. dentina)*, *< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *-ina*, *-ina*.] The proper substance or tissue of teeth,

as ivory, for instance, as distinguished from enamel, cement, or pulp. Dentin resembles bone, but is ordinarily denser and harder. The difference is seen on microscopic section, when a multitude of very fine close-set tubules or canaliculi (the dentinal tubes) are seen following a parallel straight or wavy course, and no corpuscles or lacunae appear, while bone-tissue shows abundant corpuscles with the canaliculi radiating in every direction. The corpusculated parts of teeth are the softer constituents, as the cement or pulp, for example, whence the canaliculi alone penetrate the dentin, which is therefore comparable to the cancellular substance of bone in a state of extreme density and hardness. See cut under *tooth*.

**dentinal** (den'ti-näl), *a.* [*< dentin + -al*.] Of or pertaining to dentin. Dentinal tubes, the minute tubes of the dentin or ivory tissue of the tooth. See *dentin*.

**dentine**, *n.* See *dentin*.

**dentiphone** (den'ti-fön), *n.* [*< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *Gr. φωνή, voice, sound*.] An instrument for conveying sonorous vibrations to the inner ear by means of the teeth. See *audiophone*.

**dentiroster** (den-ti-rös'ter), *n.* A bird of the tribe *Dentirostres*.

**dentirostral** (den-ti-rös'tral), *a.* [*< NL. dentirostrum*, toothed-billed (*< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *rostrum*, a beak), + *-al*.] Having the character assigned to the Cuvierian *Dentirostres*. The notch, nick, or tooth of the bill of the *Dentirostres* is not to be confounded with the tooth of the bill of certain birds of prey, as falcons, nor with the series of teeth of the lamellirostral birds, as ducks. In very many technically dentirostral birds there is no trace whatever of a notch or tooth.



Dentirostral Bill (Shrike).

**dentirostrate** (den-ti-rös'trät), *a.* [*< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *rostratus*, beaked, *< rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *dentirostral*.

**Dentirostres** (den-ti-rös'trës), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl. of dentirostris*, toothed-billed: see *dentirostral*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his *Passerina*, "wherein the upper mandible is notched on each side towards the point. It is in this family that the greatest number of insectivorous birds occur, though many of them feed likewise upon berries and other soft fruits." They are contrasted with *Hamirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Tenirostres*. The immense assemblage of birds here indicated is definable by no common character, least of all by the one assigned by Cuvier, and the term consequently fell into disuse. It is still employed, however, in a modified sense, for a superfamily group of oscine passerine birds approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* of Wallace. See *Passeres*, *Turdiformes*.

2. In Sundevall's system of classification, a phalanx of the cohort (*Cichlomorphæ*: synonymous with *Laniiformes*, as the name of a superfamily group embracing the shrikes and their immediate relatives.—3. In Selater's arrangement of 1880, a group of laminiplanar oscine *Passeres*, practically equivalent to the *Cichlomorphæ* of Sundevall.

**dentiscalp** (den'ti-skälp), *n.* [*< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*, + *scalpula*, scrape.]. An instrument for scraping or cleaning the teeth.

**dentist** (den'tist), *n.* [*= F. dentiste = Sp. Pg. It. dentista*, *< NL. \*dentista*, *< L. den(t)-s = E. tooth*.] One whose profession it is to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones; one who practises dental surgery and mechanical dentistry; a dental surgeon.

**denticial**, **denticial** (den-tis'tik, -ti-käl), *a.* [*< dentist + -ic, -ical*.] Relating to dentistry or dentists.

Even the crocodile likes to have his teeth clean; insects get into them, and, horrible reptile though he be, he opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful *denticial* bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick. Bulwer, *My Novel*, iv. 1. (Davies.)

**dentistry** (den'tis-tri), *n.* [*< dentist + -ry*.] The art or profession of a dentist; dental surgery.

Notwithstanding the merit possessed by a few of the German works upon the teeth, practical *dentistry* has not attained as high a degree of perfection in the German states and provinces as it has in some other countries. Harris, *Dict. of Dental Science*.

**dentition** (den-tish'on), *n.* [*= F. dentition = Sp. denticion = Pg. dentitio* = *It. denticione*, *< L. dentitio* (*n*), *teething*, *< dentire*, cut teeth, *< den(t)-s = E. tooth*: see *dent*, *dental*.] 1. The process of cutting teeth; teething.—2. The time during which teeth are being cut.—3. The kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth proper to any animal: as, the *caniniform dentition*, in which the teeth are normally specialized as incisors, canines, premolars, and molars; the *rodent dentition*, in which some or all of the teeth grow indefinitely from persistent pulps,

the incisors are scaliform, and canines are absent; the *monophodont dentition*, in which there is but one set of teeth; the *diphodont dentition*, in which there are two sets of teeth, etc. Many dentitions are known technically by the name of the genus or other group of animals to which they pertain, as the *dipododont dentition*, the *polyprotodont dentition*, the *bunodont*, *batimodont*, etc., the adjective in such cases being frequently applied to the animals themselves as well as to the number and arrangement of their teeth. See cuts under *erodent* and *ruinant*. For formulas of dentition, see *dental formula*, under *dental*, *a*.

Greatly as the *dentition* of the highest ape differs from that of man, it differs far more widely from that of the lower and lowest apes. *Huxley, Man's Place in Nature*, p. 101.

4. The state of being toothed or dentate; *dentification*.—*Milk dentition*, *deciduous dentition*, the set of teeth which are shed and replaced by another set, as in man and other diphyodont animals.

*denture* (den'tür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dentured*, pp. *dentising*. [With suffix -*ur*, < *L. dentare*, get or cut teeth: see *dentition*.] To cut one's teeth; teethe. *Nares*.

They tell a tale of the old 'countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven-score years old, that she did *dent* twice, or thrice: casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 755.

*dentoid* (den'toid), *a.* [ < *L. den(-t)-is*, = *E. tooth*, + *Gr. eidos*, form: see *-oid*.] Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth; tooth-like.

*dentolingual* (den-tō-ling'wāl), *a.* and *n.* See *dentilingual*.

*den-tree* (den'trē), *n.* An Australian name for the *Eucalyptus polyanthema*.

*denture* (den'tür), *n.* [ < *F. denture*, a set of teeth, < *dont* (< *L. den(-t)-is* = *E. tooth*) + *-ure*.] The provision of teeth in the jaws; specifically, in *dentistry*, a set of artificial teeth, a whole set being called a *full denture*.

*denity* (den'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *daunt*.

*denuded* (dē-nū'dē-ted), *a.* [ < *de-priv.* + *nudus* + *-ate* + *-d*: see *nucled*.] Characterized by the disappearance of nuclei.

*denudate* (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denudated*, pp. *denuding*. [ < *L. denudatus*, pp. of *denudare*, make bare, strip: see *denude*.] To strip; denude. *Hammond*.

Till he has *denuded* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Denay of Christian Piety*.

*denudate*, *denudated* (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [ < *L. denudatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, deprived of covering, as of foliage or pubescence; naked; glabrate.—2. In *zool.*, destitute of scales, hair, or other covering; nude: specifically, in *entom.*, said of the wings of *Lepidoptera* when they are clear in parts, appearing as if the scales had been rubbed off.—3. In *geol.*, denuded. See *denudation*.

*denudation* (den'ū-dā'shōn), *n.* [ = *F. dénudation* = *Sp. denudación* = *Pg. denudação* = *It. denudazione*, < *L.L. denudatio(n)-*, < *L. denudare*, denude: see *denude*.] 1. The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, how pleasing soever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects. *Ep. Hall, Devout Soul*, § 10.

2. In *geol.*, the wearing away and removal by natural agencies, such as rain, rivers, frost, ice, and wind, of a part of the solid matter of the earth's surface. The matter thus carried away is said to have been *eroded*, and the terms *erosion* and *denudation* are alike as indicating the result of the work of erosive or denuding agencies.

Prof. Geikie has calculated that, at the present rate of *denudation*, it would require about 5½ million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea. *Huxley, Physiography*, p. 148.

*denude* (dē-nū'dē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denuded*, pp. *denuding*. [ = *OF. denuer*, *F. dénuer*, also *denuder* = *Sp. denudar*, *denudar* = *Pg. denudar* = *It. denudare*, < *L. denudare*, make bare, strip, < *de*, off, + *nudare*, make bare, < *nudus*, bare: see *nude*.] 1. To strip or divest of all covering; make bare or naked.

The eye, with the skin of the eyelid, is *denuded*, to show the muscle. *Sharp, Surgery*.

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Nay, Works of Creation*.

Specifically.—2. In *geol.*, to wear away and remove surface or overlying matter, and thus make bare and expose to view (the underlying strata).

Where the rain comes down in a deluge, as often happens in the tropics, its power as a *denuding* agent is almost incredible. *Huxley, Physiography*, p. 121.

—*Byn*. To bare, lay bare, uncover. *denuded* (dē-nū'ded), *p. a.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.—*Denuded* rocks, in *geol.*,

rocks exposed by the action of *denudation*. See *denudation*.

*denumerant* (dē-nū'mē-rant), *n.* [ < *L. de- + numerare(-t)-is*, pp. of *numerare*, number, numerate: see *numerate*.] The number of solutions of a determinate system of equations.

The *denumerant* may be algebraical or arithmetical. In estimating the former, all solutions count, whether or not deducible from one another by interchange between the unknowns. In estimating the latter, solutions which become identical by permuting the unknowns are regarded as one and the same solution. *J. J. Sylvester, 1868*.

*denumeration* (dē-nū'mē-rā'shōn), *n.* [ < *L. as if "denumerare" (> OF. denombre)*, count over, enumerate, < *de*, down, + *numerare*, count: see *numerate*, *number*.] In *law*, present payment; payment down or on the spot.

*denuncia* (Sp. pron. dē-nūn'thi-ā), *n.* [Sp., < *denunciar*, denounce: see *denounce*.] In Mexico and Spanish America: (a) The judicial proceedings by which a person claims and secures the right to a mine which he has discovered, or one the title to which has been lost or forfeited by the neglect of the owner to work it or by his having violated the mining-ordinances. (b) A similar judicial proceeding by which waste or abandoned lands may be preempted.

*denunciable* (dē-nūn'gi-ā-bl), *a.* [ = *Sp. denunciable*, < *N.L. as if "denunciabilis"*, < *L. denunciare*, denounce: see *denounce*.] Subject to denouncement; fit or proper to be denounced. See *denouncement*.

*denunciant* (dē-nūn'gi-ant), *a.* [ < *L. denunciāns(-t)-is*, *denunciāns(-t)-is*, pp. of *denunciare*, *denunciare*, denounce: see *denunciate*.] Ready or prone to denounce; denunciative.

Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed by *denunciator* Friend, by triumphant Fox. *Carlyle, French Rev.*, II. v. 2.

*denunciate* (dē-nūn'gi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denunciated*, pp. *denunciating*. [ < *L. denunciatus*, *denunciatus*, pp. of *denunciare*, more correctly *denunciare*, declare, denounce: see *denounce*.] Same as *denounce*.

The vicinage of Europe had not only a right, but an indispensable duty and an exigent interest, to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt. *Burke, A Reply to Peace*, I.

*denunciation* (dē-nūn'gi-ā'shōn), *n.* [ = *F. dénonciation* = *Pr. denunciaciō* = *Sp. denunciaciō* = *Pg. denunciação* = *It. denunciazione*, < *L. denunciatio(-n)-*, *denunciatio(-n)-*, < *denunciare*, *denunciare*, pp. *denunciatus*, *denunciatus*, denounce: see *denounce*.] 1. The act of denouncing or announcing; announcement; publication; proclamation; announcement: as, a faithful *denunciation* of the gospel.

She is fast my wife,  
Have that we do the *denunciation* lack  
Of outward order. *Shak., M. for M.*, I. 2.

This public and reiterated *denunciation* of banns before matrimony is an institution required and kept both by the churches of the Roman correspondence and by all the Reformed. *Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

2. Solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace; a declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace: as, a *denunciation* of war or of wrath.

When they rejected and despised all his prophecies and *denunciations* of future judgments, then follows the sentence. *Donne, Sermons*, vi.

Christ tells the Jews that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins; did they never read those *denunciations*? *Ep. Ward*.

Uttering bold *denunciations* of ecclesiastical error. *Motley*.

3. In *Scots law*, the act by which a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning is outlawed or proclaimed a rebel.—4. In *civil law*, accusation against one of a crime before a public prosecuting officer.—5. The act of denouncing a treaty.

*denunciative* (dē-nūn'gi-ā-tiv), *a.* [ = *F. dénonciatif* = *Pg. denunciativo*, < *L.L. denunciatio(-n)-*, < *L. denunciare*: see *denunciate*.] Partaking of the character of a denunciation; denunciatory; prone to denunciation; ready to denounce.

The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative*. *Ferris, Language*, iv.

*denunciator* (dē-nūn'gi-ā-tōr), *n.* [ = *F. dénonciateur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. denunciador* = *It. denunciatore*, < *L.L. denunciator*, < *L. denunciare*: see *denounce*, *denunciate*.] 1. One who denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.—2. In *civil law*, one who lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Aspley, Paragon*.

*denunciatory* (dē-nūn'gi-ā-tōr-i), *a.* [ = *Sp. Pg. denunciatorio*, < *L.L. as if "denunciatorius"*, < *denunciator*, a denouncer: see *denunciator*.] Relating to or implying denunciation; containing a public threat; comminatory.

*denutrition* (dē-nū-trish'ōn), *n.* [ < *de-priv.* + *nutrition*.] Want or defect of nutrition: the opposite of *nutrition*. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

*deny* (dē-nī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *denied*, pp. *denying*. [ < *ME. denyen*, rarely *denoyen*, also *denayen* (see *denay*), < *OF. denier*, *denoer*, *denoier*, *denoier*, *F. dénier* = *Pr. denegar*, *deneyar*, *denogar*, *denedar* = *Sp. Pg. denegar* = *It. denegare*, *deny*, < *L. denegare*, *deny*, < *de- + negare*, deny, say no: see *negation*.] *I. trans.* 1. To say "no" or "nay" to; gainsay; contradict.

I put it all vpon yow, and kepe ye myn honoure as ye owe to do. And what ye ordeyne I shall it not *deny*. *Martin (R. E. T. S.)*, I. 23.

His own way he will still have, and no one dare *deny* him. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, p. 127.

2. To declare to be untrue or untenable; reject as false or erroneous; refuse to admit, accept, or believe: as, to *deny* an accusation, or the truth of a statement or a theory; to *deny* a doctrine.

When the knewen all the cause, the kynges bydene,  
All *denys* it anon; no mon assentid.  
*Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.)*, I. 809.

Reason, joining or disjoining, frames  
All what we affirm or what *deny*. *Milton, P. L.*, v. 107.

But she loved Enoch; tho' she knew it not,  
And would if ask'd *deny* it. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

No one, except under constraint of some extravagant theory, *denies* that pleasure is good.  
*T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 308.

3. To refuse; refuse to grant or give; withhold or withhold from: as, to *deny* bread to the hungry; to *deny* a request.

To stande in fatte lande wol it not *denye*.  
*Palladius, Hushondrie (R. E. T. S.)*, p. 115.

He [St. Augustine] cannot mean simply that audience should altogether be *denied* unto men, but either that if men speak one thing and God himself teaches another, then he, not they, to be obeyed.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, II. 7.

Think not ill manners in me for *denying*  
Your offer'd meat; for, sure, I cannot eat  
While I do think she wants. *Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb*, IV. 2.

'Twill be hard for us to *deny* a Woman any thing, since we are so newly come on Shore. *Wycherley, Plain Dealer*, I. 1.

4. To reject as non-existent or unreal; refuse to believe in the existence of; disallow the reality of. [Rare.]

Many *deny* witches at all, or if there be any they can do no harm. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 122.

Though they *deny* two persons in the Trinity, they hold, as we do, there is but one God. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, I. 20.

5. To refuse access to; keep from being seen; withhold from view or intercourse: as, he *denied* himself to visitors.

The butler . . . ushered me very civilly into the parlour, and told me though my lady had given strict orders to be *denied*, he was sure I might be admitted. *Steele, Tatler*, No. 222.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; disavow; renounce; disown.

And if he do he shall be compelled incontinently to *denye* his faith and crystendome, or ellys he shalbe put to execution of deth by and by.  
*Sir R. Gwyforde, Pilgrimage*, p. 44.

He that *denieth* me before men shall be *denied* before the angels of God. *Luke xii. 9*.

Here's a villain, that would face me down . . .  
That I did *deny* my wife and house. *Shak., C. of M.*, III. 1.

7. To forbid.

I am *denied* to sue my livery here,  
And yet my letters-patent give me leave. *Shak., Rich. II.*, II. 2.

You may *deny* me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following. *Johnson, Rasselas*, xiv.

8. To contradict; repel; disprove.

Nay, that I can *deny* by a circumstance. *Shak., T. G. of V.*, I. 1.

To *deny* one's self, to exercise self-denial; refrain from the gratification of one's desires; refrain or abstain from: as, to *deny* one's self the use of spirituous liquors; to *deny* one's self a pleasure.

If any man will come after me, let him *deny* himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. *Mat. xvi. 24*.

Worthy minds in the domestic way of life *deny* themselves many advantages, to satisfy a generous benevolence. *Black, Spectator*, No. 242.

—*Byn*. 8. To disclaim, renounce, abjure.

*II. intrans.* To answer in the negative; refuse to comply.



denial denied, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid.  
Gen. xviii. 15.

It proudly he deny,  
Let better counsels be his guides. Chapman.

deny, *n.* [OF. *deni*, *denie*, *denoi*, F. *dén*, *dén*,  
denial, refusal; from the noun. Cf. *denay*, *n.*  
Denial. [Rare.]

Yet we no threats, nor give them flat Denies.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Schisms.

denyingly (dē-nī'ng-lī), *adv.* In a manner in-  
dicating denial.

How hard you look, and how denyingly!  
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

deobstruct (dē-ob-strukt'), *v. t.* [cf. *de-priv.* +  
*obstruct*.] To remove obstructions or impediments  
to (a passage); in *med.*, to clear from anything  
that hinders passage: as, to deobstruct the  
pores or lacteals.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for deobstruct-  
ing the pores of the body.  
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

deobstruent (dē-ob-strū-ent), *a. and n.* [cf. *de-priv.* +  
*obstruent*.] *I. a.* In *med.*, removing ob-  
structions. See *II.*

All scopes are attenuating and deobstruent, resolving vis-  
cid substances.  
Arbutnot, Alliment.

*II. n.* A medicine which removes obstructions  
and opens the natural passages of the  
fluids of the body; an aperient: as, calomel is  
a powerful deobstruent.

It [tar-water] is . . . a powerful and safe deobstruent in  
cachectical and hysterical cases. *Sp. Berkeley*, *Stira*, § 6.

deoculate (dē-ok'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-*  
*oculated*, ppr. *deoculating*. [cf. *L. de*, from,  
+ *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] To deprive of eyes or  
eyesight; blind. [Ludicrous.]

Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have  
deroculated two of your dearest relations in life.  
Lamb, To Wordsworth, April 9, 1816.

deodand (dē-ō-dand), *n.* [cf. *ML. deodandum*,  
*i. e.*, *deus dandum*, a thing to be given to God:  
*Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God (see *deity*); *dandum*,  
neut. of *dare*, to be given, ger. of *dare*, give  
(see *date*).] Formerly, in *Eng. law*, from the  
earliest times, a personal chattel which had  
been the immediate occasion of the death of a  
rational creature, and for that reason given to  
God—that is, forfeited to the king to be applied  
to pious uses and distributed in alms by his  
high almoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and  
killed him, the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand,  
and the coroner's jury was required to fix the value of the  
forfeited property. The pious object of the forfeiture was  
early lost sight of, and the king might and often did order  
his right to deodands within certain limits as a private  
perquisite. Deodands were not abolished till 1846.

For love should, like a deodand,  
Still fall to th' owner of the land.  
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 103.

deodar (dē-ō-dār'), *n.* [cf. *NL. deodara*, *cf.* *de-*  
*cadara*, divine tree, *cf.* *dona*, divine, a god (see  
*dona*), + *dāru*, wood, a species of pine, related  
to *dru*, a tree, and to *E. frax*.] In India, a name  
given to different trees, principally of the natu-  
ral order *Coniferales*, when growing at some place  
held sacred by the Hindus. The tree more com-  
monly known by this name, and often mentioned by  
the Indian poets, is the *Cedrus deodara*, nearly related to the  
cedar of Lebanon, a large tree widely distributed in the  
Himalayas from Nepal to Afghanistan. The wood is very  
extensively used on account of its extreme durability. At  
Simla in India the name is given to the *Cupressus torulosa*.

We set out for a walk through a magnificent forest of  
deodar, yew, fir, and oak.  
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 166.

deodate (dē-ō-dāt), *n.* [cf. *L. Deo datus*, given  
to (or by) God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *datus*,  
pp. of *dare*, give: see *deodand* and *date*.] *1.*  
A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the  
name of God.

Long it were to reckon up particularly what God was  
owner of under the Law: . . . of this sort [was] what-  
ever their Corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's  
deodate was laid up. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

*2.* A gift from God. Davies.

He observed that the Dr. was born of New-Year's Day,  
and that it was then presaged he would be a deodate, a fit  
new-year's gift for God to bestow on the world.  
H. Parnes (1653), in D'Oyly's Serenocr, II.

deodorant (dē-ō-dgr-ant), *n.* [cf. *L. de-priv.* +  
*odorant*, pp. of *odorare*, smell, *cf.* *odor*, a  
small: see *odor*.] A deodoriser.

deodorization (dē-ō-dgr-i-zā'shən), *n.* [cf. *de-*  
*odorise* + *-ation*.] The act or process of  
correcting or removing any foul or noxious efflu-  
via through chemical or other agency, as by  
quicklime, chlorid of lime, etc. Also spelled  
*deodorisation*.

deodorise (dē-ō-dgr-is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-*  
*odorised*, ppr. *deodorising*. [cf. *de-priv.* + *odor*

+ *-ise*.] To deprive of odor or smell, espe-  
cially of the fetid odor resulting from impuri-  
ties: as, charcoal or quicklime deodorises night-  
soil. Also spelled *deodorize*.

A minute proportion of perchlorid of iron added  
to fresh sewage in a tank preserved the liquid from putre-  
faction for nine days during very hot weather in July.  
Such deodorised sewage soon becomes putrid when it is  
allowed to mingle with river water.

*E. Frankland*, *Exper. in Chem.*, p. 384.  
deodoriser (dē-ō-dgr-i-sēr), *n.* That which de-  
prives of odor; specifically, a substance which  
has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as  
chlorin, chlorid of zinc, nitrate of lead, etc.

Deo favente (dē-ō fā-ven'tē), [*L.*, God favor-  
ing: *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *favente*, abl. of  
*favere* (*-is*, pp. of *favere*, favor: see *favor*.)  
With God's favor; with the help of God.

Deo gratias (dē-ō grā'shi-as), [*L.*, thanks to  
God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *gratias*, acc. pl.  
of *gratia*, grace, favor, thanks: see *grace*.] In  
the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the response at the end of  
the epistle, and after the last gospel. In the Mo-  
sarabic rite it follows the announcement of the epistle.  
It is also the response to the *Ite, missa est* or *Benedicamus*  
*Domino* at the end of the mass.

deonerate (dē-on'er-ēt), *v. t.* [cf. *L. deoneratus*,  
pp. of *deonerare*, unload, *cf.* *de-priv.* + *onerare*,  
load, *cf.* *onus* (*oner*), a load, burden: see *oner-*  
ous. Cf. *exonerate*.] To unload.

deontological (dē-on-tō-loj'i-kəl), *a.* Relating  
to deontology.

deontologist (dē-on-tol'j-i-st), *n.* [cf. *deontology*  
+ *-ist*.] One versed in deontology.

deontology (dē-on-tol'j-i), *n.* [= F. *déontolo-*  
*gie*; *cf.* *Gr. deon* (*deon*), that which is binding,  
needful, right, proper (neut. pp. of *dei*, it is  
necessary, it behooves), + *-logia*, *cf.* *léyev*, speak:  
see *-ology*.] The science of duty; ethics. The  
word was invented by Bentham to express the utilitarian  
conception of ethics, but has been accepted as a suitable  
name for the science, irrespective of philosophical theory.

Medical deontology treats of the duties and rights of phy-  
sicians, including medical etiquette. *Thomas*, *Med. Dict.*

deoperculate (dē-ō-pér'kū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and  
pp. *deoperculated*, ppr. *deoperculating*. [cf. *NL.*  
*deoperculatus*, pp. of *deoperculare*, *cf.* *L. de-*  
*priv.* + *operculum*, lid (operculum): see *oper-*  
*culum*.] To cast the operculum; dehisce: said  
of some liverworts.

Capsule deoperculating above the middle.  
*Bulletin of Ill. State Laboratory*, II. 35.

deoperculate (dē-ō-pér'kū-lāt), *a.* [cf. *NL.* *de-*  
*operculatus*: see the verb.] In *bot.*, having lost  
the operculum: applied to the capsule of a moss  
or liverwort after the operculum has fallen off.

deopilate (dē-op'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-*  
*opilated*, ppr. *deopilating*. [cf. *de-priv.* +  
*opilate*, *q. v.*] To free from obstruction; de-  
obstruct; clear a passage through.

deopilation (dē-op-i-lā'shən), *n.* [cf. *deopilate*  
+ *-ion*.] The removal of obstructions.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the  
dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual  
in deopilation. Sir F. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 22.

deopillative (dē-op'i-lā-tiv), *a. and n.* [cf. *F.*  
*deopillatif*; as *deopilate* + *-ive*.] *I. a.* Deob-  
struent; aperient.

Indeed I have found them generally to agree in divers  
of them, as in their being somewhat diaphoretic and  
very deopillative. Boyle, *Sceptical Chymist*, III.

*II. n.* A medicine to clear obstructions.

A physician prescribed him a deopillative and purgative  
apocrem. Harvey.

deordination (dē-ōr-di-nā'shən), *n.* [cf. *ML.* *de-*  
*ordinatio* (*-n*), *cf.* *L. de-priv.* + *ordinatio* (*-n*),  
ordination.] *1.* Violation of or departure from  
the fixed or natural order of things.

Miraculous events to us are deordinations, and the in-  
tervention of them, had man been more perfect than he  
is, would have been unnecessary: they are no compliment  
to the powers of human intellect.

Berington, *Hist. Abellard*, p. 186.

*2.* Lack of order; disorder.

Excess of riot and deordination.

Jer. Taylor, *Diss. from Popery*, I. 1.

Such a general deordination gives a taste and relish to  
the succeeding government.

Abp. Strenge (7), *Modern Politics*, § 10.  
deorganisation (dē-ōr-gan-i-zā'shən), *n.* [cf. *de-*  
*organise* + *-ation*.] Loss or deprivation of or-  
ganic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol.*  
*Ass.*

deorganise (dē-ōr-gan-is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-*  
*organised*, ppr. *deorganising*. [cf. *de-priv.* +  
*organise*.] To deprive of organic or original  
character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorsum (dē-ōr'sum), *adv.* [*L.*, also *deorsus*,  
downward, contr. of *deorsum*, *deorsus*, orig.  
pp. of *devertere*, *devertere*, turn down, turn away,

*cf.* *de*, down, away, + *vertere*, *vertere*, turn.]  
Down; downward; hence, below; beneath: op-  
posed to *supersum*. [Rare.]

deosculate (dē-ōs'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [cf. *L. deoscula-*  
*tes*, pp. of *deosculari*, kiss, *cf.* *de* + *osculari*, kiss:  
see *osculate*.] To kiss. *Cookerham*.

deosculatation (dē-ōs'kū-lā'shən), *n.* [cf. *deoscu-*  
*late* + *-ation*.] A kissing.

The several acts of worship required to be performed  
to images, viz., processions, genuflections, thurifications  
and deosculations. *Stillingfleet*.

deossification (dē-ōs'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [cf. *de-*  
*ossify* + *-ation*. Cf. *ossification*.] Progressive  
diminution or reduction of ossification; disap-  
pearance of ossification from parts normally  
ossified.

The branchial apparatus has undergone, as in the eels,  
successive deossification (by retardation).

*E. D. Cope*, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 222.

deossify (dē-ōs'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-*  
*ossified*, ppr. *deossifying*. [cf. *de-priv.* + *ossify*.]  
To deprive of bones; hence, to destroy the  
strength of; weaken.

Deo volente (dē-ō vō-len'tē), [*L.*: *Deo*, abl.  
of *Deus*, God; *volente*, abl. of *volens* (*-is*, pp. of  
*velle* = *E. will*: see *voluntary*, etc.) God will-  
ing; with God's permission: as, I start for Eu-  
rope to-morrow, *Deo volente*. Generally abbre-  
viated *D. V.*

deoxidate (dē-ok'āi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-*  
*oxidated*, ppr. *deoxidating*. [cf. *de-priv.* + *oxi-*  
*dare*.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from  
the state of an oxid, as by heating a substance  
with carbon or in a stream of hydrogen gas:  
as, to deoxidate iron or copper. Also spelled *deoxydate*,  
*disoxidate*.

deoxidation (dē-ok'āi-dā'shən), *n.* [cf. *deoxidate*  
+ *-ion*.] The act or process of reducing from  
the state of an oxid. Also spelled *deoxydation*.

Chemically considered, vegetal life is chiefly a process of  
de-oxidation, and animal life chiefly a process of oxidation;  
... animals, in some of their minor processes, are prob-  
ably de-oxidizers. *H. Spencer*.

deoxidisation (dē-ok'āi-di-zā'shən), *n.* [cf. *de-*  
*oxidise* + *-ation*.] Deoxidation. Also spelled  
*deoxydisation*.

deoxidise (dē-ok'āi-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-*  
*oxidised*, ppr. *deoxidising*. [cf. *de-priv.* + *oxid*  
+ *-ise*.] To deoxidate. Also spelled *deoxidize*,  
*deoxydize*.

These metals which differ more widely from oxygen in  
their atomic weights can be de-oxidised by carbon at high  
temperatures. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 12.

deoxidizer (dē-ok'āi-di-zēr), *n.* A substance  
that deoxidizes.

The addition of oxidizers and deoxidizers. *Science*, XI. 155.

deoxygenate (dē-ok'āi-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and  
pp. *deoxygenated*, ppr. *deoxygenating*. [cf. *de-*  
*priv.* + *oxygène* + *-ate*.] To deprive of oxygen.

deoxygenation (dē-ok'āi-je-nā'shən), *n.* [cf. *de-*  
*oxygène* + *-ation*.] The act or operation of de-  
priving of oxygen.

deoxygenise (dē-ok'āi-je-n-is), *v. t.*; pret. and  
pp. *deoxygenised*, ppr. *deoxygenising*. [cf. *de-priv.*  
+ *oxygène* + *-ise*.] To deprive of oxygen; de-  
oxygenate.

The air is so much deoxygenised as to render a renewal  
of it necessary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 667.

deoconise (dē-ō-zōn-is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-*  
*oconised*, ppr. *deoconising*. [cf. *de-priv.* + *ocone*  
+ *-ise*.] To free from or deprive of ozone.

Ozonised air is also deoconized by transmission over cold  
peroxide of manganese, peroxide of silver, or peroxide of  
lead. *W. A. Miller*, *Elem. of Chem.*, § 228.

dep. An abbreviation of *deputy*: as, *Dep. Q.*

M. G., Deputy Quartermaster-General.

depaint (dē-pānt'), *v. t.* [cf. *ME. depeynten* (pp.  
*depeynt*, *depeint*, *depeynted*), *cf.* OF. *depeint*,  
*depeint*, later *depeinct*, pp. of *depeindre*, F. *de-*  
*peindre* = Pr. *depenher*, *depenher* = It. *dipignere*,  
*dipignere*, *cf.* *L. dipingere*, pp. *depictus*, paint,  
depict, *cf.* *de* + *pignere*, paint: see *depict* and  
*paint*.] *1.* To paint; depict; represent in  
colors, as by painting the resemblance of.

In the Chiroche, hehynde the highe Awtire, in the Walle,  
is a Table of black Wode, on the whiche somtyme was de-  
peynted an Ymage of oure Lady, that turneth into Fleche.

*Manderlye*, *Travels*, p. 124.

And doe unwilling worship to the Saint,  
That on his shield depainted he did see.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. v. 11.

Or should, by the excellencie of that nature, depainted  
in due colours, be carryed to worshipping of Angels.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 7.

*2.* To describe or depict in words.

In few words you shall there see the nature of many  
memorable persons . . . depainted.

*Holland*, tr. of *Pistarch*, p. 281.

Thus [I] but slightly shadow out your sins,  
But if they were *deparint* out for life,  
Alas, we both had wounds enough to heal!

Greene, James IV., v.

Can breath *deparint* my unconcealed thoughts?  
Marston, Antonio and Melinda, I, v. 1

3. To mark with or as with color; stain.

Silver drops her vermilion cheeks *deparint*. *Fastfall*.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

**deparint** (dē-pār'nt), *n.* A painter.  
**deparint** (dē-pār'nt), *v.* [OF. *de*, of; *par*, by; *diu*,  
*diu*, God: see *par*, *parde*.] In God's name;  
verily; certainly.

*deparint*, I assente. *Chaucer*, Troilus, II 1058

**deparochiate** (dē-pā-rō'ki-āt), *v.* [*L. de*,  
away, + *parochia*, parish (see *parish*), + *-ate*.]  
To leave or desert a parish. *Davies*.

The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury  
if such a number of peasants were to *deparochiate*.  
*Foot*, The Orators, I.

**depar** (dē-pār'), *v.* [*ME. deparien*, *deparien*,  
OF. *deparier*, *deparier*, *deparier*, also *deparier*,  
F. *deparier*, divide, part, separate, refl. *depar*,  
go away, = *Pr. deparier* = Sp. *Pg. deparier*,  
also *deparier* = It. *depariere*, *depariere*, also  
*deparire*, < *L. deparire*, divide, separate, dis-  
tribute, < *dis*, apart, + *partire*, divide, sepa-  
rate, part, < *par* (f-), a part: see *part*. Cf. *dis*,  
part, which is a doublet of *part*. The Rom.  
forms in *de-* are variants of the orig. forms in  
*dis*, *des*, after *L. de*, away.] I. *trans.* 1†. To  
divide; separate into parts; dispart.

This work I *depar* and led in seven books.

*Trevina*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 27.

Sey to my brother that he *depar* with me the eritage

*Welf*, Luke xii. 13.

Amonge your freind *depar* your Goods, but not your

Conscience. *Rev. of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 73.

2†. To separate; sundry; dispart.

The Rede see . . . *depar*eth the south side of Inde from

Ethiopia. *Trevina*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 63.

He hastily did draw

To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,

And to *depar* them, if so be he may.

*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 4.

The Chetham Library possesses a fourteenth century MS  
which contains the Marriage Service in the old "awing-  
ing" form. Here it reads, "I N (the head of a man com-  
bined with the initial) take the N (the head here being  
that of a woman) to my wedded wyf . . . til deeth us *de-*  
*par*te." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 315.

I N take the N to my wedded wyf to have and to holde  
for this day forward for better for wors for richer:  
for poorer in synkenesse and in helpe: tyl deeth us *depar*te,  
if holi chyrche it will ordeyne, and thereto I plight  
my trouthe.

*Marriage Service*, 1562 (Procter's Hist. Book of Common  
Prayer, p. 409).

[At the Savoy Conference (1661) the use of the word *de-*  
*par* in the marriage service was objected to by the Non-  
conformist divines. It was therefore changed (in 1662)  
to *do part*, as in the present prayer-book.]

3. To depart from; quit; leave (by ellipsis of  
the usual *from*).

The Caribbees forbad the Women and Children to *de-*  
*par* their houses, but to attend diligently to singing.

*Purche*, Pilgrimage, p. 845.

This answer not pleasing the King, an edict was pre-  
sented laud forth, that Godwin and his sons within five  
days *depar* the Land. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

He *depar*ted this life at his house in the country, after  
a few weeks' sickness. *Addison*, Death of Sir Roger.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To share; give or take a part  
or share.

I shall also in wurchippe the avaunce,

And largely *depar*te with the also.

*Geoffrey* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3418.

Be content to *depar*te to a man willing to learne suche  
thinges as thou knowest. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

2†. To separate into parts; become divided.

Littill also Fierre the Foo *depar*tedh in to two parts.  
The oon goth to Fierre, And so in too the see, And the  
other parte to Fadow.

*Torkington*, Marie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

3†. To separate from a place or a person; go  
a different way; part.

Here's my hand, my name's Arthur-a-Bland,

We two will never *depar*te.

*Robin Hood and the Tanner* (Child's Ballads, V. 228).

4. To go or move away; withdraw, as from a  
place, a person, etc.

The kynge knewe wel ther was non other way,

They must *depar*te, and that was all his thought.

*Geoffrey* (E. E. T. S.), I. 307.

And you shall be married at this same time,

Before we *depar*te away.

*Robin Hood and Allin A Dale* (Child's Ballads, V. 228).

*Depar* from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.

*Mat.* xxv. 41

He which hath no stomach to this fight

Let him *depar*te. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

5. To deviate; go back or away, as from a  
course or principle of action, authoritative in-  
structions, etc.; desist.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, . . . he *depar*ted

not therefrom. *2 Ki.* iii. 3.

*Depar* from evil, and do good. *Ps.* xxxiv. 14.

6. In law, to deviate in a subsequent pleading  
from the title or defense in the previous plead-  
ing.—7. To die; decess; leave this world.  
[Biblical and poetic.]

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depar* in peace, ac-  
cording to thy word. *Luke* ii. 29.

To *depar* with, to part with; [give up; yield; resign.

To a friend in want, he will not *depar* with the weight

of a soldered great. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

We must

Receive him like ourself, and not *depar* with

One piece of ceremony. *Masinger*, Renegado, I. 2.

Where I may have more money, I can *depar* with the

more land. *Winstanley*, Hist. New England, I. 416.

**depar** (dē-pār'), *v.* [*OF. depar*, F. *dépar*;  
from the verb.] 1. Division; separation, as  
of a compound substance into its elements: as,  
"water of *depar*," *Bacon*.—2. The act of going  
away; departure.

Friends, fare you well; keep secret my *depar*.

*Greene*, James IV., III.

I had in charge at my *depar* for France . . .

To marry princess Margaret. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 1.

Hence—3. Death.

**depar** (dē-pār'), *a.* [*ME. depar*,  
OF. *depar*, < *depar*, separate, part: see *depar* and *-able*.] 1. That may be  
divided into parts; divisible.

The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not  
be *depar*able amongst daughters.

*Bacon*, Case of the Postmaster

2. That may be separated; separable; distin-

guishable.

Abraham saith that he seigh [saw] holy the Trinite,

Three persons in parcelles, *depar*ed fro therto,

And alle thre but o [one] god. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 20.

**depar** (dē-pār'ed), *p. a.* Gone; vanished;  
dead.

To pray unto saints *depar*ed I am not taught.

*Lattimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

His leave he took, and home he went,

His wife *depar*ed lay.

*The Seven Champions of Christendom* (Child's Ballads,  
II. 85).

The *depar*ed, the deceased (person or persons); those  
who have departed from the world, or one of them.

Read the names of those buried a couple of centuries  
ago . . . What a pitiful attempt to keep the world mind-

ful of the *depar*ed! *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 163.

**depar** (dē-pār'ter), *n.* [*ME. depar*; <  
*depar* + *-ter*.] 1†. One who divides; a distrib-  
uter or apportioner.

And oon of the puple seide to him, Malster, seye to my  
brother that he *depar*te with me the eritage. And he  
seyde to him, Man, who ordeyned me a domeinan or a  
*depar*ter on you? *Welf*, Luke xii. 13, 14.

2. One who refines metals by separation.—3†.

In old law. See the extract.

*Depar* is a word properly used of him that, first  
pleading one thing in barre of an action, and being replied  
thereunto, doth in his rejoinder show another matter  
contrary to his first plea. *Minsheu*.

**depar** (dē-pār'ting), *n.* [*ME. depar*; <  
verbal n. of *depar*, v.] 1†. Division; distribu-

tion; expenditure.

Lothert *depar*tyng where is grettest riches.

*Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 77.

2†. Separation; parting.

Take ye hym this ryng,

He gave it me attis our last *depar*tyng.

*Geoffrey* (E. E. T. S.), I. 302.

3. Departure; leave-taking.

By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the *depar*tyng

of the children of Israel. *Heb.* xi. 22.

One there is

. . . to hold through we and bliss

My soul from its *depar*tyng.

*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 222.

**depar** (dē-pār'tion), *n.* [*ME. depar*; <  
OF. *depar*, vernacular form of *depar*: see

*depar*.] Departure.

At ther *depar*tion had thy gret dolour.

*Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 104.

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OF. *depar*, vernacular form of *depar*: see

*depar*.] Departure.

States treasurer, register of the Treasury, commissioner of internal revenue, one deputy commissioner, commissioner of customs, controller of the currency, deputy controller, and director of the mint. The department also has control of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a Bureau of Statistics, the revenue marine, the coast survey, lighthouses (through the Lighthouse Board), the life-saving service, the inspection of steamboats, the erection of national buildings, etc.—Department of War, the executive military division of the United States government, under charge of the Secretary of War, having control of all affairs relating to the general management and administration of the army, under the supervision of the President as commander-in-chief. Its principal officers are the adjutant, inspector, quartermaster, paymaster, commissary, and surgeon-general, and judge-advocate-general, chief medical purveyor, and chief of engineers. The department formerly controlled the Signal Service Bureau (now under the Department of Agriculture). It has charge of the national buildings and grounds at Washington.—Medical department (*milit.*), a non-combatant staff corps of an army, which has charge of all field and general hospitals, and whose officers attend the sick and wounded, and are responsible for all hospital and medical stores.—Ordnance department, a corps of officers in the United States army concerned with the inspection and fabrication of ordnance and ordnance stores, the inspection and repair of arms, and the manufacture of military equipments of all kinds to be supplied to the regular army, the militia of the several States and Territories, and to the marine corps. Its officers determine all the details of gun construction for the War Department.—Post-office Department of the United States, a division of the government, presided over by the Postmaster-General, whose duty it is to conduct the postal service, to establish and discontinue post-offices, to grant mail contracts, to appoint many minor officials, and to superintend generally the business of the department, and execute all laws relating to the postal service. There are four assistant postmasters-general.

**departmental** (dē-pārt-men'tal), *a.* [= *F. départementale*; as *department* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a department or division, as of a country.

The game played by the Revolutionists in 1793 with respect to the French guards of the unhappy king was now played against the *departmental* guards.

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch, as of a government, a manufacturing or business undertaking or concern, public office, and the like.

The petty details of *departmental* business.

Sir E. S. Osney, *Hist. Turks*, II. v.

**departmentally** (dē-pārt-men'tal-lī), *adv.* By or with reference to departments; as regards departments.

**deparsoni**, *n.* See *deparson*.

**deparure** (dē-pār'jūr), *n.* [*OF. departure*, *departure*, *deparier*, *depart*: see *depart* and *ur-*.] 1. The act of separating or parting; separation.

No other remedy . . . but absolute *deparure*. Milton

2. The act of going away; a moving from a place: as, his *deparure* from home.

Fyndyge no sure condyfte, . . . he returned to Jerusalem, and aryued there byfore our *deparure* from thence. Sir R. Gwyfforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 40.

*Departure* from this happy place. Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 803.

3. The act of leaving the present life; decease; death.

I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my *deparure* is at hand. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

Sir, I thank you:

If noble spirits after their *deparure* Can know, and wish, certain his soul gives thanks too. Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, v. 3.

It is not the mere absence of man, but the sense of his *deparure*, that makes a profound loneliness. Lowell, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 283.

4. Deviation or divergence, as from a standard, rule, or plan; a turning away, as from a purpose or course of action.

Any *deparure* from a national standard. Prescott. The fear of the Lord and *deparure* from evil are phrases of like importance. Tilton.

It is well known that the succession of classes of Vertebrates is measured first by their adaptation to aeration in water, and then by their success in *deparures* from this type in connection with the faculty of breathing air. E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 133.

5. In navigation: (a) The distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or due west: in the former case it is called *easting*, and in the latter, *westing*. When the two places are on the same parallel, the *deparure* is the same as the distance sailed. (b) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead-reckoning.—6. In law, the abandonment of one's former ground, in pleading or process, which is implied by interposing a pleading stating as the grounds of action or defense matter inconsistent with or substantially different from that originally indicated; the change involved or attempted after beginning an action or a defense on one

ground, in endeavoring to continue it on one substantially different. Incongruity between successive causes of action or defenses in one and the same pleading, when disallowed, is termed *misjoinder*. Anglo of *deparure*. See *Anglo*.—Departure of an imaginary quantity, its argument. See *argument*, 3.—New *deparure*, a change of purpose or method; a new course of procedure: as, this constitutes a new *deparure* in the photographic art.

We candidly admit that in these remarkable works he takes a new *deparure*. Athenaeum, No. 3067, p. 183.

To take a *deparure*, to determine the place of a ship in starting on a voyage. This is done by referring to some other position of known latitude and longitude.—Syn. 2. Withdrawal, exit, retirement, removal.

**depas** (dē-pas'), *n.* [*Gr. δέπας*.] In *Gr. archaeol.*, a drinking-cup or bowl.

Depas amphikypellon, a twofold or double cup; a cup having two handles or ears, or one divided into two parts by a partition: sometimes interpreted as a vessel consisting of two bowls joined by their bottoms, so that either can serve as a foot for the other. It is generally agreed that the vessel so called by Homer was a simple two-handled cup of the same class as that shown in the illustration.



Depas Amphikypellon, found in the "Second City" at His Sarik. [From Schliemann's "Troja".]

**depascenti** (dē-pas'en-ti), *a.* [*L. depascen* (*-t-*), ppr. of *depascere* (> *It. depascere*), also *deponcent depasci*, feed upon, consume, < *de-* + *pasci*, feed: see *pasture*, *pastor*.] Feeding.

**depasture** (dē-pās'tjūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depastured*, ppr. *depasturing*. [*< de-* + *pasture*; cf. *deposcenti*.] 1. trans. 1. To eat up; consume; strip.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

2. To pasture; graze.

If 40 sheep yield 80 lbs. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs. *Ap'th.*, *Faregon*.

Visions of countless flocks to be *depastured*, and wide estates to be carved out of the bountiful land. Contemporary Rev., LIII. 7.

II. *intrans.* To feed or pasture; graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls *agistment*. Blackstone, *Com*.

After a given day the temporary fences were removed, and the cattle of all the clansmen were allowed to *depasture* on the stubble. W. E. Harris, *Aryan Household*, p. 226.

**depatriate** (dē-pā'tri-āt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *depatriated*, ppr. *depatriating*. [*< L. de-*, from, + *patria*, one's country; of. equiv. *ML. depatriare* and *E. expatriate*.] To leave one's country; go into exile; exile or expatriate one's self. [Rare.]

A subject born in any state May, if he please, *depatriate*. Mason, *Dean and Squire*.

**depauperate** (dē-pā'pēr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperated*, ppr. *depauperating*. [*< ML. depauperatus*, pp. of *depauperare* (> *OF. depaupor* = *Sp. depauperar* = *It. depauperare*), make poor, < *L. de-* + *pauperare*, make poor, < *pauper*, poor: see *pauper* and *poor*.] To make poor; impoverish; deprive of fertility or richness: as, to *depauperate* the soil.

Abjection and humility of mind, which *depauperates* the spirit, making it less worldly and more spiritual. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 192.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperates* the blood. Arbuthnot, *Aliments*.

**depauperate** (dē-pā'pēr-āt), *a.* [*< ML. depauperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Impoverished; made poor. Specifically, in bot., imperfectly developed, diminutive from want of nourishment or other unfavorable conditions.

**depauperated** (dē-pā'pēr-āt-ed), *p. a.* Same as *depauperate*.

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions . . . will give chiefly *depauperated* and degraded forms. Darwin, *Origin of World*, p. 223.

**depauperisation** (dē-pā'pēr-i-sā'shon), *n.* [*< depauperare* + *-ation*.] The act of depauperizing; the state of being or becoming depauperated.

After such extreme retrogression, the *depauperisation* of certain parts and organs observable in the Anomura is easily to be understood and admitted. Barya, *Bull.*, VI. 653.

**depauperise** (dē-pā'pēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperised*, ppr. *depauperising*. [*< de-* + *pauperise*.] To emancipate from a condition

of poverty or pauperism; free from paupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at *depauperising* the children of paupers would be more successful if the process were not carried on in a lump. Edinburgh Rev.

**deposch** (dē-pēch'), *v. t.* [*< OF. depeschier*, *F. dépêcher*, dispatch, discharge: see *despatch*, the present form of the verb. For the form, cf. *imposch*.] To despatch; discharge.

They shalbe first and forthwith heard, as soon as the party which they shal stand before our Justices shalbe *deposched*. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 267.

**deposchable** (dē-pēch'ā-bil), *a.* [*< L. depeschere*, comb. off (< *de*, off, + *pereschere*, comb.) + *E. -ible*.] Pliant; extensible; diffusible.

It may be also that some bodies . . . are of a more *deposchable* nature than oil, . . . for a small quantity of naphron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brass or wine. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

**depeculation** (dē-pēk'k-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. depoculatus*, pp. of *depoculare*, embezzle, < *de-* + *peculare*, embezzle public money: see *peculate*.] A robbing or embezzling.

Also robbery and *depeculation* of the public treasure or revenues is a greater crime than the robbing or defrauding of a private man. Hobbes, *Commonwealth*, xviii.

**depeincti**, *depeincti*, *v. t.* See *depaint*.

**depelt**, *v. t.* [*< L. depellere*, drive away, < *de*, away, + *pellere*, drive. Cf. *dispel* and *depuile*.] To drive away; remove; dispel.

Because through hunger the faults of the stomachs which have been taken either by much drinking or surfeiting, or by any other means, may be *depelted* and removed. Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 223.

**depeller**, *n.* One who or that which removes or dispels.

The very thought of her is mischief's bar, *Depeller* of misdeeds. Middleton, *Solomon Paraphrased*, vi.

**depend** (dē-pend'), *v. t.* [*< ME. dependen*, < *OF. dependere*, *F. dépendre* = *Sp. Pg. depender* = *It. dipendere*, *dependere*, < *L. dependēre*, hang down, hang upon, depend, < *de*, down, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendant*, *pendent*, and cf. *append*, *impend*, *perpend*, *suspend*.] 1. To hang; be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: used absolutely or followed by *from*.

Th' heavy Water, proneest to descend, Twixt Air and Earth is able to depend. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bart's *Weeks*, I. 7.

From the frozen beard Long icicles depend. Dryden.

2. To be a conditional effect or result; be contingent or conditioned. The verb is followed by *on* or *upon* governing a designation of a condition or cause without which the effect or result, the subject of the verb, cannot exist or will not be produced: as, the price asked for a commodity *depends upon* the amount on hand or the amount that can profitably be supplied at that price, and also *depends upon* the supposed amount that can be sold at that price.

Our lives *depend upon* their gentle pities. Fletcher (*and another*), *See Voyage*, III. 1.

The fate of Christendom *depends on* the temper in which he [James II.] might then end the Commons. Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

Our happiness *depends* little on political institutions, and much on the temper and regulation of our own minds. Macaulay.

Success in battle does not *depend* wholly on relative numbers or relative strengths. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 205.

3. To be in suspense; be undetermined: only in the present participle: as, the suit is still *depending* in court. See *pending*.

Matters of greatest moment were *depending*. Milton, *Ekonomiklastos*, v.

He informed me that . . . [the law-suit] had been *depending* for several years. Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xviii.

While his cause was *depending*, the people took arms to defend him against the signor. J. Adams, *Works*, V. 21.

4. To rely; rest in full confidence or belief: with *on* or *upon*: as, you may *depend upon* the accuracy of the report.

First, then, a woman will or won't—*depend on* 't; If she will do 't, she will; and there's an end on 't. A. Hall, *Zara*, Epil.

This, you may *depend on* it, is the whole truth of the matter. Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 2.

5. To rely for that which is necessary or desired; rest conditionally or in subordination; be dependent: with *on* or *upon*: as, children *depend upon* their parents; to *depend upon* a foreign market for supplies; we *depend on* the newspapers for intelligence.

'Tis foolish to *depend on* others' mercy. Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, iv. 1.

6. To rest in suspense; wait expectantly.



Captaine Bartholomew Gosnell . . . at last prevailed with some Gentlemen, as (Captaine John Smith, Mr. Edward-maria Wingfield, Mr. Robert Hunt, and divers others, who depended a year upon his protea.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 149

Have not I, madam, two long years, two ages, with humblest resignation depended on your smiles?

Steele, *Lying Lover*, II. 1.

74. To hang in suspense over; impend.

This day's black fate on more days doth depend;  
This but begins the woe, others must end

Shak., *R. and J.*, III. 1.

**dependable** (dē-pen'dā-bl), *a.* [*< depend + -able.*] Capable or worthy of being depended on; reliable; trustworthy.

To fix and preserve a few lasting dependable friendships  
Pope, *To Gay*.

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any dependable data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained.

Sir J. Herschel.

I kept within a foot of my dependable little guide, who crept gently into the jungle

Sir S. W. Baker, *Heart of Africa*, p. 63.

**dependableness** (dē-pen'dā-bl-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being dependable; reliability.

The regularity and dependableness of a storage cistern may very well make it desirable to put up with some waste provided it be not excessive.

Engin. Mag., XXXI. 490.

**dependence, dependancy** (dē-pen'dans, -dāns), *n.* See *dependence, dependency*.

**dependant** (dē-pen'dant), *a. and n.* See *dependent*.

**dependence** (dē-pen'dens), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *dependance*, after *F. dependance*; = Sp. *Pg. dependencia* = It. *dependenza, dependenza*, < ML. *dependētia*, < L. *dependēt(-)s*, ppr., dependent: see *dependent*.] 1. The fact of being dependent or pendent; the relation of a hanging thing to the support from which it hangs; a hanging; also, the hanging thing itself. [Rare.]

And made a long dependence from the bough. Dryden.

2. The relation of logical consequent to its antecedent, of conclusion to premise, or of a contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends; the relation of effect to cause. In this sense dependence is said to be *in ferri*, *in esse*, or *in operari*: *in ferri*, when the cause brings the effect into being; *in esse*, when the continued existence of the effect is due to the cause; *in operari*, when the effect cannot itself act as a cause without the cooperation of its cause. The word is also applied in this sense to the relation of accident to substance; also, to the accident itself, as being in this relation.

Causality and dependence. that is, the will of God, and his power of acting.

Clark, *The Attributes*, III.

3. The state of deriving existence, support, or direction from another; the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force; subjection or subordination to another or to something else: as, *dependence* is the natural condition of childhood; the *dependence* of life upon solar heat.

Having no relation to or dependance upon the court

Clarendon, *Civil War*, III. 623.

All our dependence was on the Drafts, which only pointed out to us where such and such Places or Islands were, without giving us any account, what Harbour, Roads, or Bays there were.

Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 416.

It [the word colony] suggests the notion of a body of settlers from some country who still remain in a state of greater or less dependence on the mother-country.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 24.

4. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on something: as, we may have a firm dependence on the promises of God.

When once a true principle of piety and of a religious dependence on God is duly excited in us, it will operate beyond the particular cause from whence it sprang.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. vii.

The great dependance is upon the Duke; the soldiers adore him, and with reason.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 4.

5. In law: (a) The quality of being conditional on something else. See *dependent*. (b) Pendency; the condition of awaiting determination.

My father is to advance me a sum to meet, as I have alleged, engagements contracted during the dependence of the late negotiation.

Shelley, in Dowden, II. 8.

An action is said to be in dependence from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.

Bail.

**Moral dependence**, the relation of the will to the moral law. = *BYN. Dependence, Dependancy*. See *dependency*.

**dependency** (dē-pen'den-si), *n.*; pl. *dependencies* (-sies). [Formerly also *dependancy*; an extension of *dependence*. See *-ence, -ency*.] 1. Same as *dependence*.

They must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependancy* upon the crown of England.

Bacon.

The country has risen from a state of colonial dependence.

D. Webster, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 23, 1830.

2. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which depends for its existence upon something else.

Of this frame the bearings and the ties,

The strong connections, nice dependencies.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, l. 30.

3. An accident or a quality; something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as *dependencies*, or affections of substances.

Locke.

4. That which is subordinate to and dependent upon something else; especially, a territory subject to the control of a power of which it does not form an integral part; a dependent state or colony: as, the sun and its dependencies; the dependencies of Great Britain.

The rapidly rising importance of the Anglo-Indian and Australian Colonies and dependencies.

Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 42.

The great dependency of India, with its two hundred millions of people.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 763.

54. The subject or cause of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of dependencies, to take up  
A drunken brawl.

Massey.

6. An out-building; in the plural, offices; minor buildings adjoining or adjacent to a principal structure: as, the hotel and its dependencies.

It was the Indian way to call the place a fort where the palace and all its dependencies were situated.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 448.

= *BYN. Dependence, Dependency*. These forms are now seldom used interchangeably, as they were formerly, *dependence* being employed almost exclusively in abstract senses, and *dependency* in concrete ones, or for things or facts instead of relations or states.

**dependent** (dē-pen'dent), *a. and n.* [Formerly and sometimes still spelled *dependant* (see note below); < OF. *dependant*, F. *dependant* = Sp. *dependiente, dependiente* = Pg. It. *dependente, dependente*, < L. *dependēt(-)s*, ppr. of *dependere*, hang upon, depend: see *depend*.] 1. a. 1. Hanging down; pendent: as, a dependent leaf.

The whole furrs in the tails were dependent.

Peascham.

2. Subordinate; subject to, under the control of, or needing aid from some extraneous source: as, the dependent condition of childhood; all men are largely dependent upon one another.

Who for a poor support himself resign'd  
To the base toll of a dependent mind.

Crabbe, *Works*, IV. 176.

England, long dependent and degraded, was again a power of the first rank.

Macaulay.

This country is independent in government, but totally dependent in manners, which are the basis of government.

N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 163.

3. Contingent; resultant; derived from as a source; related to some ground or condition: as, an effect may be dependent on some unknown cause.—4. Relative: as, *dependent beauty* (which see, under *beauty*).—5. In law, conditioned on something else: as, the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually so expressed in the contract of purchase as to be dependent on performance of the vendor's covenant to convey. Such covenants are usually mutually dependent.—*Dependent covenant, etc.* See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor; a retainer: as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of dependents.

Can you love me? I am an heir, sweet lady,  
However I appear a poor dependent.

Fletcher (and another), *Elder Brother*, III. 5.

He lives in the family rather as a relation than a dependent.

Addison, Sir Roger at Home.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence.

Rogers.

2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary.

The parliament of 1 H. IV. c. 2, 4. repealed this parliament of 21 E. II. with all its circumstances and dependencies.

As the spelling of this class of words depends solely upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly from the French or directly from the Latin, and as usage is divided, there is no good reason for insisting upon a distinction in spelling between the noun and the adjective, as is done by many, the former being spelled *dependent* and the latter *dependant*.

**dependently** (dē-pen'dent-ly), *adv.* In a dependent manner.

**dependar** (dē-pen'dér), *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

**dependant** (dē-pen'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *depend*, *v.*] Suspense; anxious uncertainty.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst.

R. Johnson, to W. Bos.

**dependingly** (dē-pen'ding-ly), *adv.* In a dependent or submissive manner.

If thou givest me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use it thankfully; and, nevertheless, dependently; for I will renew my petition for my daily bread still.

Hale, On the Lord's Prayer.

**depeople** (dē-pē'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depeopled*, ppr. *depeopling*. [*< OF. depeupler, depepler*, also *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler* (see *dispeople*), < ML. *depopulare*, *depopulare*: see *depopulate*.] To depopulate; dispeople. [Rare.]

All eyes  
Must see Achilles in first sight depeopling enemies.

Chapman, *Iliad*, ix.

**deperdit** (dē-pér'dit), *n.* [*< L. desperditus*, ppr. of *deperdere* (< OF. *deperdre*), destroy, lose, < *de + perdere*, destroy: see *perdition*.] That which is lost or destroyed.

No reason can be given why, if these *deperdit* ever existed, they have now disappeared.

Foley, *Nat. Theol.*, v. § 4.

**deperditely** (dē-pér'dit-ly), *adv.* [*< \*deperditē, adj.* (see *deperdit*, *n.*), + *-ly*.] In the manner of one ruined; desperately.

The most deperditely wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness.

By. King, *Sermon* (1600), p. 17.

**deperdition** (dē-pér'dish'on), *n.* [= F. *déperdition* = Pr. *deperdicio* = Sp. *Pg. desperdicio* = It. *deperditione*, < L. as if *\*deperditio(n-)*, < *deperdere*, destroy, lose: see *deperdit*.] Loss; waste; destruction; ruin. See *perdition*.

The old [body] by continual *deperdition* and insensible Transpirations evaporating still out of us, and giving Way to fresh.

Howell, *Letters*, I. i. 31.

**depersonalize** (dē-pér'son-ā-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depersonalized*, ppr. *depersonalizing*. [*< depriv. + personal + -ize*.] To regard as not individually personal; remove the idea of personality or of individuality from, as by ascribing a work, like the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey*, to many writers or authors, instead of to one writer or author. Also spelled *depersonalise*.

Modern democracy, whatever political form it may assume, . . . will have to ground its doctrine of human right, not upon theories which *depersonalize* man, but upon the primary facts of free will and moral obligation, which constitute him a person.

Fortnightly Rev., N 8, XXXIX. 47.

**deperitable** (dē-pér'ti-bl), *a.* [For *deperiable*, *q. v.*, partly accommodated to L. *deperire*, the more common form of *disperire*, the orig. of ME. *deperien*, *deperien*, E. *deperit*: see *depart*.] Divisible; separable; diffusible.

It may be, also, that some bodies have a kind of lenuity, and more deperitable nature than others, as we see it evident in colouration.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 857.

**dephal** (dep'hāl), *n.* [The Bengali name.] *Artocarpus Lakoocha*, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the breadfruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit, which is of the size of an orange. The juice is used for bird-lime.

**dephlegm** (dē-flem'), *v. t.* [= F. *défléger* = Sp. *deffleamar* = Pg. *deffleamar*, *defflegmar* = It. *defflemmare*, < NL. *dephlegmare* or *dephlegmare*, < L. *de- or dis-* priv. + *phlegma*, phlegm: see *phlegm*.] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; dehydrate; desiccate; dephlegmate.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegmed it.

Boyle.

**dephlegmate** (dē-fleg'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlegmated*, ppr. *dephlegmating*. [*< NL. dephlegmatus*, pp. of *dephlegmare*, dephlegm, dehydrate: see *dephlegm*.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; rectify: said of spirits or acids.

We dephlegmated some by more frequent . . . rectifications.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 323.

**dephlegmation** (dē-fleg-mā'sh'n), *n.* [= F. *déflégment* = Sp. *defflegment* = Pg. *defflegmado* = It. *defflegmentazione*, < NL. *\*dephlegmato(n-)*, *\*dephlegmato(n-)*, < *dephlegmare*, dephlegm: see *dephlegmate*.] The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*.

Boyle.

**dephlegmator** (dē-fleg'mā-tŏr), *n.* A condensing apparatus for stills, consisting sometimes of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them, the liquid flowing successively from one space to the next, and sometimes of a worm or continuous pipe in large stills.

**dephlogmedness** (dē-floṃ'ed-nēs), *n.* [*< de-phlogmed, pp. of dephlogm, + -ness.*] The state of being freed from phlegm or watery matter.

The proportion between the coralline solution and the spirit of wine depends . . . much upon the strength of the former liquor and the *dephlogmedness* of the latter. *Boyle, Works, I. 442.*

**dephlogisticate** (dē-floṃ'jī-tī-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlogisticated*, ppr. *dephlogisticating*. [*< de-priv. + phlogisticate, q. v.*] To deprive of phlogiston, once supposed to exist as the principle of inflammability. See *phlogiston*.—*Dephlogisticated air*. See *air*.

Are we not authorised to conclude that water is composed of *dephlogisticated air* and phlogiston deprived of part of their latent . . . heat? *J. West, Philos. Transactions (1794), p. 382.*

**dephlogistication** (dē-floṃ'jī-tī-kā'shon), *n.* A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability, to be separated from bodies.

**dephosphorization** (dē-fos'for-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< dephosphorise + -ation.*] The act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus.

**dephosphorise** (dē-fos'for-is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephosphorised*, ppr. *dephosphorising*. [*< de-priv. + phosphorise.*] To deprive of phosphorus; eliminate phosphorus from: as, to *dephosphorise* iron.

The problem of *dephosphorising* iron ores is one of great importance, as the most extensive deposits are nearly all contaminated with this impurity. *Ure, Dict., IV. 450.*

**depict** (dē-pīkt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. \*depicten (only as a pp., depict), < OF. depictor, depict, < L. depictus, pp. of depingere, paint, depict; see depictant.*] 1. To portray; paint; form a likeness of in colors: as, to *depict* a lion on a shield.

I found a likeness *depicted* upon a wall, Armd in virtue, as I walk'd up and downe. *Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.*

His arms are fairly *depicted* in his chamber. *Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.*

The cowards of Lacedæmon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To portray in words; describe: as, to *depict* the horrors of war.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language. *Motley, Dutch Republic.*

—*Syn.* To delineate, sketch, set forth.

**depicter** (dē-pīk'tēr), *n.* [*< depict + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One who depicts or portrays.

The sculptor Canova, an accurate *depicter* of a certain low species of nature. *Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 75.*

**depiction** (dē-pīk'shon), *n.* [= *OF. depiction, < LL. depictio(n), < L. depictus, pp. of depingere, depict; see depictant.*] The act of depicting or portraying.

Even here, in the very sphere where Music is summoned to take on the *depiction* of definable passions to the utmost of her power, the vague but powerful expression of these is but a fraction of what she has done and is ready to do for word and scene. *Nineteenth Century, March, 1882.*

We must leave out of account that [instrumentality] of *depiction*, as just intanced, because its employment belongs to a much more advanced state of civilization, and leads the way to the invention not of speech, but of the analogous and auxiliary art of writing. *Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.*

**depicture** (dē-pīk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depictured*, ppr. *depicturing*. [*< de- + picture, after depict.*] To portray; paint; picture.

Several persons were *depicted* in caricature. *Felding, Journey from this World to the Next.*

Anacreon *depictures* in glowing colours the uninterrupted felicity of this creature [the cicada]. *Donovan, Insects of China, p. 367.*

By painting maintain I *depicture* sin, Beside the pearl, I prove how black the jet. *Browning, Ring and Book, II. 102.*

**depilate** (dē-pī-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depilated*, ppr. *depilating*. [*< L. depilatus, pp. of depilare, < F. depiler = Pr. depilar = It. depilare, depilare, pull out the hair, < de, away, + pilare, put forth hair, also deprive of hair, < pilus, a hair; see pilē.*] To strip of hair; remove the hair from.

The treatment [in tinea sycosis] consists in shaving every second or third day, together with the extraction of the diseased hairs, for which purpose a pair of *depilating* forceps should be used. *Dukering, Skin Diseases.*

**depilation** (dē-pī-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. depilation = Fr. depilato = Pg. depilação = It. depilazione, < L. as if \*depilatio(n), < depilare, deprive of hair; see depilate.*] The act or process of removing hair from the skin or from a hide; loss of hair.

**depilator** (dē-pī-lā-tōr), *n.* An instrument for pulling out hairs.

**depilatory** (dē-pī-lā-tōr-i), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. depilatoire = Sp. Pg. It. depilatorio, < L. as if \*depilatorius, < depilare, deprive of hair; see depilate.*] 1. *a.* Having the property of removing hair from the skin.

Ælian says that they were *depilatory*, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard. *Chambers's Cyc., art. Urtica marina.*

II. *n.*; pl. *depilatories* (-ris). An application used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin, as calx sulphurata.

The effects of the *depilatory* were soon seen. *T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

**depilous** (dē-pī-lūs), *a.* [*< L. depilus, without hair, < de-priv. + pilus, hair.*] Without hair; hairless.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and *depilous*: that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 14.*

**deplanate** (dē-plā-nāt), *a.* [*< LL. deplanatus, pp. of deplanare, make level, < de, down, + planare, level, < planus, level; see plane.*] Flattened or expanded; made level: same as *explanate*.

**de plano** (dē plā'nō), [*L., from or on a level, i. e., not on the bench; de, from; plano, abl. of planus, a level, plane, neut. of planus, level, plane; see plane, plan.*] The phrase *de plano* or *e plano* was used by the Romans with reference to judgments in cases so evident that the judgment could be delivered by the pretor standing on a level with the suitors, without ascending the judgment-seat for the hearing of argument.] In *law*, by self-evident or manifest right; clearly; too plainly for argument.

**deplant** (dē-plānt'), *v. t.* [= *F. deplanter, < L. deplantare, take off a shoot or twig, set in the ground, < de, away, + plantare, plant, < planta, a plant; see plant.*] To remove plants from, as a bed; transplant, as a tree. [*Rare.*]

**deplantation** (dē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. deplantation; as deplant + -ation.*] The act of clearing from plants, or of transplanting. [*Rare.*]

**deplete** (dē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depleted*, ppr. *depleting*. [*< L. depletus, pp. of depiere, empty, < de-priv. + plere, fill, related to plenus, full, = E. full; see full, plenty, etc.* Cf. *complete, replete.*] 1. To empty, reduce, or exhaust by drawing away, as the strength, vital powers, resources, etc.: as, to *deplete* a country of inhabitants.

At no time were the Rank cellars *depleted* to any alarm ing extent. *Saturday Rev.*

As a *depleting* outlet, therefore, of the river, the bayou Manchac is utterly insignificant. *Gov. Key on Mississippi River, 1861 (ed. 1876), p. 421.*

2. In *med.*, to empty or unload, as overcharged vessels, by bloodletting, purgatives, or other means.

To support the vital energies by suitable means, and to *deplete* the vascular system at the same time. *Copland, Dict. Pract. Med., art. Apoplexy.*

**deplethoric** (dē-plēth'ō-rīk), *a.* [*< de-priv. + plethoric.*] Characterized by an absence of plethora.

Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that . . . the *deplethoric* state is favorable to fertility. *Pop. Sci. M., XXII. 30.*

**depletion** (dē-plē'shon), *n.* [= *F. dépletion = Sp. deplecion, < L. as if \*depletio(n), < depiere, pp. depletus, empty; see deplete.*] 1. The act of emptying, reducing, or exhausting: as, the *depletion* of the national resources. Specifically—

2. In *med.*, the act of relieving congestion or plethora by any remedial means, as bloodletting, purging, sweating, vomiting, etc.; also, any general reduction of fullness, as by abstinence.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbutnot.*

**depletive** (dē-plēt'iv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dépletif; as deplete + -ive.*] 1. *a.* Tending to deplete; producing depletion.

*Depletive* treatment is contraindicated. *Wardrop, Bleeding.*

II. *n.* That which depletes; specifically, any medical agent of depletion.

She had been exhausted by *depletives*. *Wardrop, Bleeding.*

**deplorable** (dē-plōr'ē-ri), *a.* [*< deplete + -ory.*] Tending to deplete; depletive.

**deploration** (dē-plōr'ā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. as if \*deploratio(n), < deplorare, unfold, < L. de-priv.*

+ *plœre*, fold; see *platt*. Cf. *deply*.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. *Bailey.*

**deplorability** (dē-plōr'ā-bil'itē), *n.* [*< deplorable; see -bility.*] Deplorableness. [*Rare.*]

Spectacular arguments of the *deplorability* of war in general. *Times (London), Jan. 18, 1866.*

**deplorable** (dē-plōr'ā-bil), *a.* [= *F. déplorable = Sp. deplorable = Pg. deploravel = It. deplorabile, < L. as if \*deplorabilis, < deplorare, deplore; see deplore.*] 1. That may or must be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched: as, a *deplorable* calamity.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Lord Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

Nothing could be more *deplorable* than the state even of the ablest men, who at that time depended for subsistence on their writings. *Massellay, Boswell & Johnson.*

2. Pitiably; contemptible: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.—*Syn.* 1. Distressing, dismal, mournful, melancholy, regrettable.

**deplorableness** (dē-plōr'ā-bil-nēs), *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

To discern the sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate. *Hammond, Works, IV. 159.*

**deplorably** (dē-plōr'ā-bil), *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably: as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

Metaphysicians consider it *deplorably* superficial to accept the appearance of things for realities. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 306.*

**deploratē** (dē-plōr'ēt), *a.* [*< L. deploratus, pp. of deplorare, deplore; see deplore.*] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deploratē* when reward goes over to the wrong side. *Sir R. L. Strang.*

**deploration** (dē-plōr'ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. deploratio = Pg. deploracão = It. deplorazione, < L. deploratio(n), < deplorare, deplore; see deplore.*] The act of lamenting; a lamentation.

He will leave to those her beneficiaries the farther search of this argument and *deploration* of her fortune. *Speed, Henry VII., IX. xx. § 12.*

**deplore** (dē-plōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deplored*, ppr. *deploring*. [= *OF. deplorier, deplorier, F. deplorer = Sp. Pg. deplorar = It. deplorare, < L. deplorare, lament over, bewail, < de- + plorare, wail, weep aloud; origin uncertain. Cf. deplore.*] I. *trans.* 1. To lament; bewail; mourn; feel or express deep and poignant grief for or in regard to.

But if Arcite thus *deplore* His sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more. *Dryden, Pal and Arc., I. 442.*

I learn'd at last submission to my lot, But, though I less *deplor'd* thee, ne'er forgot. *Cowper, My Mother's Picture.*

I have no dreams of a golden age; there will always be more than enough to *deplore*, more than enough to mend. *Gladstone, Might of Right.*

2. To despair of; regard or give up as desperate.

The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.*

In short, he is an animal of a most *deplored* understanding, without reading and conversation. *Dryden, Pref. to Notes on Emperors of Morocco.*

A true Poetick State we had *deplor'd*. *Congreve, To Lord Halifax.*

3. To tell of sympathetically.

Never more Will I my master's tears to you *deplore*. *Shak., T. N., III. 1.*

—*Syn.* 1. To bemoan, grieve for, sorrow over.

II. *intrans.* To utter lamentations; lament; moan. [*Rare.*]

All Nature mourns; the Floods and Rocks *deplore*. *Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.*

'Twas when the sea was roaring With hollow blasts of wind, A damsel lay *deploring*, All on a rock reclined. *Gay, The What d'ye Call It, II. 2.*

**deplordly** (dē-plōr'ēd-il), *adv.* In a deplored way; lamentably. *Jer. Taylor.*

**deploredness** (dē-plōr'ēd-nēs), *n.* The state of being deplored; deplorableness.

But for thee, O blessed Jesu, so ardent was thy love to us that it was in the power of our extreme misery to abate it; yea, so as that the *deploredness* of our condition did but lighten that holy flame. *Sp. Hall, A Pathetical Meditation, § 2.*

**deplorer** (dē-plōr'ēr), *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

Not to be a mere spectator, or a lazy *deplorer* of the danger. *Considerations about Reason and Religion (1676), Pref., p. vii.*

**deploy** (dē-ploī'), v. [*F. déployer*, unroll, unfold, < *OF. déployer*, earlier *despleier*, *displeier*, > *ME. displeyen*, *E. display*, which is thus a doublet of *deploy*: see *display*, and cf. *deplacation*.] *I. trans. Milit.*, to expand; display; extend in a line of small depth, as a division or a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

Carr's division, was *deployed* on our right flank, forming his extreme right and reaching through these woods to the river above.  
*F. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs* 1: 521

*II. intrans. Milit.*, to open out; extend; move so as to form a more extended front or line: as, the regiment *deployed* to the right.

A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself, so as to display its front.  
*Sullivan*

**deploy** (dē-ploī'), n. [*< deploy, v.*] *Milit.*, the expansion or opening out of a body of troops previously compacted into a column, so as to present a more extended front.

**deployment** (dē-plōi'mēt), n. [*< F. déploiement*, < *deposer*, *deploy*: see *deploy* and *-ment*.] The act of deploying.

**deplumate** (dē-plū'māt), a. [*< ML. deplumatus*, pp. of *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] *In ornith.*, bare or stripped of feathers; denuded.

**deplumation** (dē-plū-mā'shōn), n. [*< ML. \*deplumatio(n)-*, < *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] 1. *In ornith.*, the stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; molting.

The violence of her moult, or *deplumation*.  
*Stillington, Origines Naturae*, III 3

2. *In pathol.*, an affection of the eyelids in which the eyelashes drop out.

**deplume** (dē-plūm'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deplumed*, ppr. *depluming*. [*< ME. deplumen = F. déplumer = Sp. Pg. desplumar = It. spumare*, < *ML. deplumare*, pluck of feathers, < *L. de, off + plume*, cover with feathers, < *pluma*, a feather, plume: see *plume*.] To strip or pluck the feathers from; deprive of plumage; pluck.

And twice a year *deplumed* may that [geese] be.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Fortune and Time tethered at their feet with adamant chains, their wings *deplumed* for starting from them.  
*B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover*.

**depolarization** (dē-pō'lā-rī-zā'shōn), n. [= *F. dépolariation = It. depolarizzazione*; as *depolarize + -ation*.] The act of depriving of polarity or removing the effects of polarization. Specifically—(a) *In optics*, the change in the direction of the plane of polarization, as by a section of a crystal, so that the polarized ray before arrested (an pass through the analyzer. (b) *In elect.*, the removal of the polarizing film of gas from the negative plate of a voltaic cell. (c) *In magnetism*, the destruction of magnetic polarity in a mass of iron or steel. See *polarization*. Also spelled *depolarisation*.

**depolarize** (dē-pō'lā-rīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *depolarized*, ppr. *depolarizing*. [= *F. dépolariiser = It. depolarizzare*; as *de-priv + polarise*.] To deprive of polarity; remove the effects of polarity from. (a) *In optics*, to cause to reappear, as a polarized ray before arrested by the analyzer. (b) To destroy that polarity in (metallic electrodes immersed in an electrolytic substance, or the metal plates of a battery) which results from the passage of a current, and opposes and weakens the current to which it is due. (c) To deprive of magnetic polarity. Also spelled *depolariser*.

**depolariser** (dē-pō'lā-rī-zēr), n. That which depolarizes; specifically, in *elect.*, a substance used in a battery-cell for the purpose of preventing polarization. Depolarisers usually act by entering into combination with the gases liberated, and thus preventing their accumulating on the battery-plates and giving rise to polarization. Also spelled *depolarizer*.

**depolish** (dē-pō'lish), v. t. [*< de-priv + polish*, after *F. dépolir = Pg. depolir*, depolish.] To destroy the polish of; remove the glaze from; dull.

The surface should now appear somewhat *depolished*.  
*Ure, Dict.* II. 630.

**depolishing** (dē-pō'lish-ing), n. The process of removing polish or glaze; specifically, in *ceram.*, a process whereby the glaze on ware is removed. Ware with the resulting dull surface is called *wooly porcelain*. It corresponds to the *deglazing* of glass.

**depose** (dē-pōn'), v.; pret. and pp. *deposed*, ppr. *deposing*. [= *Sp. deponer = Pg. depor = It. deporre, disporre = D. deponeren = G. deponieren = Dan. deponere = Sw. deponera*, < *L. deponere*, pp. *deponitus*, lay down or aside, give in charge, intrust, *ML.* also testify, < *de, down, away + ponere*, lay, place: see *ponent* and *posse*, and cf. *depose*, *deposit*, etc.] *I. t. trans.* 1. To lay down; deposit.

What basins, most capacious of their kind, Enclose her, while the obedient element Lifts or *deposes* its burthen.  
*Southey*.

2. To lay down as a pledge; wager.

On this I would *depose*  
As much as any cause I've known.  
*S. Butler, Hudibras*.

3. To testify; state in a deposition.

Farther *Spout deponeth*, that he entered himself thereafter in conference with Boui.  
*State Trials*, George Spout, an. 1606.

*II. intrans.* In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, to give testimony; bear witness; depose.

**deponent** (dē-pō'nēt), a. and n. [*< L. deponens(-t)-*, pp. of *deponere*, lay aside (*LL. deponens(-t)-*, adj., also as a noun (sc. *verbum*), a verb that 'lays aside' its proper passive sense: tr. Gr. ἀποθετικός: see *apothesis*), *ML.* also testify: see *depose*.] *I. a.* Laying down.—*Deponant verb*, in *Latin gram.*, a verb which has a passive form with an active signification, as *loqui*, to speak: so called because such verbs were regarded as having laid down or dispensed with an active form and a passive sense.

*II. n.* 1. In *Latin gram.*, a deponent verb.—2. One who deposes or makes a deposition, especially under oath; one who makes an affidavit; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose. Abbreviated *dpt*.

He observed how the testimony of the other deponents confirmed that of Housman.  
*Butcher, Eugene Aram*, vi. 5.

**depopulacy** (dē-pop'ū-lā-sī), n. [*< depopulate*: see *-acy*.] Depopulation.

Mary answered: 'O Jove, neither she nor I, With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy* From off the frowns.'

*Chapman*, tr. of Homer's *Batrachomyomachia*.

**depopularize** (dē-pop'ū-lā-rīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *depopularized*, ppr. *depopularizing*. [= *F. dépopulariser = Pg. depopularizar*; as *de-priv + popularize*.] To render unpopular. *Restminster Rev.* [Rare.]

**depopulate** (dē-pop'ū-lāt), v.; pret. and pp. *depopulated*, ppr. *depopulating*. [*< L. depopulatus*, pp. of *depopulari*, *ML.* also *depopulare* (> *It. depopulare = Sp. \*depopular*, *depoplar = Pg. depopular = Pr. depopular = OF. depopuler*, *depopuler*, *F. depopuler*, also *depeupler*, *depeupler*, *F. depeupler*, > *E. depeople*, *dispeople*), lay waste, ravage, plunder, *ML.* also deprive of people, dispeople, < *de- + populari*, lay waste, ravage, plunder, destroy, a word usually derived from *populus*, people, and explained as "prop. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region," or "to fill with (hostile) people," or otherwise, in the comp. *depopulari*, *ML. depopulare*, with *de-priv*, 'deprive of people or inhabitants,' this sense being involved in the *Rom.* and *E.* words (cf. also *depeople* and *dispeople*). But the uses of the *L. populari* throw doubt on the assumed original connection with *populus*, people, and the word is by some regarded as a kind of freq. of *spoliare*, spoil, despoil, plunder, being in this view reduplicated (\**spo-* + *spol-* from the base \**spol-* of *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*).] *I. trans.* To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part, whether by death or by expulsion; dispeople; reduce the population of.

Many towns and villages upon the sea coasts are, of late years, wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully *depopulated*.  
*Privy Council* (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 301).

Grim death, in different shapes, Depopulates the nations; thousands fall His victims.  
*Philips*.

*II. intrans.* To become dispeopled. [Rare or obsolete.]

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be *depopulating* or not.

**depopulate** (dē-pop'ū-lāt), a. [*< L. depopulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Depopulated. [Rare.]

When the sea-mew Flies, as once before it flew, O'er thine isles *depopulate*.  
*Shelley*, Written among the Egean Hills.

**depopulation** (dē-pop'ū-lā'shōn), n. [= *F. dépopulation = Sp. depopulación = Pg. depopulação = It. depopolazione*, < *L. depopulatio(n)-*, a laying waste, plundering, < *depopulari*, lay waste: see *depopulate*, v.] The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated; reduction of population; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

It [Milan] hath suffered many devastations and *depopulations*.  
*Coryat, Crudities*, I. 180.

The only remedy and amends against the *depopulation* and thinness of a Land within, is the borrow'd strength of firme alliance from without.

*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, II.

**depopulator** (dē-pop'ū-lā-tōr), n. [= *F. dépopulateur = Sp. depopulador = It. depopolatore*, < *L. depopulator*, a plunderer, marauder, < *depopulari*, plunder: see *depopulate*.] One who depopulates.

Our puny *depopulators* allege for their doing the king's and country's good.  
*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 27.

**deport** (dē-pōrt'), v. t. [*< OF. deporter*, bear, suffer, banish, refl. cease, desist, forbear, *F. deporter = Pr. Sp. Pg. deportar = It. deportare = D. deporteren = G. deportieren = Dan. deportere = Sw. deportera*, < *L. deportare*, carry away, get, acquire, carry off, banish, *ML.* also bear, suffer, favor, forbear, < *de, away + portare*, carry: see *port*, and cf. *apport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *transport*, and see esp. *disport*.] 1. To transport or carry off; carry away, or from one country to another; specifically, to transport forcibly, as to a penal colony or a place of exile.

The only sure way of bringing about a healthy relation between the two countries [England and America] is for Englishmen to clear their minds of the notion that we are always to be treated as a kind of inferior and *deported* Englishman whose nature they perfectly understand.  
*Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 81.

2. To carry; demean; behave: with a reflexive pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince.  
*Popa*.

How do the Christians here *deport them*, keep Their robes of white unspotted by the world?  
*Browning, King and Rook*, II. 212.

**deport** (dē-pōrt'), n. [*< OF. deport*, *deport*, m., *deporti*, f., *deportment*: from the verb.] *Deportment*; mien.

But *Delia's self* In gall surpam'd, and goddess-like *deport*.  
*Milton, P. L.*, ix. 380.

**deportation** (dē-pōrt-tā'shōn), n. [*< F. déportation = Sp. deportación = Pg. deportação = It. deportazione = D. deportatie = G. Dan. Sw. deportation*, < *L. deportatio(n)-*, a carrying away, < *deportare*, carry away: see *deport*.] A carrying away; a removing from one country to another, or to a distant place; transportation; specifically, forcible transportation, especially to a penal colony.

The wings seemed to be like the wings of a stork, another expression of that sudden transmigration and *deportation*.  
*D. Stokes*, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 497.

In their [the Jews'] *deportations*, they had often the favour of their conquerors.  
*By. Atterbury, Horumna*, III v.

Emancipation [of the slaves], even without *deportation*, would probably enhance the wages of white labor.  
*Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 326.

**deportatory** (dē-pōrt-tā-tōr), n. [*L.* as if \**deportatur*, < *deportare*, *deport*: see *deport*.] One who deports or transports. *Davies*.

This island of ours, within these late days, hath bred a great number of these field-briers, . . . oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, depravators.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 481.

**deportment** (dē-pōrt'mēt), n. [*< OF. deportement*, *F. deportement = It. deportamento*, < *ML.* as if \**deportamentum*, < *L. deportare*, *deport*: see *deport*.] Carriage or bearing in intercourse; manner of acting toward or before others; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management.

What's a fine person, or a beauteous face, Unless *deportment* gives them decent grace?  
*Chaucer*, *The Roostard*.

This produced such a change in his whole *deportment*, that his neighbours took him to be a new man, and were amazed at his conversion from prodigious profaneness to a moral and religious life.  
*Southey, Bunyan*, p. 16.

At these primitive tea-parties the utmost propriety and dignity of *deportment* prevailed.  
*Irrving, Knickerbocker*, p. 170.

= *Syn. Carriage*, *Conduct*, etc. See *behavior*.  
**deporture** (dē-pōrt'chūr), n. [*< deport + -ure*.] *Deportment*. *Speed*.

**deposable** (dē-pō'zā-bl), a. [= *F. déposable*; as *depose + -able*.] Capable of being deposed or deprived of office.

**deposals** (dē-pō'sāl), n. [*< depose + -al*.] The act of deposing or divesting of office.

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is become proverbial.  
*Fos, Hist. James II.*, p. 14.

**depose** (dē-pōs'), v.; pret. and pp. *deposed*, ppr. *deposing*. [*< ME. depossen*, lay aside, deprive of office, also intrust, < *OF. deposer*, *F. déposer* (= *OSp. deposer*), lay down, deposit, testify, with senses of *L. deponere*, pp. *deponitus*, lay down, etc. (see *depone*), but in form confused with *OF. poser*, *ML. posuere*, place; so with the other compounds, *expose*, *compose*, *expose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suggest*, *trans-*



**pose: see pose.** **I. trans.** 1. To lay down; let fall; deposit. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take leave green youth of Otter tree . . .  
And into mist that yet not fervent be  
Depose, and close or faste is closed as  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (R. E. T. S.), p. 202.

I pray thee *depose*  
Some small piece of silver; it shall be no loss.  
*B. Jonson, Utopias Metamorphosed.*  
The long-enduring ferns in time will all  
Lie and *depose* their dust upon the wall.  
*Crabbe, Works*, II. 24.

24. To lay aside.

God hath *deposed* his wrath towards all mankind.  
*Barrow.*

34. To remove; eject; evict.

We have summoned you hither, to dispossess you of those places and to *depose* you from those rooms, whereof indeed by virtue of our own grant, yet against reason, you are possessed.  
*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 81.

4. To remove from office, especially from royalty, or from high executive, ecclesiastical, or judicial office; dethrone; divest of office: as, to *depose* a king or a bishop.

Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*,  
A greater Edward in his room arose.  
*Dryden, Epistles*, x., To Congress.

The Jews well know their power: ere Saul they chose,  
God was their king, and God they durst *depose*.  
*Dryden, Abs. and Achil.*, I. 418.

They had *deposed* one tyrant, only to make room for a  
J. Adams, *Works*, V. 40.

54. To take away; strip off (from one); divest (one of).

You may my glories and my state *depose*,  
But not my griefs; still am I king of those.  
*Shak., Rich. II.*, iv. 1.

Your title speaks you nearest heaven, and points  
You out a glorious reign among the angels;  
Do not *depose* yourself of one, and be  
Of the other disinherited. *Shirley, The Traitor*, III. 3.

6. To testify to; attest.

To *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands. *Bacon.*  
I am ready to *depose*, when I shall be lawfully called,  
that no European did ever visit those countries before me.  
*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, iv. 12.

7. To examine on oath; take the deposition of.

*Depose* him in the justice of his cause.  
*Shak., Rich. II.*, I. 3.

**II. intrans.** 1. To bear witness.

A man might reason with us all day long, without persuading us that we slept through the day, or that we returned from a long journey, when our memory *deposes* otherwise.  
*J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons*, I. 191.

Specifically—2. To give testimony on oath; especially, to give testimony which is embodied in writing in a deposition or an affidavit; give answers to interrogatories intended as evidence in a court: as, he *deposed* to the following facts; the witness *deposes* and says that, etc.

Was he that made you to *depose*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., I. 2.

**deposer** (dē-pō'sēr), *n.* 1. One who deposes or degrades from office.—2. A deponent; a witness.

**deposit** (dē-pōz'it), *v.* [Formerly *deposite*; < OF. *depositer* = Sp. Pg. *depositar* = It. *depositarre*, *depositarre*, < ML. *depositarre*, deposit, freq. of *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay aside, deposit: see *deponere* and *deponere*, and cf. *deponit*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To lay down; place; put: as, a crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand; soil *deposited* by a river.

On both sides of these apartments (catacombs) are three stories of holes, big enough to *deposit* the bodies in.  
*Pococke, Description of the East*, II. 1. 9.

2. To lay away; lay in a place for preservation or safe-keeping; store: as, to *deposit* goods in a warehouse.

Here might be the temple of Diana, a place of security, where Hannibal *deposited* his vases of lead, as if they were full of money, and left carelessly in his house some brass statues, which he filled with his gold.  
*Pococke, Description of the East*, II. 1. 223.

Stow tells us that, in his memory, great part of London Hall was appropriated to the purpose of painting and *depositing* the pageants for the use of the city.  
*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes*, p. 20.

3. To place for care or custody; lodge in trust; place: as, to *deposit* money in a bank; to *deposit* bonds or goods with a creditor as security.

The people with whom God thought fit to *deposit* these things for the benefit of the world.  
*Clarke, Works*, II. cixiii.

44. To lay or set aside; get rid of.

If what is written prove useful to you, to the *depositing* that which I cannot but deem an error.  
*Hammond, Works*, I. 704.

It has been often alleged, that the passions can never be wholly *deposited*.  
*Goldsmith, Taste*.

**II. intrans.** To settle or be formed by deposition; descend and rest or become attached.

When the strata of the Cordilleras were *depositing*, there were islands which even in the latitude of Northern Chile, where now all is irremediably desolate, supported large coniferous forests. *Darwin, Geol. Observations*, II. 609.

When no more silver *deposits* on the copper, the operation is completed. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 198.

**deposit** (dē-pōz'it), *n.* [Formerly *deposite* (in ME. *deposet*, < OF. *deposit*, F. *dépôt*, > E. *deposet*); = Sp. Pg. It. *deposito*, < L. *depositum* (ML. also *deponitum*), a thing laid aside or given in trust, neut. of *deponere*, pp. of *deponere*, lay aside: see the verb.] 1. That which is laid or thrown down; matter laid down or lodged in a place, or settled by subsidence or precipitation, as from a fluid medium.

Throws the golden sands,  
A rich *deposit*, on the border lands.  
*Cowper, Charity.*

Meanwhile the hours were each leaving their little *deposit*, and gradually forming the final reason for inaction—namely, that action was too late.  
*George Eliot, Middlemarch*, I. 378.

Specifically—(a) In *geol.*, any mass of material which has been thrown down from, or moved and gathered together by, water, or which has been separated from a solution by chemical agencies. Irregularity of form is rather a characteristic of a deposit; if the material be evenly and uniformly distributed, it would more generally be termed a bed or layer. The products of volcanic agencies are rarely designated by the term *deposit*.

The most characteristic distinction between the lacustrine and marine *deposits* consists in the nature of the organic remains which become imbedded in their *deposits*. *Lyell*.

(b) In *mining*, the most general term for an accumulation, or "occurrence," of ore, of whatever form or nature it may be; but the word *ore* is generally added. (See *ore-deposit*.) By some authors the term *deposit* is used as meaning a mode of occurrence of ore supposed to be less permanent in its character than a true vein. Thus, flat masses or sheets would often be called *deposits*, especially if not exhibiting any of the special characters of true or fissure veins. (See *vein*.) (c) The metallic coating precipitated by galvanic action from a chemical solution upon a ground or base, as the film of gold or silver on plated articles, or of copper on copper-faced type, or the copper shell of an electrolytic plate.

2. Anything intrusted to the care of another; something given into custody for safe-keeping; specifically, money lodged in a bank for safety or convenience.

It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her *deposit* as her dear friends . . . would make us believe.  
*Hammond, Works*, II. 1. 677.

I do not at all doubt that the arrangement is in a certain degree at haphazard, but it seems to me that there must have been a meaning in the prominence given to *deposits* in the Roman and Hindu law, and in the prominence assigned to thefts in the law both of the Romans and of the Malian Franks.

*Meier, Early Law and Custom*, p. 283.

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. [Rare.]—4. The state or fact of being deposited or stored in the care of another; storage: as, to have money on *deposit* in a bank; safe *deposit*.—5. A pledge; a pawn; something given as security. Specifically—6. In *law*: (a) A sum of money which one puts into the hands of another to secure the fulfillment of some agreement, or as a part payment in advance. (b) A naked bailment of personal property, to be kept for the bailor without recompense, and to be returned when he shall require it. (c) In *Scots law*, same as *deposition*.—74. *Deposition*.

I desire that this may not be looked upon as a full and finished character, but my solemn *deposit* of the truth, to the best of my knowledge. *Chesterfield, Miscellanies*.

**Certificate of deposit.** See *certificates*.—**Contact deposit.** See *contact*.—**Coralline deposits.** In *geol.*, a term applied to those recent or alluvial strata which consist of the marine lanks, shoals, and islands entirely composed of coral, and thence extended to the lower Florene deposits of Suffolk, England, the white or coralline crag—*Malanc deposit*. See *malanc*.—**Special deposit.** A deposit in a bank which the bank is not entitled to use, but must keep specifically to be returned.

**depository** (dē-pōz'it-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *depositaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depositario*, < LL. *depositarius*, only as a noun, one who receives a trust, < L. *depositum*, a trust, deposit: see *deposuit*, *n.*] **I. a.** Of deposit; receiving deposits: said of banks.

No loss has resulted in this class of deposits for the past sixteen years, although a number of failures have taken place among the *depository* banks.  
*Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 82.

**II. n.:** pl. *depositories* (-ris). 1. A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. Also *depository*.

For a hundred years they [the Puritans] were the sole *depositories* of the sacred fire of liberty in England.  
*A. Choate, Addresses*, p. 47.

The Liverpool house was the authorized *depository* of Confederate funds in Europe.

*J. H. Stedman, Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 122.

The first apostles alone were the *depositories* of the pure and perfect evangel.

*Brudenbury, Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 170.

2. In *law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense. **depositary** (dē-pōz'it-tā), *a.* [*ML. depositarius*, pp.: see *deposuit*, *v.*] *Deposited*.

A marble inscription . . . signifying that his corpse is *deposited* within. *Woodrow (Correspondence)*, III. 86.

**deposition** (dē-pōz-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*ML. as if "depositio" (n-), < deponere*, deposit: see *deponit*, *v.*] In *Scots law*, a contract by which something belonging to one person is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another (called the *depository*), to be redelivered on demand. A *proper deposition* is one where a special subject is deposited, to be restored without alteration. An *improper deposition* is one where money or other fungibles are deposited, to be returned in kind. Also *deposuit*.

**depositing-dock** (dē-pōz'it-ing-dok), *n.* See *duck*.

**deposition** (dē-pōz'ish'gn), *n.* [*OF. depositions*, F. *deposition* = Sp. *deposición* = Pg. *deposición* = It. *deposizione*, < LL. *depositio* (n-), a laying down, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down, deposit: see *deposuit*, *deponere*, *deponere*.] 1. The act of depositing; a laying down; lodgment or precipitation: as, the *deposition* of stones by a moving glacier, or of sediment by a river; the *deposition* of a metallic coating by galvanism.

A benefactress to the convent, happening to die, was desirous of being buried in the cloister. . . . The society considered the *deposition* of their benefactress among them as a very great honour.  
*Goldsmith, Cyrillo Padovano*.

The sediment brought down from the land would only prevent the growth of the coral in the line of its *deposition*.  
*Darwin, Coral Reefs*, p. 59.

The *deposition* of a delta is the work of tens of thousands of years.  
*H. Spencer, Social Statics*, p. 372.

2. That which is deposited or placed; a deposit. [Rare.]—34. The act of laying down or bringing to notice; presentation.

The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle.  
*W. Montague, Devoutes Knays*, I. ix. § 2.

4. Declaration; assertion; specifically, in *law*, testimony taken under interrogatories, written or oral, before an authorized officer, to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court. The term is sometimes loosely used to include affidavits, which are *ex-parte* statements in writing, sworn to, but not taken judicially or quasi-judicially, as are depositions strictly so called. In a deposition there may have been cross-examination: in an affidavit, none. A *deposition* is evidence; an affidavit may be evidence.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side.  
*Str K. Digby*.

5. In *civil* and *common law*: (a) A deposit; a naked bailment of goods, to be kept for the bailor without reward, and to be returned when he shall require it, or delivered according to the object or purpose of the original trust. *Story, Bailments*, iv. 41. (b) The thing so deposited.—6. The act of depositing a person from an office, or of depriving him of a dignity; specifically, the act of dethroning, or of removing from some important office or trust.

After his *deposition* by the council of Lyons, the affairs of Frederic II. went rapidly into decay.  
*Hallam, Middle Ages*, vii. 2.

74. In *surg.*, the depression of the lens of the eye in the operation of couching.—8. The burial of a saint's body, or the act of transferring his remains or relics to a new resting-place or shrine; the festival commemorating such burial or translation: as, the *Deposition* of St. Martin.—*Deposition from the cross*, the taking down of Christ's body from the cross, or the representation of that act in a work of art.—*Syn. & Testimony*, etc. See *evidence*. **depositive** (dē-pōz'it-iv), *a.* [= OF. *deposif*; as *deposuit* + *-ive*.] Depositing; tending to deposit: in *pathol.*, applied to inflammation of the corium when the effusion of lymph into that membrane gives rise to small, hard elevations or pimples on the surface.

**depositor** (dē-pōz'it-ōr), *n.* [= F. *depositeur*, < LL. *depositor*, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, deposit: see *deposuit*.] One who makes a deposit; specifically, one who deposits money in a bank.

It is ordained by the ages of Hindustan that a *depositor* shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended *depository*; who, if he undertake to keep the goods, shall preserve them with care and attention.  
*Str W. Jones, Law of Bailments*.

Savings Banks, where the smallest sums are placed in perfect safety . . . and are paid . . . the moment they are demanded by the depositors. *McCulloch, Com. Dict.*

**depository** (dē-pōz'ī-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *depositories* (-rīz). [*< ML. "depositorium, a place of deposit, < L. depositus, pp. of deponere, deposit."*]  
1. A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping; as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods.

It may be said . . . that the Constitutional Monarch is only a *depository* of power, as an armory is a *depository* of arms; but that those who wield the arms, and those alone, constitute the true governing authority.

*Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 169.*

2. [Prop. *depository*.] A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping; a *depository*. [Rare.]

If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. *Junius, Letters, Dod.*

One who was the director of the national finances, and the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state, might render inestimable services. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xlii.*

**deposit-receipt** (dē-pōz'ī-tē-āst'), *n.* A note or an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, on which a higher rate of interest is allowed than on the balance of a current account.

**deposit**, *n.* An obsolete form of *deposit*.  
**depot** (de-pō' or dē'pō), *n.* [*< F. dépôt, a deposit, a place of deposit, a storehouse, depot, < OF. deposer, a deposit, pledge, < L. depositum, a deposit: see deposit, n.*]  
1. A place of deposit; a *depository*; a warehouse or storehouse for receiving goods for storage, sale, or transfer, as on a railroad or other line of transportation.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *depôts* of this kingdom. *British Cruise* (1794), p. 203.

Specifically—2. A railroad-station; a building for the accommodation and shelter of passengers and the receipt and transfer of freight by railroad. [U. S.]—3. *Milit.* (a) A military magazine, as a fort, where stores, ammunition, etc., are deposited; or a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain. (b) The headquarters of a regiment, where all supplies are received and whence they are distributed. (c) In Great Britain, that portion of a battalion, generally consisting of two companies, which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign service.—4. In *fort.*, a particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

Sometimes written with the French accents, *dépôt* or *dépot*.

—*Fr.* 2. *Depot, Station, Freight-house.* In the United States, at first the places for landing railroad-passengers and freight were called *depôts*, *passenger-depôts*, *freight-depôts*; but the use of *station* for the landing-place of passengers is gradually increasing, while *freight house* is the most common word for a separate storage-place.

**depotentiate** (dē-pōtēn'ē-shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depotentiated*, ppr. *depotentiating*. [*< L. depriv. + potentia, power: see potency.*] To deprive of potency or power.

The gospel of Christ himself we may therefore expect to see greatly *depotentiated*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 175

**deprave** (dep'ra-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depraved*, ppr. *depraving*. [*< L. depravatus, pp. of depravare, deprave: see deprave.*] 1. To defame; vilify.

Whereat the rest, in depth of scorn and hate,  
His Divine Truth with taunts due *deprave*.  
*Dames, Holy Roods, p. 7.*

2. To render depraved. [Rare.]  
With natures *depraved*, and affluities already distempered by the sin of progenitors.  
*Bucknell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 178.*

**depravation** (dep-ra-vā'shon), *n.* [*< F. depravation = Sp. depravacion = Pg. depravagão = It. depravazione, < L. depravatio(n-), < depravare, deprave: see deprave.*] 1. The act of perverting or distorting; perversion; vilification.

Do not give advantage  
To stubborn critics, apt, without a theme,  
For *depravation*.  
*Shak., T. and C., v. 2.*

That learning should undermine the reverence of laws and government . . . is assuredly a mere *depravation* and calumny.  
*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 23.*

2. The act of making or becoming bad or worse; the act or process of debasement; deterioration.

It is to these . . . (circumstances) that the *depravation* of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed.  
*Goldsmith, Polite Learning, II.*

3. Depraved or corrupt quality or character; degeneracy; depravity.

Notwithstanding this universal *depravation* of manners, behold how untouched he [Noah] stood, and what a character he bore!  
*Sp. Artillery, Sermons, II. iv.*

4. A depraved tendency; inclination toward evil or corruption. [Rare.]

What befall Andruhal or Cesar Borgia is as much an illustration of the mind's powers and *depravations* as what has befallen us.  
*Emerson, History.*

—*Fr.* *Depravité, Depravation, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, contamination, debasement.* *Depravation* is especially the act of depraving or the process of becoming depraved; *depravité*, the state resulting from the act or process. The use of *depravation* for *depravité* is uncommon.

Its coarseness [that of Dryden's day] was not external, like that of Elizabeth a day, but the outward mark of an inward *depravité*.  
*Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 32.*

I do not believe there ever was put upon record more *depravation* of Man, and more despicable frivolity of thought and aim in Woman, than in the novels which purport to give the picture of English fashionable life.  
*Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 130.*

**deprave** (dē-prāv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depraved*, ppr. *depraving*. [*< ME. depraven, < OF. depraver, pervert, calumniate, accuse, F. depraver = Sp. Pg. depravar = It. depravare, < L. depravare, pervert, distort, corrupt, < de- + pravus, crooked, misshapen, wicked, depraved.*] 1. To pervert; distort; speak evil of; misreport; calumniate; vilify.

See! how the stubborn damsel doth *deprave*  
My simple meaning with diadymal scorn.  
*Spenser, Sonnets, xxix.*

Gone about to *deprave* and calumniate the person and writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus.  
*B. Johnson, Postaster, v. 1.*

Unjustly thou *depraves* it with the name  
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains  
*Milton, P. L., vi. 174.*

2. To make bad or worse; pervert; vitiate; corrupt; as, to *deprave* the heart, mind, understanding, will, tastes, etc.; to *deprave* the morals, government, laws, etc.

Whose pride *depraves* each other better part  
*Spenser, Sonnets, xxix.*

All things proceed, and up to him return,  
If not *depraved* from good. *Milton, P. L., v. 471.*

The ingenuity once so conspicuously displayed in every department of physical and moral science has been *depraved* into a timid and servile cunning.

*Macaulay, Moore's Byron.*

The ceremony of kneeling at the sacrament was included among the rest; but the fear and glass acknowledgment of that ceremony was not to be expected from one who had notoriously *depraved* it.  
*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.*

**depraved** (dē-prāv'd), *p. a.* 1. Perverted; vitiated; as, a *depraved* appetite.

Their taste in time became so *depraved*, that what was at first a poetical license not to be justified they made their choice.  
*Swift, Improving the English Tongue.*

2. Morally bad; destitute of moral principle; corrupt; wicked; as, a *depraved* nature. —*Fr.* 2. *Illegal, iniquitous, etc.* (see *criminal*), base, profligate, abandoned, reprehensible.  
**depravedly** (dē-prāv'ed-lī), *adv.* In a *depraved* manner; with corrupt motive or intent.

The writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitedly imprinted.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, To the Reader.*

**depravedness** (dē-prāv'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being depraved or vitiated; corruption; taint.

Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil.  
*Hammond.*

**depravement** (dē-prāv'mēt), *n.* [*< deprave + -ment.*] Perversion; vitiation. [Rare.]

He maketh men believe that apparitions . . . are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy.  
*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 10.*

**depraver** (dē-prāv'ér), *n.* 1. One who perverts or distorts the character of a person; a traducer; a vilifier.

Do you think I urge any comparison against you? no, I am not so ill-bred as to be a *depraver* of your worthiness.  
*B. Johnson, Case is Altered, l. 2.*

2. A corrupter; one who vitiates.

For *depravations* of the Prayer-Book it was ten pounds fine or three months for the first offence.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.*

**depravingly** (dē-prāv'ing-lī), *adv.* In a *depraving* manner.

**depravity** (dē-prāv'ī-tī), *n.* [Irreg. *< de- + pravity, q. v.*; as if *< E. deprave + -ity.*] 1. The state of being depraved or corrupt; corruption; degeneracy; as, *depravity* of manners or morals.

Succeeding generations change the fashion of their morals . . . wonder at the *depravity* of their ancestors.  
*Macaulay, Macbeth, II.*

To remove the offender, to preserve society from those dangers which are to be apprehended from his incorrigible *depravity*, is often one of the ends of punishment.  
*Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

Specifically—2. In *theol.*, the hereditary tendency of mankind, derived from Adam through his descendants, to commit sin; original sin. By many theologians *depravity* is distinguished from actual sin, which they regard as consisting wholly in voluntary action.—Total *depravity*, in *theol.*, the total unfitness of man for the moral purposes of his being until born again by the influence of the Spirit of God. In defining the nature of this unfitness theologians disagree. Some consider man as "utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposed unto all that is spiritually good, and wholly inclined to evil and that continually" (*West. Conf. of Faith*). Others concede to man certain natural traits of character which are innocent, amiable, or even commendable, but hold that the moral character is determined by the controlling energy and disposition, which is by nature totally different or adverse to the law of God.—*Fr.* 1. and 2. *Depravité, Depravation.* See *depravation*.—2. Profligacy, baseness, degeneracy, vice, demoralization.

**deprecable** (dep'rā-kā-bl), *a.* [*= It. deprecabile, < L. deprecabilis, that may be entreated, < L. deprecari, pray against, pray for: see deprecate.*] That is to be deprecated.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject.  
*Nikon Basilisk.*

**deprecate** (dep'rē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprecated*, ppr. *deprecating*. [*< L. deprecatus, pp. of deprecari (> Sp. Pg. deprecar, pray against (a present or impending evil), pray for, intercede for (that which is in danger), rarely imprecate, < de, off, + precari, pray: see pray.*]  
1. To pray against; pray or entreat the removal or prevention of; pray or desire deliverance from.

We are not here to acknowledge our sin, to express our public detestation of it, and to *deprecate* the vengeance which hath pursued, and doth still, I fear, pursue us on the account of it.  
*Sp. Artillery, Sermons, II. xiii.*

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed.  
*Sp. Smalridge.*

2. To plead or argue earnestly against; urge reasons against; express disapproval of: said of a scheme, purpose, and the like.

His purport was *depraved* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it.  
*Scott.*

The self-dependence which was honored in me is *deprecated* as a fault in most women.  
*Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 40.*

O, still as ever, friends are they  
Who, in the interest of outraged truth,  
*Depricate* such rough handling of a lie,  
*Browning, Ring and Book, II. 227.*

3. To imprecate; invoke.

Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they *deprecate* no vengeance, though that of the whole nation was justly merited.  
*Franklin, Autobiog., p. 442.*

**deprecatingly** (dep'rē-kā-ting-lī), *adv.* By *deprecation*; with expressions or indications of protest or disapproval.

**deprecation** (dep'rē-kā'shon), *n.* [*= OF. deprecation, F. déprécation = Sp. deprecacion = Pg. deprecagão = It. deprecacione, < L. deprecatio(n-), < deprecari, deprecate: see deprecate.*] 1. The act of deprecating something, as harm or disapproval; counter-prayer or petition; earnest desire for exemption or deliverance.

I, with leave of speech implored,  
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied.  
*Milton, P. L., viii. 378.*

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other.  
*Sir T. Browne.*

They use no *deprecations* nor complaints,  
Nor suit for mercy.  
*Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.*

Specifically—2. In litanies, a petition to be delivered from some evil, temporal or spiritual. In Latin litanies each single *deprecation* is usually followed by the response, "Libera nos, Domine" (Deliver us, O Lord). In the Anglican litany the *deprecations* begin, "From all evil and mischief," and end, "From hardness of heart, and contempt of thy Word and Commandment," and are collected in groups, after each of which comes the response, "Good Lord, deliver us." The observations, which succeed, have the same response. See *litany*.

3. A praying for removal or prevention; entreaty or earnest desire for an averting or delaying; as, to urge reasons in *deprecation* of war or of a severe judgment; "deprecation of death," *Donne*.—4. An imprecation; a curse.

We may, with too much justice, apply to him the Scriptural *deprecation*—"He that witheldeth his corn, the people shall curse him."  
*W. Giffen, Sermons, III. xi.*

**deprecative** (dep'rē-kā-tiv), *a.* [*= OF. deprecativus, F. dépricatif = Sp. Pg. It. deprecativo, <*

**LL. deprecative**, < L. *deprecari*: see *deprecate*.] Serving to deprecate; deprecatory.

The form itself is very ancient, consisting . . . of two parts, the first deprecative, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it.

Comber, Companion to the Temple, I. 752.

**deprecator** (dep-rē-kā-tqr), *n.* [*L. deprecator*, < *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] One who deprecates.

**deprecatory** (dep-rē-kā-tqr), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. deprecatoire*, *F. déprécatoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. deprecatorio*, < *LL. deprecatorius*, < *L. deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] *I. a.* Serving or intended to deprecate or avert some threatened evil or action; characterized by entreaty or protest intended to avert something evil or painful.

Humble and deprecatory letters to the Scottish king. Bacon.

The eyes of his little mental turned upon him that deprecatory glance of inquiry as common to slave children. G. W. Cable, Grandisimes, p. 260.

**II. † n.** A deprecating speech or act.

There the author strutted like an Hector, now he is passive, full of deprecatories and apologetics. Roger North, Examen, p. 243.

**deprecet**, *v. t.* See *depress*.

**deprecate** (dē-prē-shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deprecated*, ppr. *deprecating*. [*LL. deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecare*, prop. *depricare* (> *F. déprécier*, < *Sp. Pg. deprecior* = *Fg. deprecior*; cf., with equiv. prefix *dis-*, *It. dispregiare* = *OF. despriser*, *despriser*, > *E. dispraise*, *dispraise*), lower the price of, undervalue, < *L. de*, down, + *pretium*, price: see *price*, *precious*, etc., and cf. *dispric*. Cf. also *appreciate*.] *I. trans.* 1. To lessen the value of; bring down in value or rate: as, to *deprecate* goods or prices; to *deprecate* railroad stocks.

The disturbances in question are the same in character as have always accompanied the use of a depreciated, fluctuating currency. Contemporary Rev., LII. 302.

2. To undervalue or underrate; represent as of little value or merit, or of less than is commonly supposed; belittle.

It is very natural for such as have not succeeded to deprecate the work of those who have. Spectator.

To prove the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to deprecate the value of freedom itself. Burke.

We are all inclined to deprecate whatever we have overpraised, and, on the other hand, to show undue indulgence where we have shown undue rigour. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Another injurious consequence, resulting, in a great measure, from asceticism, was a tendency to deprecate extremely the character and the position of women. Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 257.

= *Syn.* 1. To lower. — 2. *Disparage*, *deduct* from, etc. (see *depry*): to traduce, underrate, slur.

**II. intrans.** To fall in value; become of less worth: as, a paper currency will *depreciate* unless it is convertible into specie; real estate is *depreciating*.

The wealthy inhabitants opposed . . . all paper currency, from the apprehension that it would *depreciate*, as it had done in New England. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 112.

**depreciation** (dē-prē-shi-ā-shn), *n.* [= *F. dépréciation* = *Pg. depreciação*, < *L. as if \*deprecatio* (> *deprecare*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] 1. The act of lessening or bringing down price or value. — 2. A fall in value; reduction of worth.

This depreciation of their funds. Burke.

Paper continues to be issued without limit, and then comes depreciation. H. Spenser, Social Statics, p. 432.

3. A belittling or running down of value or merit; conscious undervaluation or underestimation of the merits of a person, action, or thing; unfavorable judgment or scant praise: as, he is much given to the *depreciation* of even his best friends.

I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, and from others some depreciation. Lincoln, In Raymond, p. 33.

A statue of Handel by Roubiliac was erected in Vauxhall in 1738, but of the general depreciation and condemnation of his music there can be no doubt. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

**depreciative** (dē-prē-shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [*deprecatus* + *-ive*.] Tending to deprecate or undervalue; undervaluing or underrating.

**deprecior** (dē-prē-shi-ā-tqr), *n.* [= *F. dépréciateur* = *Sp. deprecador* = *Pg. depreciador* = *It. deprecatori*, < *LL. deprecator*, < *deprecare*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] One who depreciates.

No doubt, in times past, kings have been the most notorious false owners and depreciators of the currency, but there is no danger of the like being done in modern times. Jones, Money and Mech. of Exchange.

**deprecatory** (dē-prē-shi-ā-tqr), *a.* [*deprecatus* + *-ory*.] Tending to deprecate.

**depredate** (dep-rē-dā-bl), *a.* [*LL. as if \*depredate*, < *depradare*, plunder: see *depredate*.] Liable to depredation.

The two president intend this, That the spirits and aire in their actions may be the less deprecatory; and the two latter that the blood and juice of the body may be the less depredate. Bacon, Hist. Life and Death.

**depredate** (dep-rē-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depredated*, ppr. *depredating*. [*LL. depredatus*, pp. of *depradare* (> *OF. deprader*, *depreer*, *F. dépréder* = *Pg. depredar* = *It. depredare*), plunder, < *L. de* + *pradare*, rob, plunder, < *prada*, prey: see *prey*.] *I. trans.* To prey upon, either by consumption or destruction, or by plunder and pillage; despoil; lay waste.

It maketh the . . . body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and depredated by the spirits. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That kind of war which depredates and distresses individuals. Marshall.

**II. intrans.** To take plunder or prey; commit waste: as, wild animals *depredate* upon the corn; thieves have *depredated* on my property.

**depredation** (dep-rē-dā-shn), *n.* [= *F. déprédation* = *Sp. depredación* = *Pg. depredação* = *It. depredazione*, < *LL. depredatio* (> *depradare*, plunder: see *depredate*.] 1. The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

I have now a plentiful estate, external affluence; what if at this moment I were bereft of all, either by fire or depredation? Sir M. Hale, Afflictions.

To guard against the depredations of birds or mice. D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

2. Waste; consumption. — 3. In *Scots law*, the offense of driving away numbers of cattle or other beasts by the masterful force of armed persons: otherwise called *herespip*.

**depredator** (dep-rē-dā-tqr), *n.* [= *F. déprédateur* = *Sp. Pg. depredador* = *It. depredatore*, < *LL. depredator*, < *depradare*, plunder: see *depredate*.] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

They [briny and colewort] be both great depredators of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 402.

**depredatory** (dep-rē-dā-tqr), *a.* [*LL. as if \*depredatorius*, < *depradare*, plunder: see *depredate* and *depredate*.] Plundering; spoiling; consisting in or involving pillage.

They are a stout, well-made, bold, warlike race of people, redoubtable neighbours to both nations of the Koraks, who often feel the effects of their *depredatory* incursions. Cook, Voyages, VII. v. 7.

**deprehend** (dep-rē-hend'), *v. t.* [*OF. deprehender*, *deprehendere*, catch, seize (cf. *OF. desprendre*, with prefix *des-*, priv., let go, *F. déprendre*, separate, detach), = *Sp. deprender* = *Pg. deprender* = *It. deprender*, < *L. deprehendere*, contr. *deprehendere*, seize upon, catch, find out, < *de* + *prehendere*, seize, take: see *prehend*, *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*.] 1. To catch; take unaware or by surprise; seize, as a person committing an unlawful act.

As if thou wert persuade, Even to the act of some light sinne, and deprehended so. Chapman, Illud, v.

Before the law was thoroughly established, when Moses came down from God, and deprehended the people in that idolatry to the call. Donne, Sermons, I.

He is one that sneaks from a good action, as one that had pilfered and dare not justify it, and is more blushingly deprehended in this than others in sin. Sp. Barle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

For it were fitting you did see how I live when I am by myself, . . . deprehending me (as you did) at a time when I was to gratify so many curious persons. Evelyn, To Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

2. To apprehend; learn.

But yet they [motions of minute parts of bodies] are to be deprehended by experience. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

**deprehensible** (dep-rē-hen'-si-bl), *a.* [*L. deprehensibilis*, pp. of *deprehendere* (see *depredate*), + *E. -ible*.] Capable of being discovered, apprehended, or understood. Also *depreensible*. E. Phillips.

**deprehensibleness** (dep-rē-hen'-si-bl-nes), *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered. Bailey.

**deprehension** (dep-rē-hen'-shn), *n.* [= *Pg. deprehenção*, < *L. deprehensio* (> *deprehendere*, seize: see *depredate*.] A catching or seizing unawares; a discovering. E. Phillips.

Her deprehension is made an aggravation of her shame; such is the corrupt judgment of the world: to do ill troubles not man, but to be taken in doing it. Sp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

We must conceal our actions from the surprise and deprehensions of suspicion. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 278.

**depressant**, *a.* Same as *depressible*.

Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or depreciable by certain experiments. Sir W. Fritter, Advice to Hartlib (1648), p. 15.

**depress** (dē-pres'), *v. t.* [*ME. depressen*, *depressen*, *deprecon*, < *OF. depreuser*, press down, lower, < *L. deprimere*, pp. of *deprimere* (> *F. déprimer* = *Sp. Pg. deprimir* = *It. deprimere*), press down, < *de*, down, + *primere*, press: see *press*. Cf. *compress*, *express*, etc.] 1. To press or move downward; make lower; bring to a lower level: as, to *depress* the muzzle of a gun; to *depress* the eye.

Unless an age too late, or cold Climate, or years, damp my intended wing. Depressed. Milton, P. L., ix. 66.

2. To force or keep down; cause to fall to or remain in a low or lower condition; lower in vigor, amount, estimation, etc.: as, to *depress* stocks or the price of merchandise; business is *depressed*.

In any other man this had been boldness, And so rewarded. Pray depress your spirit. Beau. and Ft., Valentinian, I. 2.

Slow rises worth by poverty depressed. Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, I. 177.

It was soon found that the best way to depress an hated character was to turn it into ridicule. Burke, Hints for Ess. on the Drama.

Revolutions of opinion and feeling . . . during the last two centuries have alternately raised and depressed the standard of our national morality. Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

3. To weigh upon; lower in feeling; make dull or languid; deject.

If the heart of man is depressed with cares, The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears. Gay, Beggar's Opera, I. 1.

He . . . admitted that his spirits were depressed. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 191.

But it was only natural . . . [that they] should be alternately elated and depressed as the plot went on disclosing itself to them. Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

4. To depreciate; rate meanly; belittle.

For confidence, it is the last but surest remedy; namely, to depress and seem to despise whatsoever a man cannot attain. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 337.

5. To repress.

I swim upon their angers to allay 'em, And, like a calm, depress their fell intentions. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, II. 1.

6. In *alg.*, to reduce to a lower degree, as an equation. — 7. To reduce to subjection; overpower.

Hit watz Ennias the athel, & his highe kynde That athen depreed prounce, & patrounes bicomme Welinge of al the wole in the west floe. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 6.

8. To pardon; release; let go.

Bot wolde 3e, lady louely, then leue me grante, & deprece your prysoun [prisoner], & pray hym to ryne. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1212.

To depress the pole (*naut.*), to cause the pole (as the polar star) to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator. — *Syn.* 1. To sink. — 2. To cast down, discourage, dishearten, dispirit, chill, dampen. **depressant** (dē-pres'-ant), *a.* [*L. depressus*, pp.: see *depress*, *v.*] Pressed down; hollow in the center; concave.

If the seal be depress or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it. Hammond, Works, I. 250.

**Depressa** (dē-pres'-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, containing such genera as *Allochra*, etc. **depressant** (dē-pres'-ant), *a.* [*depress* + *-ant*.] In *med.*, a sedative.

The bromides have been considered debrutators and depressants. Allen and Newell, VI. 532.

**Depressaria** (dep-re-sā'-ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, *v.*] A genus of moth, family *Tineidae*, whose caterpillars do great mischief to various umbelliferous plants, as carrots and parsnips, when left for seed, by eating off the flowers and capsules, sometimes also boring into the stems.

**depressed** (dē-pres'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of depress*, *v.*] 1. Pressed down; lowered; put on a level with or below the surface: as, a *depressed* railroad. Specifically — 2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, pressed downward, or flattened from above, and therefore broader than high: as, a *depressed* fish — for example, the skate; the *depressed* bill of a bird, as that of the swallow: opposed to *compressed*. — 3. In *bot.*, flattened vertically; sunk below the surrounding margin: as, a *depressed*



plant (one whose growth is lateral rather than upward).—4. In *her.*, surmounted or debruised. Sec *debruised*. [Rare.]

**depressible** (dē-prē's-i-bl), *a.* [*< depress + -ible.*] Capable of being depressed.

They [hinged teeth] are, however, *depressible* in one direction only. *Keary, Brit. J. 11* 654

**depressingly** (dē-prē's-ing-li), *adv.* In a depressing manner.

**depression** (dē-prē'sh'n), *n.* [*< ME. depressio(n), < (OF. depressio(n), F. dépression = Sp. depresión = Pg. depressão = It. depressione, < L. depressio(n-), < depressus, pp. of deprime, press down: see depress.)* 1. The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down. Specifically—2. In *astron.*: (a) The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as the observer recedes from the pole toward the equator. (b) The angular distance of a star below the horizon, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle passing through the star and intercepted between the star and the horizon.

And that is the *depression* of the pole antarctic: that is to say, that is the pole antarctic by the orizonte the same quantite of space, neither more ne lesse.

*Chaucer, Astralabe, II* 25.

3. In *gun.*, the lowering of the muzzle of a gun, corresponding to the raising of the breech.—4. In *swry.*, a kind of coughing.—5. In *music*, the lowering or flattening of a tone: denoted in printed music by a *b*, or, after a *♯*, by a *♭*.—6. A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a forcing inward: as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions*; the *depression* of the skull.

Should he [one born blind] draw his hand over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the several prominences and *depressions* of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvas, that has in it no unevenness or irregularity.

*Spectator, No.* 416.

7. Figuratively, the act of lowering or abasing; as, the *depression* of pride.

Another very important moral result to which asceticism largely contributed was the *depression* and sometimes almost the extinction of the civic virtues.

*Locky, Europ. Morals, II* 148.

8. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation: as, *depression* of the mind.

Lambert, in great *depression* of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape, but when he saw he could not prevail, submitted.

*Baker, Charles II., an.* 1000.

9. A low state of strength; physical exhaustion.

It tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions fatal *depression*.

*West, Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, xxv.*

10. A state of dullness or inactivity: as, *depression* of trade; commercial *depression*.—*Angle of depression*, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon. See *dip*.—*Barometric depression*, a relatively low state of the barometer, due to diminished atmospheric pressure.—*Depression of an equation*, in *alg.*, the reduction of it to a lower degree, by dividing both sides of it by a common factor.—*Syn.* 6. Cavity, indentation, dent 7. Humiliation, fall.—8. Melancholy, despondency.

**depressive** (dē-prē's-iv), *a.* [= *OF. depressif, F. dépressif; as depress + -ive.*] Able or tending to depress or cast down.

May Liberty . . .

Even where the keen *depressant* North descends, Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers. *Thomson*

**depressiveness** (dē-prē's-iv-ness), *n.* The quality of being depressive; tendency to depress.

To all his . . . troubles, moreover, must be added this continual one of ill health, and its concomitant *depressiveness*.

*Carlyle, Misc., IV* 224.

**depressor** (dē-prē's-or), *n.* [= *Sp. depressor = Pg. depressor, < NL. depressor, < L. depressus, pp. of deprime, press down: see depress.*] 1. One who presses down; an oppressor.

The greatest *depressor* of God's grace, and the advancers of men's abilities, were Pelagius and Celestius.

*Abb. Usaker, Religion of the Anc. Irish, II.*

2. Pl. *depressorius* (dē-prē's-ō-rēs). In *anat.*, a muscle that depresses or draws down: as, the *depressor anguli oris* (the muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth).—3. In *surg.*, an instrument like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing a protruding part into place.—*Depressor alae nasi*, a muscle of the face which draws down the nostril.—*Depressor anguli oris, or triangularis menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the corner of the mouth.—*Depressor labii inferioris, or quadratus menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the lower lip.—*Depressor mandibulae*, the depressor of the mandible, a muscle which depresses the lower jaw and thus assists in opening the mouth in many vertebrates, as

birds and reptiles. It resembles the human digastric in function, but not in appearance.—*Depressor vagus*, an afferent branch of the vagus, running to the cardiac plexus, which when stimulated lowers the vasomotor tone.—*Depressor palpebrae inferioris*, the depressor of the lower eyelid, a muscle which in many animals, but not in man, serves to pull down the lower eyelid.

**depreter** (dep'rē-tēr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Plastering made to imitate tooled ashler-work. It is first pricked up and floated, as for set or stucco, and then small stones are forced on dry from a board.

*S. H. Knight.*

**deprimēt** (dep'rī-mēt), *a.* [*< L. deprimen(-t)-a, pp. of deprime, press down: see depress.*] Serving to depress: specifically applied to certain muscles which pull downward, as the rectus inferior oculi, which draws down the eyeball. [Rare or obsolete.]

**deprisiur** (dē-prī'sūr), *n.* [*< F. dépriser, undervalue (see disprize), + -ure.*] Low esteem; contempt; disdain.

**deprivable** (dē-prī'va-bl), *a.* [*< deprive + -able.*] Liable to be deprived, dispossessed, or deposed.

Upon surmise . . . they gather that the persons that enjoy them [certain grants and tolerations] possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v.* § 81.

Or else make kings as resistable, censurable, *deprivable*, and liable to all kinds of punishments.

*Frym.*

**deprival** (dē-prī'val), *n.* [*< deprive + -al.*] Deprivation. [Rare.]

The *deprival* of a sight does render him incapable Of future sovereignty.

*Chapman, Revenge for Honour, III* 2.

**deprivation** (dep-ri-vā'sh'n), *n.* [*< ML. deprivatio(n-), < depricare, deprive: see deprive.*] 1. The act of depriving; a taking away.

*Deprivation* of civil rights is a species of penal infliction. *Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion.*

2. The state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement.

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal *deprivation* of being.

*Bentley.*

3. Degradation from office, rank, or position; deposition: now used chiefly of the deposition of a bishop or other clergyman. This is of two kinds: *deprivation a beneficio*, or deprivation of living or preferment; and *deprivation ab officio*, or deprivation of order, otherwise called *deposition* or *degradation*.

Hence haply it was that Asaerus would needs make shew of Vasshti the Queen in his magnificent feast, which occasioned her *deprivation* and Eastern succession.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p.* 374.

The *deprivation*, death, and destruction of the queen's majesty.

*State Trials, Duke of Norfolk, an.* 1571.

There had been recent instances of the *deprivation* of bishops by a sentence of the Witan: and though we have no record of such a step, we may gather that Robert was himself deprived of his see.

*J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p.* 619.

They [the civil courts] would enforce the *deprivation* of a Wesleyan minister by the authorities of his own communion for preaching in an Anglican pulpit.

*H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p.* 307.

**deprivative** (dep'rī-vā-tiv), *a.* [*< depriv + -ative. Cf. privative.*] Depriving or tending to deprive or divest of property, office, etc. [Rare.]

**deprive** (dē-prīv'), *v. t. & i.* pret. and pp. *deprived*, pp. *depriving*. [*< ME. depriven, < OF. depriver < ML. depricare, deprive of office, depose, < L. de- + pricare, deprive, pp. privatus, separate, private: see private, privation.*] 1. To take away; end; injure or destroy.

'Tis honour to *deprive* dishonour'd life.

*Shak., Lucio, I* 1186.

Melancholy hath *deprived* their judgments.

*Reginald Scot.*

2. To divest; strip; bereave: as, to *deprive* one of pain, of sight, of property, of children, etc.

In his [William I.'s] Time, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, was for divers Causes *deprived* of his Dignity, and kept private all his Life after in the Castle of Winchester.

*Baker, Chronicles, p.* 28.

Most happy he Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive* Remembrance of all pains which him oppress.

*Spenser.*

As he [the prime minister] comes into power without any formal election or nomination, so he can be *deprived* of power without any formal deposition.

*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p.* 194.

Hence—3. To divest of office; degrade. See *deprivation*, 3.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives.

*Bacon.*

He [Heath of Worcester] was called before the council February 8, and after a month committed to the Fleet, where he remained to the end of the reign; and before the reign came to an end he was *deprived*.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.*

He [Robert South] was ordained by one of the *deprived* bishops in 1688.

*Whipple, Ann. and Rev., II* 78.

4. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; debar; withhold.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. *Job xxxix.* 17.

The short time that I spent there *deprived* me of the opportunity.

*Coryat, Crudition, I* 140.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*

His blessed countenance. *Milton, P. L., xl* 316.

—*Syn.* 2. To dispossess, strip, rob, despoil.

**deprivement** (dē-prīv'mēt), *n.* [*< deprive + -ment.*] The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; deprivation.

Our Levites, undergoing no such law of *deprivement*, can have no right to any such compensation.

*Milton, Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*.

*Sir P. Rycaut, Pres. State of Greek and Armenian Churches, p.* 306.

**depriver** (dē-prī-vēr), *n.* One who or that which deprives, takes away, divests, or bereaves.

*Depriver* of those solid joys

Which sack creates.

*Cleveland, Poems, etc., p.* 38.

**de profundis** (dē-prō-fun'dis), [*L.*, out of the depths: *de*, of; *profundus*, abl. pl. of *profundum*, depth: see *profound*, *n.*] Out of the depths: the first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm, which in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches is one of the seven penitential psalms: often used (with capitals) as a name for this psalm.

**deproperation** (dē-prō-p-erā'sh'n), *n.* [*< L. as if "deproperatio(n-), < deproperare, make haste, < de- + properare, hasten: see properate.*] A making haste or speed. *Bailey, 1727.*

**deprostrate** (dē-prō-strāt), *a.* [*< de- + prostrate.*] Extremely prostrate; very low; mean.

How may weak mortal ever hope to file

His unsmooth tongue, and his *deprostrate* style?

*U. Fletcher.*

**deprovincialize** (dē-prō-vin'ah-līz), *v. t. & i.* pret. and pp. *deprovincialized*, pp. *deprovincializing*. [*< de-priv + provincialize.*] To divest of provincial characteristics; expand the views or interests of.

The camp is *deprovincializing* us very fast.

*U. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p.* 10.

The country had grown rich, its commerce was large, and wealth did its natural work in making life softer and more worldly, commerce in *deprovincializing* the minds of those engaged in it.

*Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p.* 257.

**dept.** A contraction of *department*.

**depth** (dēpθ), *n.* [*< ME. depthe (not in AS.) = D. diepte = Icel. dýpt = Dan. dybde = Goth. diupþitha, depth: with formative -ih, < ME. dep, E. deep: see deep, a., and cf. deep, n.*] 1. Deepness; distance or extension, as measured—(a) From the surface or top downward: opposed to *height*: as, the *depth* of the ocean, of a mine, a ditch, etc.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water.

*Bacon.*

Her [the ship's] *Depth* from the Breadth is 19 Feet and four inches.

*Howell, Letters, I* vi 23.

(b) Upward or forward from the point of view: as, the *depth* of the sky. (c) From without inward, or from the front to the rear: as, the *depth* of a wound; the *depth* of a building.—2. A deep place, literally or figuratively; an abyss; the sea.

The *depth* closed me round about. *Jonah II* A.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory, And sounded all the *depths* and shoals of honour.

*Shak., Hen. VIII., III* 2.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land, And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray.

*Dryden.*

3. The deepest, innermost, or most central part of anything; the part most remote from the boundary or outer limits: as, the *depth* of winter or of night; in the *depths* of a jungle or a forest.

The Earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels.

*Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

4. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored: as, the *depth* of a science.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison, Whig Examiner.*

5. Immanency; infinity; intensity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!

*Rom. xi* 23.

Tears from the *depth* of some divine despair.

*Tennyson, Princess, IV.*

**6. Profoundness; profundity; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating: as, depth of understanding; depth of skill.**

He was a man that God endued with a clear and wonderful depth: a discernor of others' spirits, and very much a master of his own.

*Pen., Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.*

The splendid colouring of the Flemish artists covers but does not conceal the entire want of depth, of imagination, of spiritual vision.

*F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 84.*

**7. In painting, darkness and richness of tone: as, great depth of color.—8. In logic, the quantity of comprehension; the totality of those attributes which an idea involves in itself, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it. This use of the word was borrowed by Hamilton from certain late Greek writers.**

By the informed depth of a term, I mean all the real characters (in contradistinction to mere names) which can be predicated of it (with logical truth on the whole) in a supposed state of information; no character being counted twice over knowingly in the supposed state of information. The depth, like the breadth, may be certain or doubtful, actual or potential. By the essential depth of a term, I mean the really conceivable qualities predicated of it in its definition. Substantial depth is the real concrete form which belongs to everything of which a term is predicable with absolute truth.

*C. S. Peirce.*

**Beyond one's depth, in water too deep for safety; hence, beyond one's ability or means.**

Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,  
This many summers I am in the sea of glory;  
But far beyond my depth. *Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2.*

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know;  
How far your genius, taste, and learning go;  
Launch not beyond your depth, but be discreet.

*Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 50.*

**Depth of a sail, the size of a sail between the head and the foot-rope. It is also called the drop or hoist.—Depth of the hold, in ship-building, the depth from the upper side of the lower deck-beams to the upper side of the floor-timbers.—Focal depth, the penetrating power of a lens—that is, the vertical range through which the parts of an object, a scene, etc., viewed by the lens are seen with satisfactory distinctness.**

**depthen (dep'thn), v. t. [*depth* + *-en*.]** To increase the depth of; deepen.—**Depthening tool.** (a) A countersink used to make a hole deeper. (b) A tool used by watchmakers in gaging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates.

**depthless (dep'th'les), a. [*depth* + *-less*.]** Wanting depth; shallow.

Notions, the *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena. *Coleridge.*

**depucelate (dē-pū'se-lāt), v. t. [*F. depuceler* (*dē-pū-priv. + pucelle*, a maid: see *pucel*, *pucelle*) + *E. -ate*.]** To deflower; rob of virginity. *Coitgrave; Bailey.*

**depudicate (dē-pū'dī-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. depudicated, ppr. depudicating.** [*L. depudicatus*, pp. of *depudicare*, < *L. dē-priv. + pudicus*, chaste, modest.] To deflower; ravish. *Wor.*

**depudorate (dē-pū'dō-rāt), v. t. [*L. dē-priv. + pudor*, shame, + *E. -ate*.]** To render void of shame.

Partly *depudorated* or become so void of shame as that, though they do perceive, yet they will obstinately and impudently deny the plainest things.

*Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 122.*

**depulper (dē-pul'pēr), n. [*dē-priv. + pulp* + *-or*.]** An apparatus for freeing from pulpy matter. See the extract.

The term *depulper* has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice [of beets].

*Spencer's Engrs. Manual, p. 1220.*

**depulsation (dē-pul'sā-shn), n. [*L. as if* *depulsio(n)-*, < *depulsare*, pp. of *depulsare*, drive or thrust away, < *dē*, away, + *pulsare*, drive, thrust: see *pulsate*. Cf. *depulse*.]** A thrusting or driving away; a repelling. *Bailey, 1737.*

**depulse (dē-puls'), v. t. [*L. depulsus*, pp. of *depellere*, drive away: see *depel* and *pulse*.]** To drive away. *Coolerham.*

**depulsion (dē-pul'sh-n), n. [*L. depulsio(n)-*, a driving away, < *depellere*, *depulsus*, drive away: see *depulse*.]** A driving or thrusting away; expulsion.

The error or weakness of the Burgundian Duche and her Perkin, suffering their enemy in this sort to pursue for his own security and their depulsion.

*Speed, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 22.*

**depulsory (dē-pul'sō-rī), a. [*L. depulsorius*, serving to avert, < *depulsor*, one who drives away, < *depellere*, drive away: see *depulse*.]** Driving or thrusting away; averting. *Nares.*

Making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the means of certain *depulsory* sacrifices.

*Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellianus (1602).*

**depurant (dep'ū-rant), a. and n. [*ML. depuran(-t)-*, ppr. of *depurare*: see *depurate*.]** **I. a. Removing impurities; depurative.**

**II. n. That which tends to remove impurities, as a medicine.**

Meat broths and milk . . . arouse the emunctories and prove excellent *depurants*. *Therapeutic Gaz., IX. 17.*

**depurate (dep'ū-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. depurated, ppr. depurating.** [*ML. depuratus*, pp. of *depurare*, purify: see *depure*.] **1. To purify; free from impure or heterogeneous matter; clarify; cleanse.**

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analyse them. *Boyle.*

I . . . doubt whether . . . wars . . . do not serve, as motion to waters, to *depurate* states of . . . a great number of vices. *Goldsmith, Hist. Seven Years' War, Fred.*

**2. [The prefix *dē-* taken as priv.]** To render impure. [Rare.]

Priestley began by ascertaining that air *depurated* by animals was purified by plants. *Nature.*

**depurate (dep'ū-rāt), a. [*ML. depuratus*, pp.: see the verb.]** Cleansed; pure: as, "a very *depurate* oil." *Boyle, Works, II. 208.*

**deputation (dep'ū-rā-shn), n. [*F. députation* = *Fr. depuration* = *Sp. depuración* = *Pg. depuração* = *It. depurazione*, < *ML. as if* *\*depuratio(n)-*, < *depurare*, purify: see *depurate*.]** The act of purifying, clarifying, or cleansing; a freeing from feculent, impure, or heterogeneous matter: as, the *deputation* of a fluid or of a wound.

The ventilation and *deputation* of the blood, . . . one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

**depurative (dep'ū-rā-tiv), a. and n. [*F. dépuratif* = *Fr. depuratus* = *It. depurativo*; as *depurate* + *-ive*.]** **I. a. Cleansing; tending to or connected with the removal of impurities.**

The function of the segmental organ had been shown to be excretory, *depurative*. *Nicros. Science, XXVIII. 220.*

**II. n. That which cleanses or purifies; specifically, in med., formerly, a remedy supposed to purify the blood or humors.**

**depurator (dep'ū-rā-tor), n. [*It. depuratore*; as *depurate* + *-or*.]** One who or that which cleanses. Specifically—(a) In med., a *depurant* or *depurative*.

The remedies indicated to correct constructive diseases are chiefly *depurators* and nutrients. *Allen and Newell, VI. 540.*

(b) An apparatus designed to assist the expulsion of morbid matter through the excretory ducts of the skin. This is accomplished by withdrawing from the surface of the body the natural pressure of the air. (c) A machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning, invented in France.

**depuratory (dep'ū-rā-tō-rī), a. and n. [*F. depuratoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. depuratorio*; as *depurate* + *-ory*.]** **I. a. Cleansing; purifying.**

**II. n. That which purifies.** *Synonym.*

**depure (dē-pūr'), v. t. [*ME. depuren*, < *OF. depurer*, *F. depurer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. depurar* = *It. depurare*, < *ML. depurare*, purify, < *L. dē*, off (taken as intensive) + *purare*, make pure, < *purus*, pure: see *pure*. Cf. *depurate*.]** To make pure; cleanse; purge.

Thouh brennyng waite be .7. tymes distillid, gitt it is not fully *depured* fro his brennyng heats.

*Book of Quinte Esenias (ed. Farnvall), p. 21.*

He shall rst . . . be *depured* and cleansed, before that he shall be layde up for pure gold in the treasures of God.

*Sir T. More, Works, p. 800.*

**depurgatory (dē-pēr'gē-tō-rī), a. [*L. as if* *\*depurgatorius*, < *depurgatus*, pp. of *depurgare*, cleanse, purge, < *dē*, off, + *purigare*, purge: see *purge*.]** Purging; serving to cleanse or purify.

**deputation (dep'ū-rā-shn), n. An improper form of *deputation*.** *Craig.*

**deputable (dep'ū-rā-bl), a. [*depute* + *-able*.]** Capable of being or fit to be deputed.

A man *deputable* to the London Parliament. *Coryle, Misc., IV. 224.*

**deputation (dep'ū-rā-shn), n. [*ME. deputacion* = *D. deputatio* = *G. Dan. Sw. deputacion*, < *F. députation* = *Sp. depuración* = *Pg. deputação* = *It. deputazione*, < *ML. as if* *\*deputatio(n)-*, < *deputare*, pp. of *deputare*, select, appoint: see *depute*.]** **1. Appointment or authority to represent or act for another or others.**

We have . . . given his *deputation* all the organs Of our own power. *Shak., M. for M., I. 1.*

The favourites that the absent king In *deputation* left behind him here.

When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shak., I Hen. IV., IV. 2.*

Their . . . *deputation* to offices of power and dignity.

*Burrow, Works, II. xxi.*

**2. The person or persons authorised to represent or act for another or others: as, the local societies were represented by large *deputations*.—8. In *Eng. forestry law*, formerly, a license conferring the rights of a gamekeeper. See the extracts.**

He . . . had inquired about the manor, would be glad of the *deputation*, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed.

*Jane Austen, Persuasion, III.*

The gamekeeper was a man appointed by a document granted by a lord of a manor under statutory authority, termed a *deputation*. This *deputation* enabled him to kill game within the manor, and exercise the statutory powers of a gamekeeper under the Acts for the preservation of game; but it was necessary that his name should be entered with the clerk of the peace of the county or division where the manor was, on payment of 1s., gave him a certificate of registration.

*S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 772.*

**deputatory (dep'ū-tō-rī), n. [*ML. as if* *\*deputator*, < *L. deputare*, pp. of *deputare*, select, depute: see *depute*.]** One who deposes; one who grants *deputation*. *Locke.*

**depute (dē-pūt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. deputed, ppr. deputing.** [*ME. deputen*, impute, = *D. deputeren* = *G. deputieren* = *Dan. deputere* = *Sw. deputera*, < *OF. deputer*, *F. députer* = *Sp. diputar* = *Pg. deputar* = *It. deputare*, depute, < *L. deputare*, cut off, prune down, count among, *L.L.* also destine, allot, *ML.* also select, appoint, < *dē*, off, + *putare*, cleanse, prune, also estimate, think. Cf. *compute*, *cousin*, *repute*.]

**1. To appoint as a substitute or agent; appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act in the name of a principal.**

There is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee. *2 Sam. xv. 2.*

The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Aylmer, Faregon.*

**2. To set aside or apart; assign.**

The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues. *Burrow.*

**3. To assign to a deputy; transfer: as, he *deputed* his authority to a substitute.**

If legislative authority is *deputed*, it follows that those from whom it proceeds are the masters of those on whom it is conferred. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 221.*

**4. To impute.**

The apostle . . . sheweth neither thurg his righteousness have this deserved, but at what were to be *depute* to the grace of God. *Wyclif, Prolog. to Romans.*

**depute (dep'ūt), n. [*depute*, v. Cf. *deputy*.]** A deputy: as, a sheriff *depute* or an advocate *depute*. [Scotch.]

The fashion of every *depute* carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-depute, between 1807 and 1810.

*Lord Cockburn, Memoirs.*

**deputise (dep'ū-tīz), v.; pret. and pp. deputised, ppr. deputising.** [*depute* or *deputy* + *-ise*; an unnecessary substitute for *depute*.] **I. trans.** To appoint as deputy; empower to act for another, as a sheriff; depute. [U. S.]

It is only learned foreigners, who desire to study our institutions that suppose the affairs of the nation are governed by a series of *deputised* expressions originating in the town meeting and working upward.

*N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 106.*

**II. intrans.** To act as a deputy. [U. S.]

**deputy (dep'ū-tī), n. and a. [Early mod. E. depute, *debyte*, < *OF. depute*, *F. député* = *Sp. diputado* = *Pg. deputado* = *It. deputato*, < *ML. deputatus*, a deputy, prop. pp. of *deputare*, depute: see *depute*.]** **I. n.; pl. deputies (-tīz).**

**1. A person appointed or elected to act for another or others; one who exercises an office in another's right; a lieutenant or substitute.**

The vicar and *debyte* of Christ.

*J. Udall, On Revelations xvii.*

He hath committed this other office of preserving in healthful constitution the inner-man, which may be term'd the spirit of the soul, to his spiritual *deputy*, the minister of each Congregation. *Milton, Church-Government, II. 2.*

**Specifically—2. One deputed to represent a body of electors; one elected to the office of representative: as, the *deputes* to the French Chamber of Deputies.**

Each district has now its respective *deputy* to the general diet, although the canon has but one vote, and consequently loses its voice if the two *deputies* are of different opinions.

*J. Adams, Works, IV. 214.*

That certain men have been chosen as *deputies* of the people—that there is a piece of paper stating such *deputies* to possess certain powers—these circumstances in themselves constitute no security for good government.

*Manning, Utilitarian Theory of Government.*

**3. In law, one who by authority exercises another's office or some function thereof, in the**

**deraignment**<sup>1</sup>, **derainment** (dĕ-rān'mĕnt), *n.*  
[*< OF. deraisenment, derainement, desrainement, etc., < deraisnier, deraign: see deraign.*] In old *Eng. law*, the act of deraigning; proof; justification.

Nectarabvus anon right with his nicea werkes,  
Too begile the game graithes hym soone,  
Downside as a dragon dreedfull in fight.  
*Alexander of Macedoine (R. B. T. B.), l. 322.*

**dare<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [ME., < AS. *daru* (= OHG. *tarn*), injury: see **dare<sup>1</sup>**, *v.*] Hurt; harm.



They drag him up to the dye, and he on dare smelt.  
King Alexander, p. 182.

Dare fair, lyf is full sweet,  
The drede of dede does all my drede.  
York Plays, p. 65.

**dere<sup>1</sup>**, a. and n. A Middle English form of *dear<sup>1</sup>*.

**dere<sup>2</sup>**, n. A Middle English form of *deer*.  
**derecho** (Sp. pron. dâ-rê'ebô), n. [Sp., right, justice; < ML. *derectum*, right, justice: see *direct* and *droit*.] In *Manicom* and *Spanish law*: (a) Right; justice; just claim. (b) pl. Imposts; taxes; customs-duties.—*Derecho* common, common law.

**deraignment<sup>1</sup>**, n. Same as *deraignment<sup>2</sup>*.

**derainet**, v. t. See *deraign<sup>1</sup>*.

**deralist** (der'-e-lik), a. and n. [= Pg. *derelicto* = It. *derelitto*, < L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, forsake utterly, < *de-* + *relinquere*, forsake, abandon: see *relict*, *relinquent*, *relinquish*.] I. a. 1. Left; abandoned by the owner or guardian. [Now rare except in law.]

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands. *Sir P. Pett, Letters*, To A. Wood, I. 611.

The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers have no grounds of nature or assiduity, but dility and opinion.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1838), I. 40.

9. Unfaithful; neglectful of requirement or responsibility: as, *derelict* in duty.

The vacant, unoccupied, and *derelict* minds of his friends.  
*Burke, American Taxation*.

It was generally admitted that Mr. Grant was hopelessly *derelict*, and neglectful of his social duties.

*J. Hawthorne, Dust*, p. 108.

II. a. 1. That which is abandoned; in law, an article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; specifically, a vessel abandoned at sea.

When I am a little disposed to a gay turn of thinking, I consider, as I was a *derelict* from my cradle, I have the honour of a lawful claim to the heat protection in Europe.

*Savage, Wanderer*, v. note.

The crown [of Jerusalem] became a *derelict*; the title was borne after Conrad by his half-brother Henry, the son of Isabella of England; and subsequently by a number of ruling houses.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 176.

The cruiser *Atlanta* towed into the Capes of Delaware a dangerous *derelict* which had been drifting about off the coast for weeks.

*New York Tribune*, Nov. 20, 1887.

2. Land left dry by a change of the water-line.

**dereliction** (der'-e-lik'-shun), n. [= Pg. *derelicto*, < L. *derelictio* (n.), an abandoning, < *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, abandon: see *derelict*.] 1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; abandonment. [Now rare except in law.]

When the man repents, he is absolved before God, before the sentence of the church, upon his contrition and *dereliction* only.

*Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying*, v. 4.

2. The state of being forsaken or abandoned.

Hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished; thy *dereliction* is our safety.

*Sp. Hall*.

3. The gaining of land from the water by a change of the water-line.—4. The land so gained.—5. Unfaithfulness or remissness; neglect: as, a *dereliction* of duty.

The pretence was the Persian war, which Argos declined. This was called a base *dereliction*, and excused, by the help of Spartan emissaries, hatred and contempt.

*J. Adams, Works*, IV. 811.

—Syn. 1. Desertion, relinquishment.—5. Failure, unfaithfulness.

**dereligionize** (der'-e-lij'-on-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dereligionized*, ppr. *dereligionizing*. [*de-* + *religionize*.] To make irreligious; oppose or discourage religion in or among. [Rare.]

He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others.

*De Quincey*.

**derelict<sup>1</sup>**, n. An obsolete form of *derelict<sup>2</sup>*.

**derelict<sup>2</sup>**, v. t. A variant form of *deraign<sup>1</sup>*.

**derf**, a. [ME., also *derf*, prob. (the AS. \**deorf*, ONorth. \**dearf*, not being authenticated) < Icel. *djaf* = Sw. *djorf* = Dan. *djere*, bold, daring, = (with additional suffix) OS. *derb* = OFries. *derve*, bold, fierce.] Bold; brave; strong; mighty; terrible.

"Do way," quoth that *derf* mon. "My *derf*, that speche. For that durst I not do, lest I dismayed were."

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (R. B. T. S.), I. 1402.

Doughty of *derf*, *derf* of his honours,  
None wigher in warre, no of wille better.

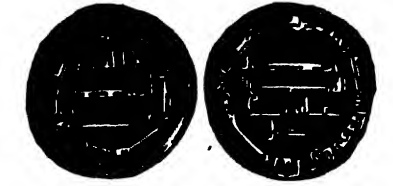
*Destruccion of Troy* (R. B. T. S.), I. 8216.

**derfyt**, adv. [ME., also *derflike*, *derflike*, etc. (= Icel. *derflega*); < *derf* + *-lyt*.] Boldly; bravely; sorely; greatly.

I dare like no man in the face,  
*Derfyt* for dote why we were I dede.

*York Plays*, p. 107.

**derham** (der'-gm), n. [Also *dirhem*; Ar. *derham*, *dirhem*, Turk. *dirhem*, Pers. *dirham*, *diram*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, a drachma; see *drachma*, *drachm*, *drum*.] An Arabian weight and silver coin, intended originally to be two thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy); a dram. Its value was fixed, not by reference to a prototype, but by the rule that  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of a derham should weigh as much as 70 average grains of mustard-seed. There was a difference between the monetary and ponderal (Arabic *heli*) derham. The former, by



Obverse. Reverse.  
Derham of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 177 (= A. D. 794), in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

weightings of numerous early coins, has been found equal to 43.7 grains troy, making the value of the coin about 9 United States cents; while the latter is said to be heavier in the ratio of 10 to 9, so that it would be 48 grains. This is still approximately the mass of the derham (weight) in most localities; though in some places it sinks nearly to 40 and in others rises almost to 50 grains, and in Abyssinia is even said to be only 40 or 41 grains. There was in early times a derham of half the usual weight, and two units of this name now employed in Persia are equal to nearly 150 and 300 grains respectively. The Morocco coin, the derham, is reckoned equivalent to 7½ United States cents.

**derio** (der'-ik), a. [*Gr. δερμα*, skin, + *-ia*.] In *embryol.*, or of pertaining to the ectoderm, or outer germ-layer: the opposite of *enteric*.

The Fungi which spread in the *derio* tissues of the higher animals.

*De Bary, Fungi* (trans.), p. 360.

**deride** (dê-rî'-d), v. t.; pret. and pp. *derided*, ppr. *deriding*. [= OF. *derider*, *derire*, F. dial. *derire* = It. *deridere*, *deridere*, < L. *deridere*, mock, laugh at, < *de-* + *ridere*, laugh: see *ridicule*, *risible*. Cf. *arride*.] To laugh at in contempt; turn to ridicule or make sport of; mock; treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also . . . *derided* him.

*Luke xvi. 14.*

Men have rather sought by wit to *deride* and traduce much of that which is good in professions, than with judgment to discover and sever that which is corrupt.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 251.

—Syn. *Ridicule*, etc. (see *taunt*), banter, rally, jeer, gibe, scout, scoff at, insult.

**derider** (dê-rî'-dér), n. One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

Execrable blasphemies, and like contempt offered by *deriders* of religion.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*.

**deridingly** (dê-rî'-ding-ly), adv. By way of derision or mockery.

His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him.

*Sp. Reynolds, On the Passions*, xxvii.

**derisible** (dê-rî'-sî-bl), a. [= It. *derisibile*, < L. as if \**derisibilis*, < *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Subject to derision; worthy of derision.

In every point of intellectual character I was his hopeless and *derisible* inferior.

*R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter*, p. 71.

**derision** (dê-rî'-shun), n. [= F. *derision* = Pr. *derisio* = It. *derisione*, *derisione*, < L. *derisio* (n.), < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] 1. The act of deriding; subjection to ridicule or mockery; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; and the Lord shall have them in *derision*.

*Ps. II. 4.*

British policy is brought into *derision* in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arms.

*Burke, Present Discontents*.

2. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people.

*Iam. III. 14.*

—Syn. 1. *Ridicule*, mockery, gibe, scoffing, taunts, insult.

**derisionary** (dê-rî'-shun-ê-ri), a. [*< derision* + *-ary*.] Derisive. [Rare.]

There was a club that ate a calf's head on January 30, in ridicule of the commemoration of Charles I.'s death. This is spoken of as "that *derisionary* festival."

*Tom Brown, Works*, II. 215.

**derisive** (dê-rî'-siv), a. [= OF. *derisief* = It. *derisivo*, < L. as if \**derisivus*, < *derisus*, pp. of *deridere*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

His (Christ's) head harrowed with the thorns, and his *derisive* purple stained, was dressed with blond.

*Sp. Gordon, On the Sacrament*, p. 32.

Maxims, o'er all the dome they quaff, they feast,  
*Derisive* taunts were spread from guest to guest,  
And each in jovial mood his mate addressed.

*Pope, Ode on the Death of Queen Anne*.

**derisively** (dê-rî'-siv-ly), adv. With derision or mockery.

The Persians . . . [were] thence called Magusian *derisively* by other ethnicks.

*Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa*, p. 248.

**derisiveness** (dê-rî'-siv-ness), n. The state of being derisive. *Imp. Dict.*

**derisory** (dê-rî'-sî-ri), a. [= F. *derisoire* = Pr. *derisorio* = It. *derisorio*, < L. *derisorius*, serving for laughter, < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, deride: see *deride*.] Characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

The comick or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method.

*Shafesbury, Advice to an Author*, II. § 2.

**derivability** (dê-rî'-vâ-bîl'-i-ti), n. [*< derivable*: see *-ibility*.] The character of being derivable.

A *derivability* of the one from the other.

*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 380.

**derivable** (dê-rî'-vâ-bl), a. [= F. *derivable* = Sp. *derivable*; as *derive* + *-able*.] Capable of being derived, received, or obtained. (a) Obtainable, as from a source: as, income is *derivable* from land, money, or stock; an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.

He here confounds the pleasure *derivable* from sweet sounds with the capacity for creating them.

*Pea, Tales*, I. 360.

Having disregarded the warning *derivable* from common experience, he was unanswerable for the consequences.

*H. Spencer, Man vs. State*, p. 47.

(b) Traceable, as to a source; obtainable by derivation: as, a word *derivable* from the Greek. (c) Deducible, as from premises.

The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads.

*Wittgenstein*.

**derivably** (dê-rî'-vâ-bl), adv. By derivation.

**derivant** (der'-i-vant), n. [*< L. derivant* (t), ppr. of *derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] In math., a homogeneous and isobaric function of *f*, which is a covariant of *f*, where *f* denotes

$$\left( \frac{n}{n_1} \right) D_1^{\frac{n}{n_1}} f.$$

**derivate** (der'-i-vât), a. and n. [= F. *dérivé* = Sp. *derivado* = It. *derivato* (= G. Dan. *Sw. derivatum*, *Sw. also derivat*, n.), < L. *derivatus* (neut. *derivatum*, in NL. as a noun), pp. of *derivare*, derive: see the verb.] I. a. Derived. [Rare.]

Putting trust in Him  
From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*,  
In its own blood to trample treason out.

*Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair*, I. 7.

II. n. A word derived from another; a derivative. [Rare.]

**derivation** (der-i-vâ'-shun), n. [= OF. *derivacion*, *derivation*, *derivation*, F. *derivation* = Sp. *derivacion* = Pg. *derivacao* = It. *derivazione* = G. Dan. *Sw. derivation*, < L. *derivatio* (n.), derivation, < *derivare*, pp. *derivatus*, derive: see *derive*.] 1. A drawing from or turning aside, as a stream of water or other fluid from a natural course or channel; a stream so diverted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do.

*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

An artificial *derivation* of that river.

*Gibson*.

Specifically—(a) In med., revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, etc., over it or at a distance from it. (b) In *telegr.*, a diversion of the electric current.

In telegraphy, *derivations* generally arise from the wire touching another conductor.

*A. S. Cullery, Pract. Telegr.*, p. 43.

2. The act or fact of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source: as, the *derivation* of being; the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital.

My *derivation* was from ancestors  
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.

*Shak., Pericles*, v. 1.

Shrubs and flowers, indigenous or of distant *derivation*.

*P. Robinson, Under the Sun*, p. 17.

3. In *philol.*, the drawing or tracing of a word in its development or formation from its more original root or stem; a statement of the origin or formative history of a word. See *etymology*.

*Derivation*, in its broadest sense, includes all processes by which new words are formed from given roots.

*G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, p. 123.

4. In *math.*: (a) The operation of finding the derivative, or differential coefficient; differentiation. (b) The operation of passing from any point on a cubic curve to that point at which the

tangent at the first point cuts the curve. (c) The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may in the context be termed its derivative. The word *derivation*, in its first mathematical sense, was invented by Lagrange, who thought it possible to develop the calculus without the use of infinitesimals.

5. In *biol.*, descent with modification of an organism from antecedent organisms; evolution: as, the *derivation* of man; the doctrine of *derivation*—that is, the derivative theory (which see, under *derivative*).

According to the doctrine of *derivation*, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetable, but which in their lowest forms are mere shreds of jelly-like protoplasm.

J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 442.

6. In *gun.*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun, due to its angular rotation about its longer axis and to the resistance of the air. Sometimes called *drift*.—7. The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obsolete.]

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they lay claim to.

Glanville.

**Arbogast's calculus of derivations** [named for the French analyst J. F. Arbogast, 1759-1803], a method of expanding and otherwise dealing with functions of functions expressible as series in ascending powers of one or more variables.

**derivational** (der-i-vā'shon-əl), *a.* [*derivation* + *-al*.] Relating to derivation.

**derivationist** (der-i-vā'shon-ist), *n.* [*derivation* + *-ist*.] Same as *derivative*.

We have sometimes in the preceding pages used the words *evolutionist* or *derivationist*.

Le Conte, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 311.

**derivatist** (dê-riv'ā-tist), *n.* [*derivative* + *-ist*.] A believer in the doctrine of derivation or evolution; an evolutionist. [Rare.]

The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters *derivatists*.

E. D. Cope, *Origin of the Fittest*, p. 215.

**derivative** (dê-riv'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dérivatif* = *Sp. Ig. It. derivativo*, < *LL. derivativus*, derivative (in grammatical sense), < *L. derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] *I. a.* 1. Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary: as, a *derivative* word; a *derivative* conveyance.

As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God.

St. M. Hale.

Exclusive sovereignty of ownership of the soil is a derivative right.

Sturge, *Salen*, Sept. 18, 1832.

Making the authority of law derivative, and not original.

H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 19.

2. In *biol.*, relating to derivation, or to the doctrine of derivation: as, the *derivative* theory.—3. In *med.*, having a tendency to lessen inflammation or reduce a morbid process.

[It is hot-air bath] is stimulating, derivative, depurative.

Kewy, *Brit.*, XII. 544.

**Derivative certainty.** See *certainty*. **Derivative character.** See *character*.—**Derivative chord**, in *mus. etc.*, a chord derived from a fundamental chord; specifically, a chord derived from another by inversion; an inversion.—**Derivative conveyance.** See *conveyance*.—**Derivative function**, in *math.*, a function expressing the rate of change of the value of another function relatively to that of the variable.—**Derivative theory**, in *biol.*, the view that species change in the course of time by virtue of their inherent tendencies, not by natural selection.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, a therapeutic method or agent employed to lessen a morbid process in one part by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part, as cupping, leeching, blisters, catharsis, etc.—2. That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another.

For honour,

'Tis a derivative from me to mine.

Shak., *W. T.*, III. 2.

Specifically—3. A word derived or formed either immediately from another, or remotely from a primitive or root: thus, 'verb,' 'verbal,' 'verbous' are *derivatives* of the Latin *verbum*; 'duke,' 'duet,' 'adduce,' 'conduce,' 'conduct,' 'conduit,' etc., are *derivatives* of the Latin *ducere*; 'feeder' is a *derivative* of 'feed,' and 'feed' a *derivative* of 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—4. In *music*: (a) The root or generator from which a chord is derived. (b) Same as *derivative chord* (which see, above).—5. In *math.*: (a) A derivative function; a differential coefficient. (b) The slope of a scalar function; a vector

function whose direction is that of most rapid increase of a scalar function (of which it is said to be the derivative), and whose magnitude is equal to the increase in this direction of the scalar function per unit of distance. (c) More generally, any function derived from another.

**Derivative of a manifold of points**, the aggregate of all points having a number of points of the manifold greater than any assignable number within any assigned distance, however small.—**Rational derivative** of a point on a plane cubic curve, a point whose trilinear coordinates are rational integral functions of those of the former point.—**Schwarzian derivative** of any function  $y$  of  $x$ , the function

$$y'' - \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{y'}{y} \right)^2,$$

where the accents signify differentiations relative to  $x$ .

**derivatively** (dê-riv'ā-tiv-lî), *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

The character which essentially and inherently belongs only to him [Christ] will *derivatively* belong to them [his disciples] also.

Howe, *On Pa.*, v.

**derivativeness** (dê-riv'ā-tiv-ness), *n.* The state of being derivative. *Imp. Dict.*

**derive** (dê-riv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derived*, ppr. *deriving*. [*< ME. derivien*, < *OF. derivier*, *F. dériver* = *Sp. Ig. derivar* = *It. derivare* = *G. derivieren* = *Dan. derivere* = *Sw. derivera*, < *L. derivare*, lead, turn, or draw off (a liquid), draw off, derive (one word from another, in last sense for earlier *ducere*), < *de*, away, + *rivus*, a stream: see *rival*.] *I. trans.* 1. To turn aside or divert, as water or other fluid, from its natural course or channel: as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

The solemn and right manner of *deriving* the water.

Holland, *tr. of Livy*, p. 190.

The whole pond is very great; but that part of it which is *derived* towards this font is but little.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 36.

2. Figuratively, to turn aside; divert.

And her dew loves *deriving* to that vile witches shayre.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. iii. 2.

That saving grace which Christ originally is or hath for the general good of his whole Church, by sacraments he severally *deriveth* into every member thereof.

Hooker, *Ecclies. Polity*, v. 57.

The Siamites are the sink of the Eastern Superstitions, which they *derive* to many Nations.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 400.

If we take care that the sickness of the body *derive* not itself into the soul, nor the pains of one procure impatience of the other, we shall alleviate the burden.

J. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 332.

3. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin, or by regular transmission: as, to *derive* ideas from the senses; to *derive* instruction from a book; his estate is *derived* from his ancestors.

For by my mother I *derived* am

From Lionel duke of Clarence.

Shak., *I. Hen. VI.*, II. 5.

Elizabeth clearly discerned the advantages which were to be *derived* from a close connection between the monarchy and the priesthood.

Macaulay, *Hallam a Const. Hist.*

It is from Rome and Germany that we *derive* our domestic law.

W. E. Hall, *Aryan Household*, p. 180.

Specifically—4. To draw or receive (a word) from a more original root or stem: as, the word 'rule' is *derived* from the Latin; 'feed' is *derived* from 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—5. To deduce, as from premises; trace, as from a source or origin: involving a personal subject.

A sound mind will *derive* its principles from insight.

Emerson, *Society and Solitude*.

These men *derive* all religion from myths.

Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 202.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in *deriving* the name of the village of Allonby, in Cumberland.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 207.

6. To communicate or transfer from one to another, as by descent. [Rare.]

His [Bathurst's] learning, and untainted manners, too,

We find, Athenians, are *derived* to you.

Dryden, *Epilogue* spoken at Oxford, l. 22.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebrewisms which are *derived* to it out of the passages of Holy Writ. *Addison*.

The plaintiff could not prove the place in question to be within his patent, nor could *derive* a good title of the patent itself to Mr. Higby.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 314.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations.

Fritton.

**Derived conductors**, in *elec.*, the two or more branches, uniting further along, into which a conductor is sometimes divided.—**Derived current**, in *elec.*, a current flowing through a derived conductor.—**Derived group**. See *group*.

**II. intrans.** To come, proceed, or be derived. [Rare.]

It were but reasonable to admire Him, from whom really all perfections do *derive*.

J. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 22.

*Derives*, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.  
Prior, *Second Hymn of Callimachus*.

The wish, that of the living whole  
No life may fall beyond the grave,  
*Derives* it not from what we have  
The likeliest God within the soul?

Tranquon, in *Memorial*, iv.

The new school *derives* from Hawthorne and George Eliot.

**derivement** (dê-riv'ment), *n.* [*< OF. derivement*, derivation (in lit. sense), < *deriver*, derive: see *derive* and *-ment*.] An inference or a deduction.

I offer these *derivements* from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.

W. Montague, *Devout Essays*, II. iv. 4.

**deriver** (dê-riv'vër), *n.* 1. One who derives or deduces from a source.—2. One who diverts a thing from its natural course to or upon something else. [Rare.]

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself.

South, *Sermons*, II. 6.

**derkt**, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *dark*.

Chaucer.

**derling**, *n.* A Middle English form of *darling*.

**derm** (dêrm), *n.* [*< NL. derma*, q. v.] Same as *derma*.

**derma** (dêr'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δέρμα*, the skin, hide (of beasts, later of man), < *δέρω*, skin, flay, = *E. tear*, q. v.] 1. The true skin, or cutis vera; the corium.—2. Skin; the skin in general: synonymous with *integument* or *tegumentum*.

Also *derm*, *dermis*.

**dermad** (dêr'mad), *adv.* [*< Gr. δέρμα*, skin, + *L. ad*, to: see *-ad*.] Toward the skin—that is, from within outward in any direction; eadad. Barclay.

**dermahemal**, *dermahemal*, *a.* See *dermohe-mal*.

**dermal** (dêr'mal), *a.* [*< derma* + *-al*.] 1. In *zool.*, pertaining to skin, or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin; cutaneous; tegumentary. The word properly relates to the derma or corium: as, the *dermal* layer of the skin; but it has also acquired a more general sense: as, *dermal* appendages—that is, hair, feathers, etc.; the *dermal* skeleton. 2. In *bot.*, pertaining to the epidermis.—**Dermal bone**, an ossification in the derma or cutis.—**Dermal defenses**, in *ichth.*, the placoid exoskeleton; the dlagreen, lithodermis, etc., of elasmobranchiate fishes.—**Dermal denticles**. See *denticle*.—**Dermal muscle**, a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle; a muscle developed in, attached to, or specially acting upon the derma or skin proper, as the platysma myoides of man.

As we regard the *dermal muscles* as primitively forming a common complex with those which belong to the skeleton, we must distinguish from it those which belong to the integument as such.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 492.

**Dermal musculature**, the set or system of dermal muscles as a whole; cutaneous muscles, collectively considered.

The *dermal musculature* is more highly developed in mammals.

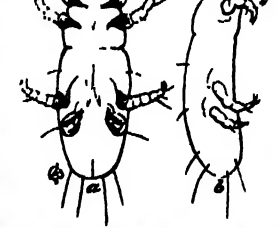
Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 493.

**Dermal skeleton**, the exoskeleton of an animal, or those hard parts which cover the body, as the integument of an insect or a crustacean.

**dermalgia** (dêr-mal'jî-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. δέρμα*, skin, + *ἀλγία*, pain.] In *pathol.*, a painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin. Also *dermatalgia*.

**Dermalechus** (dêr-mā-lî'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *Gr. δέρμα*, skin, + *ἔχων*, Ick.] A genus of parasitic mites or acarids, of the family *Sarcoptidae*, or *itch-insects*, founded by Koch, 1843: synonymous with *Analgus*.

The species are mainly parasitic on birds. The larva is hexapod, the adults octopod; the male is larger than the female, and is often provided with



*Dermalechus mysticarpus* (highly magnified). a, ventral view; b, lateral view.

exaggerated legs, especially the third pair. The species here figured feeds upon the oyster-shell bark-house of the apple. Also *Dermalechus*.

**dermaneur**, *a.* See *derroneur*.

**Dermoptera** (dêr-map'tê-râ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. *Dermoptera* (which is in use in another application), neut. pl. of *dermopteris*, < *Gr. δέρμα*, skin, + *πτερος*, with membranous wings, as a bat: see *dermopterous*.] 1. An old and disused group of insects; in De Geer's system, one of three groups (the others being *Hemiptera* and *Cole-*

optera) of his *Faginata*.—2. The earwig, *Forficulidae*, as an order of *Insecta*: now usually called *Dermaptera* (which see). Kirby.

Also *Dermatoptera*.

**dermapteran** (dér-máp'té-ran), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Dermoptera*.

II. n. One of the *Dermoptera*.

**dermapterous** (dér-máp'té-rus), a. Of or pertaining to the *Dermoptera*.

**dermatitis** (dér-má-tá'ti-s), n. Same as *dermatitis*.

**Dermatemydidae** (dér-má-té-míd'i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Dermatemyd* (-temyde-) + *-idae*.] In Gray's classification, a family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Dermatemyd*. It includes those which have the alveolar surface of the upper jaw surmounted by a triangular ridge parallel to the proper edge of the jaw, and a short transverse ridge attached in the middle in front and separated from the front by a deep pit; the lower jaw with 3 or 5 strong teeth in front fitting into a pit in the upper jaw, and the alveolar surface flat, with a subcentral groove along each side. The teeth are weak and broadly jawed. The group includes several fresh-water tortoises of Central and South America, and some fossil species have also been (erroneously) referred to it. By most chelonologists the group is referred to the family *Emydidae*. Also *Dermatemydinae*.

**Dermatemydinae** (dér-má-té-míd'i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Dermatemyd* (-temyde-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of emydoid tortoises. Also *Dermatemydinae*.

**Dermatemyd** (dér-má-té-mí), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *myd* (míd-), the fresh-water tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermatemydidae*.

**dermatic** (dér-má'tik), a. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, < *derma*(-); < *derma*(-), skin: see *derma*(-).] Dermal; cutaneous; pertaining to the skin. Also *dermatice*.

**dermatine**, **dermatine** (dér-má-tin), n. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *-tis*, -ness.] A dark olive-green variety of hydropyrite, of a resinous luster, found in Saxony: so called because it frequently occurs as a skin or crust upon serpentine. It also occurs in reniform masses.

**dermatine** (dér-má-tin), a. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, < *derma*(-).] Same as *dermatic*.

**dermatitis** (dér-má-ti'tis), n. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the skin. Also called *cutitis*.

**Dermatobranchia**, **Dermatobranchiata** (dér-má-tó-brang'ki-gá, -rang'ki-á'tá), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *bráxyia*, gills.] Same as *Dermobranchia*.

**dermatogen** (dér-má'té-jen), n. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, the primitive or nascent epidermis; the primordial cellular layer from which the epidermis is developed.

**dermatography** (dér-má-tog'grá-fí), n. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *-graphia*, < *graphein*, write.] The anatomical description of the skin. Also *dermography*.

**dermatoid** (dér-má-tóid), a. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, < *derma*(-), like skin, < *derma*(-), skin, + *-oid*, form.] Resembling skin; skin-like.

**dermatological** (dér-má-tó-lój'i-ká), a. Having to do with dermatology; pertaining or devoted to dermatology.

The case is one to which no precedent has been found after a careful search of dermatological literature.

*Allen and Neurol.*, VIII. 484.

**dermatologist** (dér-má-tol'jíst), n. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak: see *-ology*.] One who is versed in dermatology.

**dermatology** (dér-má-tol'j-í), n. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the skin; knowledge concerning the skin and its diseases. Also *dermo-*.

**dermatolytic** (dér-má-tól'i-sin), a. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *lytic*, solution, dissolution, < *lysis*, loose.] In *pathol.*: (a) A relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin. (b) Pachydermia.

**dermatomycosis** (dér-má-tó-mí-kó'sis), n. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *mycosis*, fungus, + *-osis*: see *mycosis*.] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin caused by a vegetable parasite.

**dermatonosis** (dér-má-ton'ó-sis), n. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *-nosis*, disease.] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

**Dermatophili** (dér-má-tó-fí-li), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *philos*, loving.] A group of minute parasitic arachnids or folioid mites, corresponding to the family *Demodetidae*.

**Dermatophyes** (dér-má-tó-fí-s), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *phos*, a bellow.] In Owen's system of classification, an order of *Arachnida*, including the *Arctos* or water-

bears, the *Pedosemata*, and certain mites, as *Demodex*, characterized by the absence of distinct respiratory organs. Also *Dermophyes*.

**dermatophyte** (dér-má-tó-fít), n. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *phos*, a growth, plant.] A plant that grows upon the skin; a fungus of a low type which is parasitic upon the skin of men and other animals, causing various diseases. The best-known species are *Achorion Schenckii*, the fungus of favus; *Trichophyton tonsurans*, the fungus of ringworm; and *Micropori on furfur*.

**dermatophytic** (dér-má-tó-fít'ik), a. [*dermatophyte* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, dermatophytes: as, *dermatophytic diseases*.

**Dermatopnea** (dér-má-top'né), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *pnos*, a blowing, < *pnai*, blow, breathe.] A group of gastropodous mollusks with rudimentary gills or none. It consists of such genera as *Limnæa*, *Physicor*, and *Elysia*. Also called *Pellibranchia*, *Abromanchia*, *Succinea*, and *Agnostea*.

**Dermatoptera** (dér-má-top'té-rá), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *dermatopter*, < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *pteron*, a wing. Cf. *Dermoptera*, *dermopterous*.] 1. In *entom.*, same as *Dermaptera*.—2. In *mammal.*, same as *Dermoptera*.

**dermatorrhæa**, **dermatorrhæa** (dér-má-tó-ré-sá), n. [NL. *dermatorrhæa*, < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *rhæa*, a flowing, < *rhai*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

**dermatosclerosis** (dér-má-tó-skí-sí-sis), n. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *sklerosis*, a hardening: see *sclerosis*.] Same as *ectodermia*.

**dermatosis** (dér-má-tó'sis), n. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *-osis*.] 1. The state or condition of having a bony integument, or osseous exoskeleton, as exemplified by a sturgeon, turtle, or armadillo.—2. In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

**dermatoskeletal** (dér-má-tó-ské'l'e-tá), a. [*dermatoskeleton* + *-al*.] Same as *dermoskeletal*.

**dermatoskeleton** (dér-má-tó-ské'l'e-tón), n. [NL. (Carus, 1828), < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *skelēton*, skeleton.] Same as *dermoskeleton*.

**dermatoseria** (dér-má-tok-sé-rá'si), n. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *seria*, dryness, < *serai*, parch, < *seros*, dry.] In *pathol.*, same as *zerodermia*.

**Dermestes** (dér-mes'tés), n. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + (irreg.) *esthai*, eat.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family *Dermestidae*. The larvae devour dead bodies, skins, leather, and other animal substances. One species, *D. lardarius*, is known by the name of bacon-beetle; another, *D. or theticus*, is particularly destructive in museums of natural history. See cut under *bacon-beetle*.

**dermestid** (dér-mes'tid), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the *Dermestidae*.

II. n. A member of the *Dermestidae*.

**Dermestidae** (dér-mes'tí-dé), n. pl. [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Dermestes* + *-idae*.] A family of elavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxae are large, conical, and prominent; the posterior coxae are not prominent; the antennae are moderate in length, and capitate; the posterior coxae are sulcate for the thighs; and the body is usually scaly or pubescent.

**dermestoid** (dér-mes'tóid), a. [*Dermestes* + *-oid*.] Resembling the genus *Dermestes*; of or pertaining to the *Dermestidae*.

**dermic** (dér'mík), a. [*derm* or *derma* + *-ic*.] 1. In *anat.*, dermal; enderonic; of or pertaining to the dermis: as, the *dermic* layer of the skin.

When the *dermic* process is papilliform, and sunk in a pit of the dermis, the conical cap of modified epidermis which coats it is either a hair or a feather.

*Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 60.

2. In *med.*, cutaneous; pertaining to the skin: as, a *dermic* disease.—*Dermic* remedies, remedies which act through the skin.

**dermis** (dér'mis), n. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), conformed in term. to *epidermis*.] Same as *derma*.

**Dermobranchia** (dér-mó-brang'ki-gá), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *bráxyia*, gills.] A group of marine opisthobranchiate gastropodous mollusks. They respire by means of external gills in the form of dorsal membranous layers, tufts, or filaments, and there is no mantle or shell in the adult. The common sea-lantern, *Doris* (which see), is an example. It is an extensive and diversified group, containing all the opisthobranchiate gastropods excepting the *Pleurobranchiata*. It is subdivided into the *Ambrobranchiata* and the *Neobrombranchiata*, the largest and typical group, a synonym of *Dermobranchia* itself, which is also divided into *Oreobranchiata*, *Cladobranchiata*, and *Pygobranchiata*. Also *Dermobranchia*, *Dermobranchiata*, *Dermobranchiata*.

**Dermobranchiata** (dér-mó-brang'ki-á'tá), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *dermobranchiatus*: see *dermobranchiatus*.] Same as *Dermobranchia*.

**dermobranchiate** (dér-mó-brang'ki-á'té), a. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *bráxyia*, gills.] Pertaining to the *Dermobranchia*; nudibranchiate.

**Dermochelydidae** (dér-mó-ke-lí'd'i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Dermochelys* (-chelyde-) + *-idae*.] A family of soft-shelled turtles, named from the genus *Dermochelys*: usually called *Sphargididae* (which see).

**Dermochelys** (dér-mó-ké-lí), n. [NL., < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *chelys*, a tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermochelydidae*: same as *Sphargis*, and of prior date.

**dermogastic** (dér-mó-gás'trik), a. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *gastrik*, stomach.] Pertaining to the skin and to the stomach; connecting the alimentary canal with the integument; furnishing communication between the intestinal tube and the exterior of the body: as, a *dermogastic* pore.

The number of the pore-canals (*dermo-gastic* pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great.

*Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 111.

**dermography** (dér-mog'grá-fí), n. Same as *dermatography*.

**dermoheal**, **dermoheal** (dér-mó, dér-má-hé-má), a. [Improper forms for *dermoheal*, *dermoheal*, or *dermoheal*, < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *heal*, blood.] Pertaining to the skin on the hemal or ventral aspect of the body: specifically applied to dermoheal elements of the median ventral fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermoheal*. Also spelled *dermoheal*, *dermoheal*.

**dermoheal**, **dermoheal** (dér-mó-hé-mí-gá), n. [NL. *dermoheal*, improp. for *dermoheal* or *dermoheal*, < *Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *heal*, blood.] In *pathol.*, hyperemia of the skin.

**dermoheumeral** (dér-mó-hé-má-rá), a. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *heumeral*, prop. *umerus*, humerus.] Connecting the humerus with the skin; specifically, pertaining to the dermoheumeral.

**dermoheumeralis** (dér-mó-hé-má-rá'sis), n.; pl. *dermoheumeralia* (-læ). [NL.: see *dermoheumeral*.] That part of the panniculus carnosus, or fleshy pannicle, by which the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin: a muscle in many animals, not represented in man.

**dermoid** (dér'móid), a. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *eidōs*, form. More accurately *dermatoid*, q. v.] Same as *dermal*.—*Dermoid cyst*, a cystic tumor of congenital origin, found in the ovary, the testicle, the region of the mouth, neck, and orbit, and rarely elsewhere, containing sebaceous matter. Its walls resemble true skin, and may develop hairs and teeth.

**dermology** (dér-mol'j-í), n. Same as *dermatology*.

**dermomuscular** (dér-mó-mus'kú-lér), a. [*Gr. déma*(-), the skin, + *musculus*, muscle.] Pertaining to skin and muscle; consisting of dermal and muscular tissue: as, the *dermomuscular* tube of a worm.

The suckers found in the Trematoda, Cestoda, and Hirudinea are special differentiations of the *dermo-muscular* tube.

*Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 143.

**dermonural** (dér-mó-nú-rá), a. [*Gr. déma*(-), the skin, + *neurōn*, a nerve.] Pertaining to the skin on the neural or dorsal aspect of the body: specifically applied to the dermoheal elements of the median dorsal fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermoheal*. Also *dermonural*, *dermonural*.

**dermoosseous** (dér-mó-ó-sé-us), a. [*Gr. déma*(-), skin, + *os* (-ose), bone.] Having the character of ossified integument or bony tissue developed in the skin; bony, as the dermal skeleton; exoskeletal.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally), as the cartilaginous, osseous, and exoskeletal or dermoosseous characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera.

*E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 48.

**dermoossification** (dér-mó-ó-sé'í-fí-ká'shon), n. [*Gr. déma*(-), the skin, + *E. ossification*.] Dermal ossification; formation of bony tissue in the integument as a part of the dermoheal, or a bony exoskeletal element: as, "*dermoossification* of the cranium." *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 48.

**dermoossified** (dér-mó-ó-sé'í-fí), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dermoossified*, ppr. *dermoossifying*. [*Gr. déma*(-),



the skin, + *osify*.) To ossify dermally; become dermoosseous; form a dermoossification or a dermoosskeleton. *E. D. Cope.*

**dermopathic** (dér-mô-path'ik), *a.* [*< dermopathy + -ic.*] Relating or pertaining to dermopathy.

**dermopathy** (dér-mô-p'á-thi), *n.* [*< Gr. déppa, skin, + páthō, suffering.*] Surgical treatment of the skin.

**Dermophyas** (dér-mô-fí'ej), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dermatophyes*.

**Dermoptera** (dér-mop'te-rá), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermopterus*: see *dermopterus*.] A suborder of *Insectivora*, containing the single family *Galeonithecidae* (which see). Also *Dermatoptera*, *Pterophora*.

**dermoptere** (dér-mop'te-ré), *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Dermopteri*.

**Dermopteri** (dér-mop'te-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermopterus*: see *dermopterus*.] In Owen's system of classification, the lowest of five subclasses of the class *Pisces*, characterized by a vermiform lumbless body, a notochordal membrano-cartilaginous endoskeleton, and no skull, or a skull with no lower jaw. It thus covered the acranial, leptoacranial, chirostomous, or pharyngobranchiate vertebrates, as the lancelets, and the monorhine, cyclostomous, or maripabranchiate vertebrates, as the hags and lampreys. It was divided into two orders, *Chirostomi* and *Cyclostomi*, respectively containing the lancelets and the hags and lampreys. These groups are very distinct from each other, and are now generally regarded as different classes of *Vertebrata*. Also called *Dermopterygii*. [Not in use.]

**dermopterous** (dér-mop'te-rus), *a.* [*< NL. dermopterus, < Gr. dépponteros, having membranous wings, as a bat (Aristotle), < déppa, the skin, + πτερόν, wing.*] Having the characters of the *Dermopteri*.

**dermopterygia** (dér-mop'te-rij'i-an), *a.* [*< As Dermopterygia + -ia.*] Same as *dermopterous*.

**Dermopterygii** (dér-mop'te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. déppa, skin, + πτερυγιον or πτερυγί (πτερυγί), wing, fin, < πτερόν, wing.*] Same as *Dermopteri*.

**Dermorhynchii** (dér-mô-ring'ki), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermorhynchus*: see *dermorhynchus*.] The lamellirostral birds; the duck tribe: so called from the soft-skinned bill.

**dermorhynchous** (dér-mô-ring'kus), *a.* [*< NL. dermorhynchus, < Gr. déppa, skin, + ρυγχος, snout.*] Having a skinny bill, as a duck; specifically, pertaining to the *Dermorhynchii*.

**dermosclerite** (dér-mô-skler'it), *n.* [*< Gr. déppa, skin, + σκληρός, hard: see sclerotic.*] A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the *Actinostrea*.

**dermoskeletal** (dér-mô-akel'e-tal), *a.* [*< dermoskeleton + -al.*] Pertaining to the dermoskeleton; exoskeletal.

**dermoskeleton** (dér-mô-akel'e-ton), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. déppa, skin, + σκελετός, skeleton.*] The coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or bony integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the body and as a fixed point of attachment to the organs of movement. In fishes and reptiles the dermoskeleton is the skin with the scales; in turtles it is the shell united with parts of the endoskeleton, such as the vertebrae and ribs; in insects and crustaceans have a dermoskeleton only. See *exoskeleton*. Also *derm-skeleton, dermoskeleton*.

**dermotensor** (dér-mô-ten'sor), *n.* [*< pl. dermotensor (ten'sor-rés).*] [NL., *< Gr. déppa, skin, + NL. tensor, stretcher: see tensor.*] A tensor muscle of the skin.—*Dermotensor patagii*, the tensor of the skin of the patagium, a propagial muscle of the wings of some birds. *J. W. Shufeldt.*

**dermotomy** (dér-mô-t'ô-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. déppa, skin, + -τομή, < τομή, cutting: see anatomy.*] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

**derm-skeleton** (dér-m'akel'e-ton), *n.* Same as *dermoskeleton*.

**dern** (dérn), *a.* [Also written *dearn* and *darn*; *< ME. darna, darn, durne, < AS. dyrne, rarely dorne, secret, < OS. dorn = OFries. dorn, dres (in comp.) = OHG. tarin, hidden, > F. tarne, dull, > ternir, tarnish, > E. tarnish: see tarnish.*] Hidden; secret; private.

In partyite charities,

That like dorne dede do noman ne sholde.

*Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 189.

Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit,

Yet shoulder not all light from the dern pit

*Dr. H. More, Immortal of the Soul*, i. 10.

Through dreary beds of tangled fern,

Through groves of nightshade dark and dern.

*J. R. Drake, Culprit* Fay.

In dern, in secret.

My dule in dern hot gif thou dill,

Douties bot dreid I dé.

*Robins and Malynes* (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

**dern** (dérn), *v.* [*< ME. dornen, durnen, < AS. dyrne = OS. dornian = OHG. \*dornen, durnen, MHG. dornen, hide; from the adj. I. ferns.*] To hide; secrete, as in a hole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He at length escaped them by *derning* himself in a fox-cub.

*H. Miller.*

**II. intrans.** To hide one's self; skulk.

But look how soon they heard of Holofarne  
Their courage quail'd, and they began to dern.

*T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas, in England's Parnassus.*

**dern** (dérn), *n.* Same as *dearn*.

**dern** (dérn), *v. t.* Same as *darn*, a minced form of *dama*. Also written *darn*. [Vulgar, U. S.]

**dernful** (dérn'fúl), *a.* [Irreg. *< dern + -ful.*] Solitary; hence, sad; mournful.

The birds of ill presage this luckless chance foretold  
By *dernful* noise.

*L. Bryant* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 208).

**dernier** (dér-ni-ér or, as F., der-nyá'), *a.* [*< F. dernier, < ML. as if \*deretranarius (cf. OF. der-rain, > E. darren, q. v.), < \*deretranus, < L. de, down, + retro, back: see rear, retro.*] Last; final; ultimate: now used only as French, as in the phrase *dernier ressort*, last resort, final resource.

After the *dernier* proof of him in this manner . . . he was dismissed.

*Roger North, Examen*, p. 630.

**dernly** (dérn'li), *adv.* [Also written *dearly*; *< ME. dernly, derneleche, secretly, < derne, secret, + -ly, -liche: see dern, a., and -ly.*] 1. Secretly.

Hit watz the ladi, lofytost to be-holde,  
That drog the dor after hir ful *dernly* & styll.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. S.), l. 1188.

2. Solitarily; hence, sadly; mournfully.

They heard a ruefull voice, that *dernly* cryde.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. i. 25.

**derodontid** (der-ô-don'tid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derodontidae*.

2. *n.* One of the *Derodontidae*.

**Derodontidae** (der-ô-don'ti-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Derodontus + -idae.*] A family of elavicorn beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are small; the tarsi are 5 jointed, at least in one pair, the mentum is moderate or small, the palpi are approximate at base; and the anterior coxae are conical, transverse, and seldom prominent.

**Derodontus** (der-ô-don'tus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1861), *< Gr. dêpn, the neck, + dōnōs (dōnōs) = E. tooth.*] The typical genus of the family *Derodontidae*. They are moderately small beetles, two species of which, *D. maculatus* and *D. trilineatus*, are North American.

**derogant** (der-ô-gant), *a.* [*< F. derogant, derogant, now derogant = It. derogante, < L. derogans, < L. derogare, ppr. of derogare, derogate: see derogate, v.*] Derogatory; disrespectful. [Obsolete or rare.]

The other is both arrogant in man, and *derogant* to God.

*Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 12.

**derogate** (der-ô-gât), *v.* [*< pret. and pp. derogated, ppr. derogating. < L. derogatus, pp. of derogare (> It. derogare = Sp. Pg. Pr. derogar = F. déroger), repeal part of a law, take away, detract from, < de, from, + rogare, propose a law, ask: see rogation. Cf. abrogate.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To destroy or impair the force and effect of; lessen the extent, authority, etc., of.

Neither willt he, nor may not do, any thing including repugnance, imperfection, or that should *derogate*, diminish, or hurt his glory and his name.

*Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1860), p. 232.*

By several contrary customs . . . many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*.

*Sir M. Hale.*

2. To detract from; abate; disparage. [Rare.]

There is none so much carried with a corrupt mind . . . that he will *derogate* the praise and honour due to so worthy an enterprise.

*Hooker.*

3. To take away; retrench; remove (from). [Rare.]

Just so much respect as a woman *derogates* from her own sex, in whatever condition placed, . . . she deserves to have diminished from herself on that score.

*Lamb, Modern Gallantry.*

**II. intrans.** 1. To take away a part; detract; make an improper or injurious abatement: with *from*. [The word is generally used in this sense.]

We should be injurious unto virtue itself, if we did *derogate* from them whom their industry hath made great.

The contemplation of second causes doth *derogate* from our dependence upon God.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, l. 7.

Queen Elizabeth answered, That she would no way *derogate* from her Right, yet she should be loth to endanger her own security.

*Baker, Chronicle*, p. 261.

2. To fall away in character or conduct; degenerate. [Rare.]

Would Charles X. *derogate* from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? *Hamlet.*

Shall . . . man

*Derogate*, live for the low tastes alone,  
Mean creeping cares about the animal life?

*Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 80.

**derogate** (der-ô-gât), *a.* [*< L. derogatus, pp. of derogare: see the verb.*] Lessened in extent, estimation, character, etc.; invalidated; degenerate; degraded; damaged. [Rare.]

The chief ruler baying in presence, the authority of the substitute was clearly *derogate*.

From her *derogate* body never spring  
A babe to honour her!

*Shak., Lear*, i. 4.

**derogately** (der-ô-gât-li), *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from; disparagingly.

Once name you *derogately*, when to sound your name  
It not concern'd me.

*Shak., A. and C.*, II. 2.

**derogation** (der-ô-gât-shn), *n.* [*< F. déroga-tion = Sp. derogacion = Pg. derogação = It. derogazione, < L. derogatio(n), a partial abrogation of a law, < derogare, repeal a part of a law, derogate: see derogate, v.*] 1. The act of impairing effect in whole or in part; limitation as to extent, or restraint as to operation: as, a statute in *derogation* of the common law must not be enlarged by construction.

Such a demand may not, in strictness, be in *derogation* of public law.

2. The act of impairing or seeking to impair merit, reputation, or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

What dishonor is this to God? Or what *derogation* is this to heaven?

*Lattimer, Sermon of the Plough.*

The *derogations* therefore, which grow to learning from the fortune or condition of learned men, are either in respect of scarcity of means, or in respect of privateness of life.

He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, l. 25.

**derogative** (dê-ro-g'â-tiv), *a.* [*< L. as if \*derogativus, < derogare, derogate: see derogate, v.*] Lessening; belittling; derogatory.

Aburdly *derogative* to all true nobility.

*State Trials, Marquis of Argyll*, an. 1661.

**derogatively** (dê-ro-g'â-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derogative manner; derogatorily.

**derogatorily** (dê-ro-g'â-tiv-ri-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner.

It is the petition of a people . . . I should *not derogatorily* to its importance if I did not state that.

*Grattan.*

**derogatoriness** (dê-ro-g'â-tiv-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being derogatory.

*Bailey*, 127.

**derogatory** (dê-ro-g'â-tiv-ri), *a. and n.* [*< OF. derogatoire, F. dérogatoire = Sp. Pg. It. derogatorio, < L. derogatorius, < L. derogare: see derogate, v.*] 1. *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something away; that lessens extent, effect, estimation, etc.: with *to*, sometimes *from*.

*Derogatory* from the wisdom and power of the Author of nature.

His language was severely censured by some of his brother poets as *derogatory* to their order.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, i.

**Derogatory clause in a testament.** See *clause*.—*Syn.* Depreciative, discreditable, disgraceful.

**II. & n.** A derogatory act or statement; a disparagement. *Cotgrave.*

**Derophtus** (dê-ro-p'ti-us), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), *< Gr. dêpn, neck, + πτερόν, a winnowing-shovel*

or fan, < πτερόν, spew out, east out, = E. spew, q. v.]

A genus of South American short-tailed parrots, having a large erectile nuchal crest.

*D. coronatus* is the crested hawk-parrot, also called *hio*.

**Derostomidae** (dê-rô-stom'i-dé), *n. pl.* [NL., *< De-*

*stomum + -idae.*] A family of rhabdoculous turbellarians, having the mouth anterior and a dilated pharynx.

**Derostomum** (dê-ro-s'tô-mum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dêpn, neck, + στόμα, mouth.*] The typical ge-



South American Hawk-parrot (*Derophtus coronatus*).

ans of the family *Derostomatidae*. *D. schmidt-*  
*owens* is an example. Also *Derostoma*.  
**Derostomata** (der-ō-stōm-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., <  
Gr. *derp*, neck, + *stoma* (-tā), a hole, < *stoma* (-tā)  
\**stoma*, bore.] A group of urodele batrachians.  
They have no external gill-tufts, but usually gill-slits or  
branchial apertures. The maxillary and vomerine teeth  
are in single series. The group is distinguished on the  
one hand from *Breva*, *Proteus*, and *Necturus*, and on the  
other from the salamanders proper. It consists of the  
genera *Amphiuma*, *Cryptobranchius*, and *Hypobatrachus*,  
and corresponds to the families *Cryptobranchiidae* and *Am-*  
*phiumidae*. Also *Derostoma*.

Other (than perennibranchiate) Urodela are devoid of ex-  
ternal gills, but (as in the case in *Menopoma* and *Amphi-*  
*uma*) present one or two small gill-clefts on each side of  
the neck, and are thence called *Derostomata*.

*Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 162.

**derostomatous** (der-ō-stōm-ā-tūs), *a.* [< *Der-*  
*ostoma* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the  
characters of the *Derostomata*.  
**derotreme** (der-ō-trēm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *derp*,  
neck, + *trēma*, hole.] 1. *a.* In *Amphibia*, having  
holes in the neck in which gills are concealed;  
cryptobranchiate, as an amphibian; dero-  
trematous.

## II. n. One of the Derostomata.

**derriek** (der'ik), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spell-  
ed *derrie*; from *Derriek*, also written *Derick*, a  
hangman employed at Tyburn, London, at the  
beginning of the 17th century, and often men-  
tioned in contemporary plays: *e. g.*,

The theefe that dyes at Tyburne . . . is not halfe so  
dangerous . . . as the Pollicke Bankrupt. I would there  
were a *Derick* to hang him up too.

*Dekker*, *Seven Deadly Sins* (ed. Arber), p. 17.

He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derriek* must be his  
host, and Tyburne the inn at which he will light.

*The Bellman of London* (1616).

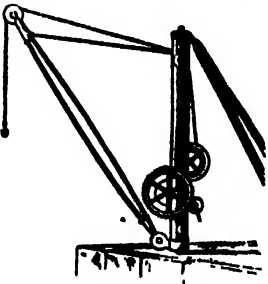
The name was applied to a gallows, and then  
to a sort of crane. The name *Derriek* is < *D.*  
*Derriek*, contr. *Dirk*, earlier *Diederik*, also (af-  
ter G.) *Dietrick* = OHG. *Dietrich*, MHG. *G.*  
*Dietrich* = AS. *Theddric* = Goth. \**Thiudareiks*  
(Latinized *Theodoricus*, *Theodericus*), lit. chief  
of the people, < *thiuda* (= AS. *thōd*, etc.),  
people, + *reiks* = AS. *rice*, chief, mighty, rich;  
see *Dutch* and *rich*. The same term -*rick*  
appears in the proper name *Frederick*, and dis-  
guised in *Henry*.] An apparatus for lifting  
and moving heavy weights. It is similar to the  
crane, but differs from it in having the boom, which  
corresponds to the jib of the crane, pivoted at the lower  
end so that it may take different inclinations from the  
perpendicular. The weight is suspended from the end of  
the boom by ropes or chains that pass through a block at  
the end of the boom and thence directly to the *crab*, a  
winding-apparatus or motor at the foot of the post. An-  
other rope connects the top of the boom with a block at  
the top of the post, and thence passes to the motor be-  
low. The motions of the derriek are a direct lift, a cir-  
cular motion round the axis of the post, and a radial motion  
within the circle described by the point of the boom.  
On shipboard a derriek is a spar raised on end, with the  
head steadied by guys and the heel by lashings, and hav-  
ing one or more purchases depending from it to raise  
heavy weights. - *Floating derriek*, a movable derriek  
erected on a special boat or vessel. Such derrieks have  
a single central post or support, and a horizontal boom sup-  
ported at some elevation on the post and carrying a trav-  
elling carriage which bears the block from which the lead  
is suspended. The boom is supported by stays from the  
top of the post, and is also counterbalanced by means of  
stays run from the opposite end of the boom to the deck  
of the vessel on which the derriek is built. The floating  
derriek used by the Department of Docks in New York has  
a lifting capacity of 100 tons, and a clear lift of 50 feet.

**derriek-car** (der'ik-kār), *n.* A railroad-car  
upon which a small derriek is mounted, used  
especially for clearing the line of wrecks or  
other obstructions.

**derriek-crane** (der'ik-kran), *n.* A crane in  
which the post is supported by fixed stays in the  
rear and the jib is pivoted like  
the boom of a  
derriek. It has  
the radial motion of  
a derriek without  
its freedom of cir-  
cular motion, the trav-  
el of the lead being  
limited by the fixed  
stays.

**derries** (der'is),  
*n. pl.* [Prob. a  
var. of *dawries*,  
the Indian fab-  
rics known in the  
West by that  
name.] A cot-  
ton cloth, usual-  
ly of blue and brown, or of either of these colors,  
with white, made in very simple designs, such  
as stripes.

**derriing-dōt**, *n.* See *derriing-dō*.



Derriek-crane.

**derriing-dōrt**, *n.* See *derriing-dōrt*.

**derriinger** (der'in-jer), *n.* [After the inventor,  
an American gunsmith.] A short-barreled pis-  
tol of large caliber, very efficient at short range.  
**derri** (der'i). [Repr. *Ir. dōrt*, an oak-wood,  
< *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro*), an oak,  
= W. *dar* and *dorw*, an oak, = Gr. *ōpōs*, an oak,  
orig. tree, = Goth. *triu* = AS. *trēow*, E. tree, *q.*  
v.] A frequent element in Irish place-names:  
as, *Derry*, *Derrybrian*, *Londonberry*.

The ancient name of Londonderry was *Derry-calgagh*,  
the oak-wood of Calgagh. After St. Columba erected his  
monastery there, in 546, it was called *Derry-Coluimkille*,  
until James I. granted it to a company of London mer-  
chants, who named it *Londonderry*.

*Scottsman* (newspaper).

**derriy, derri-downy**. A meaningless refrain or  
chorus in old songs.

**derthi**, *n.* An obsolete form of *dearth*.

**dertra**, *n.* Plural of *dertrum*.

**dertron** (der'tron), *n.* Same as *dertrum*.

**derthrothea** (der-trō-thē'kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr.  
*derpōv*, a vulture's beak (see *dertrum*), + *thēka*,  
a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the  
dertrum, however distinguished from the rest  
of the covering of the beak. It is quite dis-  
tinct in some birds, as petrels.

**dertrum** (der'trum), *n.*; *pl. dertra* (-trā). [NL.,  
also *dertron*, < Gr. *derpōv*, the caul or membrane  
enveloping the bowels (*L. omentum*), also later  
used of a vulture's beak, < *dīpēn*, skin, flay, =  
E. *tear*, *q. v.*] In *ornith.*, the extremity of the  
upper mandible of a bird, in any way distin-  
guished from the rest of the bill, as by the  
hook in a bird of prey or a petrel, the hard  
part in a pigeon, or the nail in a duck.

**derwish** (der'vish), *n.* [Also formerly *derwis*,  
*derwise*, *derwiche*, *darwies*, etc.; = F. *der-*  
*viche*, *derwis* = Sp. *Pg. derwiche* = It. *derwis* =  
G. *derwisch*, < Turk. *derwish*, Ar. *darwish*, < Pers.  
*darwish* or *darwish*, a derwish, so called from his  
profession of extreme poverty, lit. poor, indig-  
ent, being equiv. to Ar. *fakir*, a fakir, lit.  
poor, indigent; see *fakir*.] A Mohammedan  
monk, professing poverty, humility, and cha-  
rity; a Mohammedan fakir. There are thirty-six or-  
ders of regular derwishes, who for the most part observe  
celibacy, and live in convents of not more than forty per-  
sons, under the supervision of a sheik or elder. Some,  
however, are permitted to marry and live with their fami-  
lies, but are required to spend at least two nights of each  
week in the monastery. The novitiate is severe, and the  
rules of the orders are strict. They are generally divided  
into two classes, viz.: *spinning* or *whirling derwishes* (*Mes-*  
*teries*) and *hunting derwishes* (*Rufais*). To the violent cir-  
cular dances and prouetting of the spinning derwishes the  
latter add vociferous shouting and cries to Allah. The  
most important order of derwishes is that of the *Mevlevia*,  
whose monasteries (Turkish *tekke*) are found at Konia in  
Asia Minor, at Constantinople, and elsewhere.

And many of these *Derwishes* there maintained, to look  
to his Sepulchre, and to receive the offerings of such as  
came.

*Purtoles*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 308.

A small Gothic chapel . . . is now converted into a  
mosque, belonging to a Mahometan convent, in which  
there is only one *derwish*.

*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. i. 23.

There were *derwishes* with beards stained of a fiery-red  
color, and wearing queer conical hats, who, if they did not  
regularly belong to the howling sect of Constantinople,  
most decidedly showed themselves qualified for admission to  
it by the fashion in which they yelled, screamed, and  
groaned, exhorting me in the name of the blessed Ali, and  
the Imams Hassan and Hussein, not forgetting Hussein  
Abasi, and many other holy people, to give them charity.

*O'Donovan*, *Merr.*, 2.

**Desargues's theorem**. See *theorem*.

**desart**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *desert*.  
**desant** (des'ant), *n.* [Also *desant*; < OF.  
*desant*, *desant*, usually *deschant*, F. *déchant*  
(as a historical term), *desant*, = Pr. *deschant*,  
*desant*, = Sp. *desant*, = Pg. *desante* = G. Dan.  
Sw. *distant*, *desant*, < ML. *discantus*, a part-  
song, refrain, *desant*, < L. *dis*, away, apart, +  
*cantus*, song, a concert (see *cant* and *chant*);  
or rather from the verb, ML. *discantare*, sing,  
*desant*; see *desant*, *v.* The word has also been  
explained as a variant (with *dis*, Gr. *dis*, <  
for L. *dis*) of an assumed ML. \**discantus*, 'dou-  
ble-song'; < L. *dis*, bi-, two-, + *cantus*, song.]  
1. In music: (a) A counterpoint added to a  
given melody or cantus firmus, and usually  
written above it. (b) The art of contriving  
such a counterpoint, or, in general, of compos-  
ing part-music. *Desant* was the first stage  
in the development of counterpoint; it began  
about 1100. (c) In part-music, the upper part  
or voice, especially the soprano or air.

He that always singeth one note without *desant* breed-  
eth no delight.

*Lytis*, *Nephus*, *Anat. of Wit*, p. 157.

The merry Larke hir mettis sings aloft;  
The Thrush replies; the Mavis descant plays.

*Spenser*, *Epithalamion*, l. 61.

He . . . should hear, as I have very often, the clear strain  
the sweet *descants*. I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 26.  
After the angel had told his message in plain song, the  
whole chorus joined in *descant*.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 48.

2. A varied song; a song or tune with various  
modulations.

Late in an even, I walked out alone,  
To hear the *descant* of the Nightingale  
*Gauevigne*, *Philomene* (ed. Arber), p. 87.

Wee must have the *descant* you made upon our names,  
ere you depart. Marston, *Antonio and Mellida*, I. ii. 1.  
I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow *descant* more.  
*Bryant*, *Waiting by the Gate*.

The *descant* of the watch, relieved by violent cock-crow,  
disturbed us all night. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIV. 643.

3. A continued discourse or series of comments  
upon a subject; a disquisition; comment; re-  
mark.

And look you, get a prayer-book in your hand  
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;  
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*.  
*Shak.*, *Rich.* III., iii. 7.

Upon this occasion . . . the disciples of Jesus in after-  
ages have pleased themselves with fancies and imperfect  
*descants*, as that he cursed this tree in mystery and secret  
intendment. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 280.

But books of jests being shown her, she could  
read them well enough, and have cunning *de-*  
*scants* upon them. C. Walker, *Neg. Chron.*, vi. 7.

*Descant* clef, the soprano or treble clef—that is,  
the C clef when placed on the first line of the  
staff.—*Plain*, *florid*, *double descant*. See  
*counterpoint*.

**descant** (des-kant'), *v. t.* [= OF. *descanter*,  
*dechant*, *dechant*, later sometimes *dischant*,  
sing, *descant*, also recent, F. *déchant*, change  
one's note, = Pr. *deschant* = Sp. *descant* =  
Pg. *descantar*, chant, sing, compose or recite  
verses, quaver upon an air, discourse copiously,  
< ML. *discantare*, sing, *descant*, < L. *dis*, apart,  
+ *cantare*, sing; see *cant*, *chant*, and cf. *de-*  
*cant*, *n.* Cf. ML. *discantare* (> It. *discantare* =  
OF. *descanter*, *dechant*), *dischant*, < L. *dis-*  
*priv.* + *cantare*, sing. Cf. also *dechanté*.] 1.  
In music, to run a division or variety with the  
voice, on a musical ground in true measure;  
sing.

Come, Philomel, that sing'st of ravishment,  
For harken-wise I'll hum on Targuin still.  
While thou on Tereus *descant*'st better skill.  
*Shak.*, *Locrine*, I. 1134.

2. To make copious and varied comments;  
discourse; remark again and again in varied  
phrases; enlarge or dwell on a matter in a va-  
riety of remarks or comments about it; usu-  
ally with *on* or *upon* before the subject of re-  
mark: as, to *descant upon* the beauties of a  
scene, or the shortness of life.

Affirming that he chased him from him, of which some  
*descant* whether it [be] by exile or excommunication, or  
some other punishment. *Purtoles*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 151.

Thus old and young still *descant* on her name.  
*Dekker* and *Webster*, *Sir Thomas Wyatt* (ed. Hazlitt), p. 21.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descant-*  
ing on his actions. *Addison*.

**descanter** (des-kant'er), *n.* One who *descants*.  
**descant-viol** (des'kant-vi'ol), *n.* The smallest  
or treble viol; a violin: so called because it  
is fitted to play the *descant* or upper part in  
part-music.

**Descartes's rule**. See *rule*.

**descemetitis** (de-sēm-e-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *De-*  
*scemet* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membrane  
of Descemet (which see, under *membrane*).

**descend** (dē-send'), *v.* [< ME. *decenden*, < OF.  
*descendre*, F. *descendre* = Pr. *desendre*, *desen-*  
*dre* = Sp. *Pg. descender* = It. *descendere*, *discon-*  
*dere*, < L. *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, come down,  
go down, fall, sink, < *de*, down, + *scandere*,  
climb; see *scan*, *scandent*. Cf. *ascend*, *conde-*  
*scend*, *transcend*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To move or  
pass from a higher to a lower place; move,  
come, or go downward; fall; sink; as, he *de-*  
*scended* from the tower; the sun is *descending*.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came. *Mat.* vii. 25.  
Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point,  
And must *descend*.

*Fletcher* (and another), *False One*, v. 2.

From Cambrian wood and moss  
Druids *descend*, auxiliars of the Cross.  
*Wordsworth*, *Eccles. Sonnets*, l. 10.

(He), with holiest meditations fed,  
Into himself *descended*. *Milton*, *P. R.*, ii. 111.

2. To come or go down in a hostile manner;  
invade, as an enemy; fall violently; with *on*.  
The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town. *Dryden*.

And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*.

*Popo*, *Odyssey*.

3. To proceed from a source or original; be de-  
rived literally or by transmission; come or pass

downward, as offspring in the line of generation, or as property from owner to heir.

From these our Henry lineally descends.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 2.

Another was Cardinal Pool, of a Dignity not much inferior to Kings, and by his Mother descended from Kings.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 318.

To heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store,  
Or wanders heaven-directed, to the poor.

Pope, Moral Essays, II. 149.

4. To pass, as from general to particular statements: as, having explained the general subject, we will descend to particulars.

Omitting . . . introductions, I will descend to the description of this thrice worthy city [Venice].

Coryat, Crudities, I. 126.

Historians rarely descend to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

5. To come down from a certain moral or social standard; lower or abase one's self morally or socially: as, to descend to acts of meanness; to descend to an inferior position; hence, to condescend; stoop.

That your Grace would descend to command me in any thing that might conduce to your Contentment and Service.

Howell, Letters, I. iv. 14.

His birth and bringing up will not suffer him to descend to the meanes to get wealth.

By. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Younger Brother.

6. In astron., to move to the southward, or toward the south, as a star.

II. trans. To move or pass downward upon or along; come or go down upon; pass from the top to the bottom of: as, to descend a hill; to descend an inclined plane.

But never tears his cheek descended.

Byron, Parisina, st. 20.

descendable (dē-sen'dg-bl), a. [*OF. descendable*, < *descendre*, descend: see *descend* and *-able*.] Same as *descendible*.

descendant (dē-sen'dant), a. and n. [*OF. descendant*, *F. descendant* = *Sp. descendiente*, *descendente* = *Pg. descendente* = *It. descendente*, *discendente* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. descendant*, < *L. descendant* (t), ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendent*. The adj., not common in either spelling, is usually spelled *descendent*, after the *L.*; but the noun is nearly always *descendant*, etc.] I. a. See *descendent*.

II. n. 1. An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, near or remote.

It happeneth sometimes that the grandchild, or other descendant, resembleth the ancestor more than the son.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 19.

As we would have our descendants judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers.

Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

Are not improved steam engines or clocks the lineal descendants of some existing steam engine or clock? Is there ever a new creation in art or science any more than in nature?

A. E. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 226.

Before a cocoa-nut tree has ripened its first cluster of nuts, the descendants of a wheat plant, supposing them all to survive and multiply, will have become numerous enough to occupy the whole surface of the earth.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 339.

2. In astron., the descending or western horizon or cusp of the seventh house.—Syn. 1. See *spring*.

descendent (dē-sen'dent), a. and n. [The same as *descendant*, conformed in spelling to the orig. *L. descendant* (t), ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendant*.] I. a. 1. Going or coming down; falling; sinking; descending.

There is a regress of the map in plants from above downwards, and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant.

Ray, Works of Creation.

2. In her., flying downward and showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing.—3. Proceeding or descending from an original, as an ancestor.

More than mortal grace  
Speaks thee descendant of ethereal race

Pope

Descendent displayed, in her., flying downward with the wings displayed or opened widely.

II. n. See *descendant*.

descendentalism (dē-sen-den'tal-izm), n. [*OF. descendant* + *-al* + *-ism*, after *transcendentalism*.] A disposition or tendency to depreciate or lower; depreciation.

With all this *Descendentalism*, he combines a *Transcendentalism* no less superlative; whereby if on the one hand he degrades man below most animals, except those jacketed Gouda cows, he on the other exalts him beyond the visible heavens, almost to an equality with the gods.

Coryat, Sartor Resartus, I. 10.

descendentalist (dē-sen-den'tal-ist), n. [*OF. descendant* + *-al* + *-ist*.] One given to descendentalism; a depreciator: as, "a respectable *descendentalist*," *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 579.

descender (dē-sen'der), n. 1. One who descends.—2. That which descends, as a descending letter (which see, under *descending*).

descendibility (dē-sen-di-bil'i-ti), n. [*OF. descendible*: see *-ity*.] The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors: as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown.

descendible (dē-sen'di-bl), a. [*OF. descend* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being descended with safety or comparative ease; that permits of a safe downward passage: as, a *descendible* hill.—2. That can descend from an ancestor to a descendant; capable of being transmitted, as from father to son: as, a *descendible* estate.

There are some who . . . [assert that] the Benefices, which at first were held for life, became at last *descendible* from father to son.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 122.

Also spelled *descendable*.

descending (dē-sen'ding), p. a. [*Ppr. of descend*, v.] 1. Moving or directed downward; characterized by downward direction.

He clapt his head with one descending blow. Dryden.

Specifically.—(a) In bot., turned downward: as, a *descending* ovule; the *descending* axis of a plant, the root, in distinction from the stem or ascending axis. (b) In entom., sloping steeply from the surface behind; directed obliquely downward or toward the ventral surface of the body: as, the rostrum of a weevil with *descending* scrobes. (c) In her., having the head turned toward the base of the shield: said of an animal used as a bearing.

2. Characterized by descent or decrease as regards the value or importance of its constituent members; indicating a continued lowering as regards position, value, or importance: as, a *descending* scale or series.—*Descending* axis. See *axis*, 8.—*Descending* letters, in type-setting, letters with a long stem that descends below the line, as *g*, *p*, *q*, *z*.—*Descending* node, the point at which a planet passes from the north to the south side of the ecliptic or of the equator.—*Descending* rhythm, in pros., a rhythm composed of feet in which the metrically unaccented part, commonly known as the *thesis*, follows the metrically accented part, commonly known as the *arsis* so called because the voice is regarded as rising on the first and falling on the second part of each foot. According to the ancient mode of pronunciation, however, the first part of such feet took the stress, and the second not, regardless of pitch. The trochee (— —), dactyl (— — —), Ionic a major (— — — —), first pæon (— — — — —), and anapaest (— — —) form cola or verses with descending rhythm, in contrast with the iambus (— — —), anapaest (— — —), Ionic a minor (— — — —), fourth pæon (— — — — —), and Bacchius (— — — — —), which form series or lines with ascending rhythm.—*Descending* series, in math., a series in which each term is numerically less than that preceding it; also, an infinite series in descending powers of the variable—that is, a series of the form  $a + bx^{-1} + cx^{-2} + \dots$ .

descenset (dē-sens'), n. [*OF. descenset*, *descenset*, *f.*, *descenset*, *m.*, = *Sp. Pg. descenset*, < *L. descenset*, a going down, descent, < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] Descent.

A Rejoinder to Doctor Hill concerning the *Descenset* of Christ into Hell By Alexander Hume, Master of Artes A *Umsa*, Orthographie (E. K. T. S.), Pref., ix.

descension (dē-sen'shon), n. [Formerly also *descension*; < *ME. descension*, < *OF. descension*, *descens* or *f.*, *descension* = *Sp. descension* = *Pg. descensio* = *It. descensione*, < *L. descensio* (n), < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] 1. The act of going down or downward; descent, either literal or figurative.

In Christ's *descension*, we are to consider both the place from which it did commence, and the place to which it did proceed.

South, Works, VII. 1.

2. A falling or precipitation; fall; declension.

Whatever is dishonourable hath a base *descension*, and sinks beneath hell.

Middleton, Sir R. Shirley Sent Ambassador.

3†. In old chem., the deposition or precipitation of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter. See *distillation* by descent, under *descent*.—4. In old astron., negative ascension, the angular amount by which the projection of a star from the pole upon the equinoctial is below some horizon. If this horizon passes through the poles and equinoctial points, the angle is called *right descension*; if the horizon passes through the equinoctial points but not through the poles, the angle is called *oblique descension*.

The lord of the ascendant say they that he is fortunate, when he is in god place . . . and that he be not retrograd, . . . ne that he be not in his *descension*, nor loigned with no planets in his *descension*.

Chaucer.

descensional (dē-sen'shon-al), a. [*OF. descension* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to descension or descent.—*Descensional difference*, in old astron., the difference between the right and the oblique descension of the same star or point of the heavens.

descensive (dē-sen'siv), a. [*ML. \*descensivus* (adv. *descensive*), < *L. descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.

descensory, n. [*ML. = OF. descensoire*, *descensoir*, < *ML. \*descensorium*, prop. neut. of *Lil. descensorius*, descending, < *L. descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] A vessel used in old chemistry in which distillation by descent was performed. Chaucer.

descent (dē-sent'), n. [*ME. descent*, < *OF. descensio*, *f.*, *AP. also descent*, *m.*, *F. descensio*, *descent*, < *descendere*, descend: see *descend*. Cf. *ascend*, *ascend*.] 1. The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place by any form of motion.

The descent of the mountain I found more wearisome . . . than the ascent.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

2. A downward slope or inclination; a declivity.

I see no danger yet; for the descent, methinks, is thus far green, even, and easy.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 221.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down  
The dark descent, and up to reascend.

Milton, P. L., III. 20.

3. A fall or decline from a higher to a lower state or station; declension; degradation.

O foul descent! that I, who erst contended  
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd  
Into a beast.

Milton, P. L., IX. 162.

4. A sudden or hostile coming down upon a person, thing, or place; an incursion; an invasion; a sudden attack.

They feared that the French and English fleets would make a descent upon their coasts.

Jorin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

Ferdinand, who had already completed his preparations in Sicily, made a descent on the southern extremity of Calabria.

Picciotto, Ferd and Is., II. 2.

In 1778 he [Paul Jones] made a descent upon Whitehaven, in Scotland, set fire to the shipping, [and] took two forts.

Lacey, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

5. In law, the passing of real property to the heir or heirs of one who dies without disposing of it by will; transmission by succession or inheritance; the hereditary devolution of real property either to a single heir at law (common in England) or to the nearest relatives in the same degree, whether in a descending, ascending, or collateral line. See *heir*.

Jefferson . . . had taken care for the equal descent of real estate, as well as other property, to children of both sexes.

Baronry, Hist. Const., I. 112.

6. Genealogical extraction from an original or progenitor; lineage; pedigree; specifically, in *biol.*, evolution; derivation: said of species, etc., as well as of individuals.

Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,  
From your blue heavens above us bent  
The gardener Adam and his wife  
Smile at the claims of long descent.

Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

The researches of Professor Marsh into the paleontology of the horse have established beyond question the descent of the genus *Equus* from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 266.

7†. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy, traced from the common ancestor.

No man living is a thousand descents removed from Adam himself.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

From son to son, some four or five descents.

Shak., All's Well, III. 7.

8†. Offspring; issue; descendants collectively.

If care of our descent perplex us most,  
Which must be born to certain woe.

Milton, P. L., x. 979.

9†. A rank; a step or degree.

Infinite descents  
Beneath what other creatures are to thee.

Milton, P. L., VIII. 410.

There were about forty-three degrees of seats, and eleven descents down from the top [of the theater], which are two feet wide, and the uppermost are about fifty-five feet apart; these descents are made by dividing each seat into two steps.

Poets, Description of the Seat, II. II. 72.

10†. The lowest place.

From the extremest upward of thy head,  
To the descent and dust beneath thy feet.

Shak., Lear, v. 2.

11. pl. In fort., a hole, vault, or hollow place made by undermining the ground.—12. In music, a passing from a higher to a lower pitch.—13. In logic, an inference from a proposition containing a higher term to a proposition containing a lower term. This is also called *ergistic descent*, in opposition to *stictic descent*, which is a proposition dividing a genus into its species.—Angle of de-



As Eagle Descend.



**descent**. See *angle*.—**Collateral descent**, descent from a collateral relative, as from brother or sister, uncle or aunt.—**Descent cast**, in law, the devolution of an estate in land upon the heir at the death of the ancestor or possessor; descent which has apparently taken effect. The special significance of the term, as contrasted with *descent*, is in its use to designate the devolution of an estate of inheritance claimed by the heirs of a wrongful possessor. While the wrongful possessor lived, the rightful owner could enter against him. After his death, the right of entry was said to be tolled, or taken away, because not allowable after descent cast.—**Descent of bodies**, in math., their motion or tendency toward the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely along inclined planes or curves. The curve of swiftest descent is the cycloid.—**Descent of souls**, the supposed entrance of preexistent souls into their bodies.—**Descents into the ditch**, cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the counterescarp beneath the covered way. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**Distillation by descent**, in old chem., a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and around the vessel, whose orifice was at the bottom, by which means the vapors were made to distill downward.—**In descent**, in her., in the act or attitude of descending; thus, a lion *in descent* is one represented with the hind legs in one corner of the chief, and the head and fore paws in the diagonally opposite corner of the base.—**Lineal descent**, descent from father to son, through successive generations.—**Syn.** 2. Gradient, grade.—3. Debatement.—4. Foray, raid.—5. Generation, parentage, derivation.

**descloisite** (dê-clôis'it), *n.* [After A. L. O. Des Cloizeaux, a French mineralogist (born 1817).] A rare vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in small black or dark-brown crystals. It is related in form and composition to the copper phosphate lithionite, and is found in the Argentine Republic, and in various localities in Arizona and New Mexico.

**describable** (des-kri'bə-bl), *a.* [*describe* + *-able*.] That may be described; capable of description.

Kelli has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles, disectible and *describable*.  
*Paley*, Nat. Theol., ix.

**describe** (des-krib'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *described*, ppr. *describing*. [Earlier *descrie* (the form *descrie* being a reversion to the L. form), < ME. *descrien*, *desoreven* (see *descrie*), < OF. *descriere*, contr. *descriere*, F. *descrire* = Pr. *descriure* = Sp. *describir* = Pg. *descrever* = It. *descrivere*, < L. *describere*, copy off, transcribe, sketch off, describe in painting or writing; < *de*, off, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe* and *shrive*.] I. *trans.* 1. To delineate or mark the form or figure of; trace out; outline: as, to *describe* a circle with the compasses.

He that would have a sight of these things, let him resort to Thomaso Porocochi his Funeral Antich, where these things are not only discoursed in words, but *described* in artificial pictures. *Purche*, Pilgrimage, p. 303.

2. To form or trace by motion: as, a star *describes* an ellipse in the heavens.

The bucket, which was a substitute for the earth, *describing* a circular orbit round about the globular head and ruby visage of Professor Von Puddingfoot, which formed no bad representation of the sun.  
*Irvine*, Knickerbocker, p. 32.

3. To write down; inscribe.

His name was *described* in the book of life.  
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

4. To represent orally or by writing; portray in words; give an account of: as, to *describe* a person or a scene; to *describe* a battle.

Similes are like songs in love:  
They much *describe*; they nothing prove.  
*Prior*, *Alma*, III.

There are no books which I more delight in than in travels, especially those that *describe* remote countries.  
*Addison*, *Frozen Words*.

5. To distribute into classes or divisions; divide for representation.

The men went and passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book.  
*Josh.* xviii. 9.

—**Syn.** 4. *Describe*, *Narrate*, portray, explain. *Describe* applies primarily to what exists—space, and by extension to what occurs—time, but *narrate* applies only to the latter: as, to *describe* a view, a race, or a stage; to *narrate* an experience or a history. *Describe* implies often the vividness of personal observation; *narrate* is more applicable to long series of events. A single narrative may contain many descriptions of separate events.

He is *described* as a mighty warrior, wielding preternatural powers.  
*N. A. Rev.*, CXL 332.

Illustrating the events which they *narrated* by the philosophy of a more enlightened age.  
*Macaulay*, *History*.

II. *intrans.* To make descriptions; use the power of describing.

**describer** (des-kri'bər), *n.* [*describe* + *-er*.] In geom., the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or a solid is supposed to be generated or described.

**describer** (des-kri'bər), *n.* One who describes or depicts by words or signs.

Seven of these stones [of the burnt pillar] now remain, though an exact *describer* of Constantinople says there were eight. *Pease*, *Description of the East*, II. 11.

Our chronicler [the author of the book of Genesis] does not profess to be a *describer*, but only an observer and *describer* of a passing scene.

**descrier** (des-kri'ər), *n.* [*descrie* + *-er*.] One who discovers or comes in sight of; a discoverer; a detector.

Streams closely sliding, erring in and out,  
But seeming pleasant to the fond *descrier*.  
*Quarles*, *Emblems*, iv. 2.

**description** (des-krip'shən), *n.* [*describe* + *-ion*.] 1. A verbal or pictorial representation, or a statement designed to make known the appearance, nature, attributes, accidents, or incidents of anything: as, a *description* of a house or of a battle. The seventh species of imperfect definition consists of a conservation or heaping up of circumstances and common adjuncts. And this is properly a *description*; although use has now obtained that every imperfect definition be called a *description*. For example: Man is a two-footed animal uncovered with hair or feathers, of an erect countenance, and endowed with hands; which formula of definition is used by historians and poets in the *description* of persons, facts, places, and the like singular things.  
*Burperadiolus*, tr. by a Gentleman.

The poet makes a most excellent *description* of it.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, III. 6.

It beggar'd all *description*. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 2.  
Milton has fine *descriptions* of morning. *D. Webster*.  
Firdusi's . . . great work abounds throughout in bold and animated *descriptions*, and in certain portions rises to the highest sublimity.  
*N. A. Rev.*, CXL 332.

2. The qualities expressed in a representation; the combination of qualities which go to constitute a class or an individual, and would be mentioned in describing it; hence, a variety; sort; kind.

Double six thousand, and treble that,  
Before a friend of this *description*.  
Shall lose a hair through Easano's fault.  
*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, III. 2.

The plates were all of the meanest *description*.  
*Macaulay*.

He had received from Shelley, as a token of remembrance, the manuscript of three tales. . . "They were of a very wild and romantic *description*," he adds, "but full of energy."  
*E. Dowden*, *Shelley*, I. 94.

The entertainment is said by the press throughout the country to be of the most interesting *description*.  
*Washington Chronicle*.

Organic *description* of curves. See *curve*.—**Syn.** 2. *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. (see *account*), delineation, portrayal, sketch.—3. Sort, cast, quality.

**descriptive** (des-krip'tiv), *a.* [*describe* + *-ive*.] = Sp. *descriptivo* = It. *descrittivo*, < L. *descriptivus*, < L. *descriptus*, pp. of *describere*, describe: see *describe*.] Containing description; serving or aiming to describe; having the quality of representing. as, a *descriptive* diagram; a *descriptive* narration.

*Descriptive* names of honour, . . . arising during early militancy, become in some cases official names.  
*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 400.

**Descriptive anatomy**, *anthropology*, *astronomy*. See the nouns.—**Descriptive book** (*music*), a record-book of a military company, containing descriptive lists of its men, also generally a record of the officers who have served with it.—**Descriptive botany**. See *botany*.—**Descriptive definition**, in logic. See *definition*.—**Descriptive geography**, *geomancy*, etc. See the nouns.—**Descriptive list**, *list*.—**Descriptive list**, a report or return made out when men in the United States naval service are discharged, or transferred from one ship to another. In it are noted the previous service and a personal description of each man. (b) *Milit.*, a short military history of each enlisted man, with a description of his person, and an abstract of his account with the government. (U. S.)—**Descriptive muster-roll**. See *muster-roll*.—**Descriptive** (opposed to *metrical*) property or proposition, in geom., usually defined to be a property or proposition which can be stated without introducing the idea of magnitude. But it would be better to say that it is a property or proposition which relates to the incidences or coincidences of points, lines, and other geometrical elements, in general, or that it is one which does not depend upon the particular system of measurement adopted. Thus, the

proposition that two triangles are equal if a side and two angles of the one are equal to the corresponding side and angles of the other, may be regarded as *descriptive*; while the proposition that through any point in space a single parallel to a given line can be drawn, is indisputably *metrical*, not *descriptive*.

We have in the plane a special line, the line infinity; and on this line two special (imaginary) points, the circular points at infinity. A geometrical theorem has either no relation to the special line and points, and it is then *descriptive*; or it has a relation to them, and it is then *metrical*. *Salmson*.

**descriptively** (des-krip'tiv-ly), *adv.* By description; so as to delineate or represent.

**descriptiveness** (des-krip'tiv-ness), *n.* The character or quality of being descriptive.

**descrie** (des-kri'), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *described*, ppr. *describing*. [*describe*, < ME. *descrien*, *desoreven*, < OF. *descriere*, < L. *describere*, describe: see *describe*, which has taken the place in E. of the older *descrie*.] To describe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Theane cam Conetysse, ich can nat hym *descrie*,  
So hongertliche and so holwe.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 193.

How shall fraile pen *descrie* her heavenly face?  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. III. 23.

Let me fair nature's face *descrie*.  
*Burns*, To William Simpson.

**descry** (des-kri'), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *described*, ppr. *describing*. [*describe*, < ME. *descryen*, *descryen*, < OF. *descrier*, *descryer*, proclaim, announce, cry, < *des*, *de*, + *crier*, cry: see *cry*, and cf. *descry*. The word seems to have been partly confused in ME. with *descrie*, q. v.] 1. To proclaim; announce; make known.

Harowdes [heralds] of armes than they went  
For to *descrye* thyrs tournament  
In ech londys zende. *Sir Eglamour*, l. 1177.

And seeme we on this wise  
Schall his counsaile *descrie*,  
Itt nedie we vs avise,  
That we saye not secretly.  
*York Plays*, p. 403.

He would to him *descrie*  
Great treason to him meant.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 12.

His Purple Robe he had thrown aside, lest it should *descry* him, unwilling to be found. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

2. To detect; find out; discover (anything concealed).

Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen-mother at her own table; in neither place *descried*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England.  
*Sir H. Wotton*.

When she saw herself *descried*, she wept.  
*Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 447.

3. To spy out; explore; examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Beth-el.  
*Judges* I. 22.

It is the soul that sees; the outward eyes  
Present the object, but the mind *descries*.  
*Crabbe*, *Works*, IV. 211.

4. To discover by vision; get a sight of; make out by looking: as, the lookout *descried* land.

I *descry*  
Figures of men that crouch and creep unheard,  
And bear away the dead. *Bryant*, *The Fountain*.

But, on the horizon's verge *descried*,  
Hanga, touch'd with light, one snowy sail!  
*M. Arnold*, *Stanzas* composed at Carnaa.

Cannot memory still *descry* the old school-house and its porch, somewhat hacked by Jack-knives, where you spun tops and snapped marbles? *Emerson*, *Works and Days*.

There are Albanian or Dalmatian heights from which it is said that, in unusually favourable weather, the Garganian peninsula may be *descried*.  
*E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 316.

**descry** (des-kri'), *n.* [*descry*, v.] Discovery; something discovered. [Rare.]

*Edg.* But, by your favour,  
How near's the other army?  
*Gent.* Near, and on speedy foot; the main *descry*  
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 4.

**desecrate** (des'ê-krát), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *desecrated*, ppr. *desecrating*. [*des*, as if *desecrate*, pp. of *desecrare* (> It. *disacquare*, *disacquare* = OF. *F. desaccare*), *desecrate*, < *de*, priv. + *sacrare*, make sacred, < *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*; formed as the opposite of *consecrate*. There is a rare L.L. *desecrare*, *desaccare*, with the positive sense 'consecrate,' < L. *de*-intensive + *sacrare*, make sacred.] To divest of sacred or hallowed character or office; divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; treat with sacrilege; profane; pollute.

The Russian clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being previously *desecrated*.  
*Tooke*.

Why should we *desecrate* noble and beautiful souls by intruding on them? *Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 182.

There is a great friars' church on this side too, the *desecrated* church of Saint Francis.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 16.

As for the material universe, that has long been almost completely *desecrated*, so that sympathy, communion with the forms of Nature, is pretty well confined to poets, and is generally supposed to be an amiable madness in them.

J. H. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 48.

**desecrator** (des'-krā-tēr), *n.* One who desecrates. Also *desecrator*.

Main, the *desecrator* of the forest temple.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 74.

**desecration** (des'-krā-shn), *n.* [*desecrate*: see *-ation*.] The act of diverting from a hallowed purpose or use; deprivation of a sacred character or office; sacrilegious or profane treatment or use.

Various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day.

Ep. Porteus, Profanation of the Lord's Day.

=Syn. *Sacrilegion*, etc. See *profanation*.

**desecrator** (des'-krā-tr), *n.* Same as *desecrator*.

The tide of emotion (in Burke's breast) . . . filled to the brim the cup of prophetic anger against the *desecrators* of the church and the monarchy of France.

J. Morley, Burke, p. 129.

**desegmentation** (dē-seg-men-tā-shn), *n.* [*de-priv.* + *segment* + *-ation*.] The process or result of uniting several segments of the body in one; the concretion of several originally distinct metameric segments into one composite segment; the state or quality of not being segmented. Thus, the thorax of an insect, or the carapace of a lobster, or the cranium of a vertebrate, is a *desegmentation* of several segments.

A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments in which the separate metameres lose their individuality . . . This state of things results in a *desegmentation* of the body.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 228.

**desegmented** (dē-seg-men-ted), *a.* [*de-priv.* + *segment* + *-ed*.] Exhibiting or characterized by desegmentation; coalesced, as two or more segments in one; reduced in number of segments, as the body or some part of the body.

**desert**<sup>1</sup> (dē-zert'), *v.* [*OF. desertier*, *F. désorter* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. desertar* = *It. disertare*, *desertare* = *D. desertieren* = *G. desertieren* = *Dan. deserte* = *Sw. desertera*, *< ML. disertare*, *desert* (also *lay waste*), *freq. of L. deservere*, pp. *desertus*, *desert*, abandon, forsake, lit. undo one's connection with, *< de-priv.* + *servare*, join, bind: see *service*.] *L. trans.* 1. To abandon, either in a good or a bad sense; forsake; hence, to cast off or prove recreant to: as, to *desert* a falling house; a *deserted* village; to *desert* a friend or a cause.

*Deserted* at his utmost need

By those his former bounty fed.

Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 80.

On one occasion he (Cervantes) attempted to escape by land to Oran, a Spanish settlement on the coast, but was *deserted* by his guide and compelled to return.

Sumner, Orations, l. 238.

Amidst an ancient cypress wood,

A long-deserted ruined castle stood

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 234.

2. To leave without permission; forsake; escape from, as the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty: as, to *desert* an army; to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* a ship.

Not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have *deserted* his flag.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 148.

To *desert* the diet, in *Scotts criminal law*, to abandon proceedings in the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court. =Syn. *Desert*, *abandon*, etc. (see *forsake*); to quit, vacate, depart from, run away from. See list under *abandon*.

III. *intrans.* To quit a service or post without permission; run away: as, to *desert* from the army.

The poor fellow had *deserted*, and was now afraid of being overtaken and carried back.

Goldsmith, Essays.

Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who *deserts*, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to *desert*?

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 269.

**desert**<sup>2</sup> (dē-zert'), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier often *desart*; *< ME. desert, desertie, desert, desart, deserd, deserd* (only as noun), *< OF. desert, desert, desert, F. désert, desert* (as a noun, *OF. desert, F. désert*, *m. OF. desertre*, *f. a desert*), = *Pr. desert* = *Sp. deserto* = *Pg. deserto* = *It. deserto, deserto*, *< L. desertus*, *deserted*, solitary, waste (neut. *desertum*, pl. *deserta*, a desert), pp. of *deservere*, *desert*, abandon, forsake: see *desert*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] *L. a.* 1. Deserted; uncultivated; waste; barren; uninhabited.

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness.

Deut. xxxii. 10.

Stray all ye Flocks, and *desert* be ye Plains.

Congress, Death of Queen Mary.

Amidst thy *desert* walks the lawping flea.

Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 48.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air.

Gray, Elegy.

2. Pertaining to or belonging to a desert; inhabiting a desert: as, the *desert* folk. — *Desert* lands, in the land law of the United States, lands which in their existing condition are unfit for cultivation, and are sold on easy terms on condition of being made cultivable within a certain period.

III. *n.* A desert place or region; a waste; a wilderness; specifically, in *geom.*, a region of considerable extent which is almost if not quite destitute of vegetation, and hence uninhabited, chiefly on account of an insufficient supply of rain: as, the *desert* of Sahara; the Great American *Desert*. The presence of large quantities of movable sand on the surface adds to the desert character of a region. The word is chiefly and almost exclusively used with reference to certain regions in Arabia and northern Africa and others lying in central Asia. (See *steppe*.) The only region in North America to which the word is applied is the Great American Desert, a tract of country south and west of Great Salt Lake, once occupied by the waters of that lake when they extended over a much larger area than they now occupy. The name Great American Desert was originally given to the unexplored region lying beyond the Mississippi, without any special designation of its limits. Colonel Dodge, U. S. A., says in "The Plains of the Great West" (1877): "When I was a schoolboy my map of the United States showed between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains a long and broad white blotch, upon which was printed in small capitals 'The Great American Desert — Unexplored.' . . . What was then regarded as a desert support, in some portions, thriving populations." In Fremont's report the Great Basin is frequently spoken of as "the Desert." It is also called the Great Desert Basin.

Than the seven the Pilgrims of here Vitayle, for to pass with the *Desertes*, toward Hurry [Syria].

Mandeville, Travels, p. 68.

One simile that solitary shines

In the dry *desert* of a thousand lines.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 111.

Oh! that the *desert* were my dwelling-place, With one fair spirit for my minister.

Byron, Child Harold, iv. 177.

=Syn. *Wilderness, Desert*. Strictly, a *wilderness* is a wild, unclaimed region, uninhabited and uncultivated, while a *desert* is largely uncultivable and uninhabitable owing to lack of moisture. A *wilderness* may be full of luxuriant vegetation. In a great majority of the places where *desert* occurs in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version changes it to *wilderness*.

A pathless *wilderness* remains

Yet unsubdued by man's reclaiming hand.

Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

Look to America. Two centuries ago it was a *wilderness* of buffaloes and wolves.

Macaulay, Speech, 1846.

A patch of sand is unpleasant: a *desert* has all the awe of ocean.

Lowell, Among my Books, let ser., p. 318.

**desert**<sup>2</sup> (dē-zert'), *n.* [*ME. deserto, desert, disert, < OF. desertie, desertie*, merit, recompense, *< deservir, deservir*, deserve: see *deserve*.] 1. A deserving; that which makes one deserving of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; good conferred, or evil inflicted, which merits an equivalent return: as, to reward or punish men according to their *deserts*. (When used absolutely, without contrary indication, the word always has a good sense.)

A rare Example, where *Desert* in the Subject, and Reward in the Prince, strive which should be the greater.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 124.

In squandering wealth was his peculiar art: Nothing went unrewarded but *desert*.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 800.

By what accident it matters not, nor upon what *desert*, but just then . . . I had obtained a very considerable degree of public confidence.

Burke, To a Noble Lord.

Material good has its tax, and if it came without *desert* or sweat, it has no root in me, and the next wind will blow it away.

Emerson, Compensation.

2. That which is deserved; reward or penalty merited.

God of his grace grants eek mame his *deserts*;

But, for his love, among your thoughts alle As think vp-on my wofulle sorowes smerte.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

Reader to them their *desert*.

Pa. xxviii. 4.

Those that are able of body and mind he leaves to their *deserts*.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 18.

=Syn. 1. *Desert, Merit, Worth*. *Desert* expresses most and worth least of the thought or expectation of reward. None of them suggests an actual claim. *Worth* is a man of great worth or excellence; intellectual worth; moral worth; the merits of the place are small; he is not likely to get his *deserts*.

When I compare myself with other men, it seems as if I were more favored by the gods than they, beyond any *deserts* that I am conscious of.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 148.

A Roman soldier was allowed to plead the merit of his services for his dismissal as such an *age*.

Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

Old letters breathing of her worth.

Tennison, Mariana in the South.

**desert**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *desert*.

**desert-though** (des'-ert-uhuf), *n.* A bird of the genus *Podiceps*.

**desertedness** (dē-zert'-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being deserted, uninhabited, or desolate.

It is this metaphysical *desertedness* and loneliness of the great works of architecture and sculpture that deposits a certain weight upon the heart.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 62.

**deserter** (dē-zert'-tēr), *n.* [*< desert*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + *-er*.] *Of. D. G. deserteur* = *Dan. Sw. desertör*, *< F. déserteur* = *Sp. Pg. desertor* = *It. disertore, disertore*, *< L. desertor*, a deserter, *< deservere*, pp. *desertus*, *desert*: see *desert*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A person who forsakes his cause, his duty, his party, or his friends; particularly, a soldier or seaman who absents himself from his position without leave, and without the intention of returning.

A deserter, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost capacity.

Taiter, No. 59.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,

Thou, mean deserter of thy brother's blood!

Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 30.

**desert-falcon** (des'-ert-fā-kn), *n.* One of several large true falcons inhabiting deserts and prairies of various parts of the world, sometimes grouped in a subgenus *Gennae*. They are closely related to the peregrines, but share the dull grayish or brownish coloration which characterizes many birds of arid open regions. The well known lanier of the old world and the prairie-falcon of western North America, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, are examples.

**desertful** (dē-zert'-fūl), *a.* [*< desert*<sup>2</sup> + *-ful*, l.] Of great desert; meritorious; deserving. [Rare.]

When any object of *desertful* pity

Offers itself.

Chapman, Revenge of Busy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

Therein

He shows himself *desertful* of his happiness.

Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

**desertfully** (dē-zert'-fūl-i), *adv.* Deservedly.

Upon this occasion, Aristotle (and very *desertfully*) call eth the common-wealth of the Maaillians oligarchia and not aristocrata.

Thue's Storehouse, p. 58.

**desertion** (dē-zert'-shn), *n.* [= *F. desertion* = *Sp. desertion* = *Pg. deserção* = *It. desertione*, *< L. desertio* (n.), *< L. deservere*, pp. *desertus*, *desert*: see *desert*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a cause, or the post of duty; the act of quitting without leave, and with an intention not to return.

In an evil hour for his fame and fortunes he [Fox] . . . abandoned his connection with Pitt, who never forgave this *desertion*.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. The state of being deserted or forsaken. [Rare.]

The *desertion* in which we lived, the simple benches, the unhewn rafters, the naked walls, all told me what it was I had done.

Godwin, St. Leon, l. 211.

3. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency. [Not now in use.]

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction.

South.

4. In law, a wilful abandonment of an employment or a duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation. *Bigelow*, Ch. J. In the law of divorce, the wilful withdrawal of one of the married parties from the other, or the voluntary refusal of one to renew a suspended cohabitation, without justification in either the consent or the wrongful conduct of the other. *Beakop*. — *Desertion of the diet*, in *Scotts law*, the abandoning judicially, in a criminal process, of proceedings on the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court.

**desertless** (dē-zert'-les), *a.* [*< desert*<sup>2</sup> + *-less*.] Without merit or claim to favor or reward; undeserving.

I was only wondering why Poole, Escala, and *desertless* Witches should still have the better of Men of Merit with all Women, as much as with their own common Mistresses, Fortune.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

**desertlessly** (dē-zert'-les-i), *adv.* Undeservedly. [Rare.]

People will call you valiant — *desertlessly*, I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight with me.

Ben. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

**desertness** (dē-zert'-nes), *n.* [*< desert*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Desert state or condition.

The *desertness* of the country lying waste & salvage did nothing less them from coming to him.

J. Ussell, On Lake v.

**desert-trice** (dē-zert'-tris), *n.* [*< L. desertus* (*desertus*), fem. of *L. desertor*, a deserter: see *desert*<sup>1</sup>.] A female who deserts.

Give to a wife and let her be a wife, let her be a meat help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *desert-trice*.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

**desert-snake** (des'-ert-snāk), *n.* A colubrine serpent of the family *Psephenophidae* (or sub-

famly *Phaenophanes* of the family *Colebridae*); a sand-snake.

**deserve** (dē-sēr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deserved*, ppr. *deserving*. [*< ME. deserven, deservon, deserven, < OF. deservir, deservir, < L. deservire, serve devotedly, be devoted to, ML. deservē, < de-intensive + servire, serve: see serve. Cf. deserve. >*] *I. trans.* 1. To merit; be worthy of; incur, as something either desirable or undesirable, on account of good or bad qualities or actions; more especially, to have a just claim or right to, in return for services or meritorious actions; be justly entitled to, as wages or a prize.

We *deserve* God's grace no more than the vessel doth *deserve* the water which is put into it.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.*

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth*.

*Job xl. 6.*

'Tis not in mortals to command success;  
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll *deserve* it.

*Addison, Cato, l. 1.*

2). To serve or treat well; benefit.

A man that hath so well *deserved* me. *Massinger.*

3). To repay by service; return an equivalent for (service rendered).

Thou hast so much don for me,  
That I nemy it never more *deserve*.

*Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 387.*

4). To require; demand the attention of.

I mention your noble brother, who is gone to Cleve, not to return till towards Christmas, except the business *deserve* him not so long.

*Domes, Letters, lxxv.*

**II. intrans.** To merit; be worthy or deserving; as, he *deserves* well of his country.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

**deservedly** (dē-sēr'-ved-lī), *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

God's Judgment had *deservedly* fallen down upon him for his Blasphemies.

*Hensell, Letters, I. v. 11.*

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert.

*Addison.*

**deserver** (dē-sēr'-vēr), *n.* One who deserves or merits; one who is worthy: used generally in a good sense.

Whose love is never link'd to the *deserver*,  
Till his deserts are past.

*Shak., A. and C., l. 2.*

**deserving** (dē-sēr'-ving), *a.* [*< ME. deserving; verbal n. of deservē, v.*] The act of meriting; desert; merit or demerit.

Ye . . . have done unto him according to the *deserving* of his hands.

*Judges ix. 14.*

All friends shall taste  
The wages of their virtue, and all foes  
The cup of their *deservings*.

*Shak., Lear, v. 2.*

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republic.

*Swift, Nobles and Commons, ii.*

**deserving** (dē-sēr'-ving), *p. a.* [*< Ppr. of deserve, v.*] Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation: as, a *deserving* officer.

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,  
Where the *deserving* ought to rise.

*Osway.*

**deservingly** (dē-sēr'-ving-lī), *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown gentry to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and we hope *deservingly*.

*R. Jonson, Sejanus.*

**deshabille**, *n.* See *disabille*.

**desbler's salve**. See *salve*.

**deshonour**, *n.* and *v.* See *dishonor*.

**desiccant** (des-i-kant'), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. desiccans (-t)s, ppr. of desiccare, dry up: see desiccate.*] *I. a.* Drying; desiccating.

*II. n.* A medicine or an application that dries the surface to which it is applied.

We endeavour by moderate detergents & *desiccants* to cleanse and dry the diseased parts.

*Wiseeman, Surgery, viii. 5.*

**desiccate** (des-i-kāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desiccated*, ppr. *desiccating*. [*< L. desiccatus, pp. of desiccare (> It. deseccare, deseccare, deseccare = Sp. desecar = Pg. desecar, desecar = F. desécher, dry up, < de-intensive + secare, dry, < secare, dry: see siccous.*] *I. trans.* To dry; deprive of moisture; expel moisture from; especially, to bring to a thoroughly dry state for preservation, as various kinds of food.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirits go forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores.

*Bacon.*

**II. intrans.** To become dry.

**desiccator** (des-i-kāt'), *a.* [*< ME. desiccator, < L. desiccatus, pp. of desiccare, dry: see desiccate.*] Dry; dried.

But does this there is goods bewette  
In myk or meth, and after *desiccates*  
Sotte hom.

*Pulladius, Husbandrie (H. H. T. S.), p. 110.*

**desiccation** (des-i-kā'-shun), *n.* [*< OF. desiccation = Sp. desecacion = Pg. desecapção, desecapção, desecapção = It. desecazione, < L. as if "desiccatio(n)-, < desiccare, dry up: see desiccate, v.*] The act of making dry, or the state of being dry; the act or process of depriving of moisture; especially, the evaporation of the aqueous portion of a substance, as wood, meat, fruit, milk, etc., by artificial heat, as by a current of heated air.

They affirm that much of this country is poorly fitted for agriculture on account of the extreme *desiccation* of the soil every summer.

*The Atlantic, XLIX. 682.*

**desiccative** (des-i-kā'-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. desiccativus = Sp. desecativo = Pg. desecativo, desecativo = It. desecativo; as desiccate + -ive.*] *I. a.* Drying; tending to dry.

*II. n.* That which dries or evaporates; an application that dries up secretions.

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 979.*

**desiccator** (des-i-kā'-tōr), *n.* [*< desiccate + -or.*] 1. One who or that which desiccates or dries. Specifically—(a) One who prepares desiccated foods. (b) A machine or an apparatus for drying something. A desiccator used in laboratories consists of a porcelain dish with depressions or saucers to receive the substances to be dried, with a closely fitting glass cover and a recipient for some absorbent of moisture. Commercial desiccators, or evaporators, for fruit, meat, vegetables, milk, etc. operate by the agency of heat, applied either directly or by means of a current of hot air.

2. Same as *exsiccator*.—*Tan-bark desiccator*, an apparatus for drying leached tan-bark. The bark is received on an endless apron, which passes through a hopper over the leaching-vat and carries a second hopper, from which it is passed between hollow heated rollers, which express the liquid. *E. H. Knight.*

**desiccatory** (des-i-kā'-tōrī), *a.* [*< desiccate + -ory.*] Desiccative.

Pork is *desiccatory*, but it strengthens and pampens easily.

*Travels of Anacharsis, II. 461.*

**desiderable** (dē-sid'-e-rā-blī), *a.* [*< ME. desiderable, desiderabil, < OF. desiderable, desirable (> E. desirable) = Sp. desiderable, < L. desiderabilis, desirable, < desiderare, desire: see desiderate, v., and desirable.*] Desirable; to be desired.

Bothely, Ihesu, *desiderabil* as thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. *Hampole, Prose Treatise (H. E. T. S.), p. 2.*

**desiderata**, *n.* Plural of *desideratum*.

**desiderate** (dē-sid'-e-rāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiderated*, ppr. *desiderating*. [*< L. desideratus, pp. of desiderare, long for, desire: see desire, the earlier form of the same word.*] To feel a desire for or the want of; miss; desire.

We cannot look that his place can ever in all respects be so filled that there will still be much, very much, to *desiderate*. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.*

What we *desiderate* is something which may supersede the need of personal gifts by a far-reaching and infallible rule.

*J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 251.*

**desiderat** (dē-sid'-e-rāt'), *a.* [*< Also desiderat; < L. desideratus: see desideratum.*] A desire; a desired thing; preference.

And really gentlemen . . . deprive themselves of many advantages to improve their time, and do service to the *desiderata* of philosophy.

*Swain, To Mr. Maddox.*

**desideration** (dē-sid'-e-rā'-shun), *n.* [*< It. desiderazione, < L. desideratio(n)-, < desiderare, desire: see desiderate, v.*] 1. The act of desiderating, or of desiring with sense of want or regret.

Desire is aroused by hope, while *desideration* is inflicted by reminiscence.

*W. Taylor.*

2. The thing desiderated; a desideratum. [*Rare in both senses.*]

**desiderative** (dē-sid'-e-rā'-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. desideratif = It. desiderativo, < L. desiderativus, desiderative, < L. desideratus, pp. of desiderare, desire: see desiderate, v.*] 1. Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire: as, a *desiderative* verb.—2. Pertaining to a desiderative verb.

Apart from the probable identity of origin between the *desiderative* and the aoristic "a," there are many cases where any characteristic of *desiderative* formation is wanting (in Sanskrit).

*Amor. Jour. Philol., VI. 2.*

*II. n.* 1. An object of desire; something desired.—2. In *gram.*, a verb formed from another verb, and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.

**desideratum** (dē-sid'-e-rā'-tūm), *n.*; pl. *desiderata* (-tā). [*< F. Sp. desideratum, < L. desideratum, something desired, neut. of desideratus, pp. of desiderare.*] Something desired or desirable; that which is lacking or required.

The great *desiderata* are taste and common sense.

*Coleridge, Table-Talk.*

To feel that the last word has been said on any subject is not a *desideratum* with the true philosopher, who knows full well that the truth he announces to-day will open half a dozen questions where it settles one.

*J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 292.*

**desidionet, desidionis** (dē-sid'-i-ōn, -us), *a.* [*< Sp. Pg. desidioso, < L. desidiosus, idle, lazy, < desidā, idleness, slothfulness, < desidēre, sit long, continue sitting, be idle, < de, down, + sedēre, sit: see sit and sedentary.*] Idle; lazy; indolent.

Yes fight the battells of the Lord; hee neither *desidionis* nor *perditionis*.

*N. Ward, Simple Clobber, p. 75.*

**desidionousness** (dē-sid'-i-ōn-ness), *n.* Idleness; laziness; indolence.

Now the Germans, perceiving our *desidionousness* and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spoileth them (ancient authors) and cutteth them out of libraries.

*Leland, To Secretary Cromwell.*

**desightment** (dē-sit'-ment), *n.* [*< de-priv. + sight + -ment.*] The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [*Rare.*]

Substitute jury-masters at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk.

*Times (London).*

**design** (dē-sin'-or-sin'), *v.* [*< OF. designer, designer, F. designer = Fr. designer, designer, designer = Sp. Pg. designer = It. designare, < L. designare, also designare, mark out, point out, describe, design, contrive, < de- (or dis-) + signare, mark, < signum, a mark: see sign, and cf. assign, consign, etc.*] *I. trans.* 1. To draw the outline or figure of, especially of a proposed work of art; trace out; sketch, as a pattern or model.

In the Floor of one of the Octogone Towers they have *designed* with great accurateness and neatness with ink an Universal Map in a vast Circle.

*Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 58.*

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs* The new-elected seat, and draws the lines.

*Dryden.*

Hence—2. To plan or outline in general; determine upon and mark out the principal features or parts of, as a projected thing or act; plan; devise.

The Roman bridges were *designed* on the same grand scale as their aqueducts, though from their nature they of course could not possess the same grace and lightness.

*J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 374.*

3. To contrive for a purpose; project for the attainment of a particular end; form in idea, as a scheme.

Aak of politicians the end for which laws were originally *designed*, and they will answer, . . . "As a protection for the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful."

*Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.*

The experimenter can only obtain the result which his experiment is *designed* to obtain.

*E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 9.*

4. To devote to mentally; set apart in intention; intend.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son.

*Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

I *design* him to be the refuge of the family in their distress.

*Scott, Tatler, No. 30.*

We now began to think ourselves *designed* by the stars to something exalted.

*Goldsmith, Vicar, x.*

His lordship is patriarchal in his taste—one wife at a time was insufficient, and he *designed* us the honour of his left hand.

*Scott, Kenilworth, xl.*

We fear that Allston and Greenough did not foresee and design all the effect they produce on us.

*Emerson, Art.*

5. To purpose; intend; mean: with an infinitive as object: as, he *designs* to write an essay, or to study law.

In the afternoon . . . we took our leaves of Damascus and shaped our course for Tripoli; *designing* in the way to see Balbeck, and the Cedars of Libanus.

*Neundorff, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 123.*

6). To mark out by tokens; indicate; point out; designate; appoint.

King Edward the Confessor being himself without issue, had in his Life-time sent into Hungary for his Nephew Edward, called the Outlaw, the Son of Edmund Ironside, with a purpose to *design* him his Successor in the Crown.

*Baker, Chronicles, p. 19.*

We examined the witnesses, and found them fall short of the matter of threatening, and not to agree about the reviling speeches, and beside, not able to *design* certainly the men that had so offended.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.*

7). To signify.

'Tis much pity, madam,  
You should have had any reason to retain  
This sign of grief, much less the thing *designed*.

*R. Jonson, Case is Altered, l. 3.*

**II. intrans.** 1. To do original work in a graphic or plastic art; compose a picture, or make an original plan, as an architect, a landscape-gardener, or an inventor.—2. To invent.—3. To set out or start, with a certain destination in view; direct one's course.



From this city she designed for Collin (Cologne), conducted by the Earl of Arundell.

*Esays, Diary, Sept. 10, 1641.*

The venturesome merchant who design'd more far . . . Shall here unclad him, and depart no more.

*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1198.*

At this Isle we thought to have sold our Sugar among the English Ships that came hither for Salt; but falling there, we design'd for Trinidad, an Island near the main, inhabited by the Spaniards.

*Dampier, Voyages, l. 67.*

**design** (dē-zin' or -sīn'), *n.* [= OF. *dessein*, *dessein*, *desing*, *desing*, *F. dessein*, *design*; from the verb.] 1. A drawing, especially in outline or little more; any representation made with pencil, pen, or brush. — 2. A plan or an outline in general; any representation or statement of the main parts or features of a projected thing or act; specifically, in arch., a plan of an edifice, as represented by the ground-plans, elevations, sections, and whatever other drawings may be necessary to guide its construction.

Internally the architect has complete command of the situation; he can suit his design to his colours, or his colours to his design. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., l. 26.*

3. Artistic invention in drawing or sculpture; the practical application of artistic principles or exercise of artistic faculties; the art of designing.

*Design* is not the offspring of idle fancy; it is the studied result of accumulative observation and delightful habit. *Ruskin.*

4. The arrangement or combination of the details of a picture, a statue, or an edifice.

Slept on the painted walls, wherein were wrought  
Two grand designs. *Tennyson, Princess, vii.*

Though great elegance is found in parts, Italy can hardly produce a single church which is satisfactory as a design, or which would be intelligible without first explaining the tracery of those true styles from which its principal features have been borrowed.

*J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., l. 428.*

5. A scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim.

Now, it is a Rite, that great Designs of State should be  
Mysteries till they come to the very Act of Performance,  
and then they should turn to Exploits.

*Howell, Letters, l. iv. 17.*

Envious commands, invented with design  
To keep them low whom knowledge might exalt.

*Milton, P. L., l. 524.*

One might think the atmosphere was made transparent  
with this design, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime.

*Emerson, Misc., p. 15.*

Specifically — 6. An intention or a plan to act in some particular way; a project; especially, in a bad sense, a plan to do something harmful or illegal; commonly with upon.

He believes nothing to be in them that dissent from him,  
but faction, innovation, and particular designs.

*Milton, Elknooless, xl.*

After Christmas we went back again to the Northward,  
having a design upon Arica, a strong Town advantageously  
situated in the hollow of the Elbow or bending of the  
Peruvian Coast.

*Dampier, Voyages, l. iv., Int.*

He uses no artifice in the world, but makes use of men's  
designs upon him to get a maintenance out of them.

*Steel, Spectator, No. 264.*

7. Contrivance; adaptation of means to a pre-conceived end; as, the evidence of design in a watch.

See what a lovely shell, . . .

With delicate spine and whorl,

How exquisitely minute,

A miracle of design! *Tennyson, Mand, xxiv.*

The so-called intelligent design and execution of an act neither implies the existence of a pre-designing consciousness nor requires the intervention of any extra-physical agency in the individual organism.

*Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 85.*

8. The purpose for which something exists or is done; the object or reason for something; the final purpose.

The design of these pools seems to have been to receive  
the rain water for the common uses of the city, and probably  
even to drink in case of necessity.

*Pocock, Description of the East, II. l. 26.*

Something must suggest the design, and present ideas  
of the means tending thereto, before we can enter upon  
the prosecution.

*A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. viii.*

Argument from design, the argument that the world must have an intelligent creator, because in the anatomy of animal and in other things there is seen an adaptation of means to ends of too elaborate and detailed a kind to be otherwise accounted for. — School of design, or academy of design, an institution in which persons are instructed in the arts or principles of design, especially as applied in manufacture; sometimes, an association of artists which holds periodical art exhibitions, and also carries on courses of instruction in the fine arts, with the object of educating artists, and of promoting art in general by diffusing knowledge of it and taste for it. *See Academy.*

3. = Syn. 1. Drawing, outline, draft, delineation — 5. Project, Scheme, etc. (see plan, *n.*) intent, aim, mark, object.

**designable** (dē-zī' or dē-sī' nā-bl), *a.* [*L. designabilis*, *< designare*, design: see de-

sign, designate.] 1. Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable. [*Rare.*]

The designable parts of these corpuscles are therefore inseparable, because there is no vacuity at all intercepted between them.

*Boyle, Works, l. 413.*

2. Capable of being designed or portrayed.

**designate** (des'ig-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *designated*, ppr. *designating*. [*< L. designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design: see design, *v.*] 1. To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, name, or something known and determined; as, to designate the limits of a country; to designate the spot where a star appears in the heavens; to designate the place where the troops landed, or shall land. — 2. To point out; distinguish from others by indication; name; settle the identity of: as, to be able to designate every individual who was concerned in a riot.

— 3. To appoint; select or distinguish for a particular purpose; assign: with for, to, or an infinitive: as, to designate an officer for the command of a station; this captain was designated to the command of the party, or to command the party.

A mere savage would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, designating the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator.

*J. Barlow, Advice to the Privileged Orders, l. 27.*

— Syn. 2. To mention, characterize, specify. — 3. To allot.

**designate** (des'ig-nāt), *a.* [*< L. designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design: see design, *v.*] Appointed; marked out. [*Obsolete in general use.*]

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, . . . was the younger son of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth son of that royal family, and King of England, designate by King Henry the Sixth.

*Sir G. Buck, Hist. Richard III., p. 2.*

**Bishop designate**, a priest nominated by royal or other authority to a vacant bishopric, but not yet elected or consecrated.

**designation** (des'ig-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. désignation* = *Pr. designacio* = *Sp. designacion* = *Pg. designação* = *It. designazione*, *< L. designatio* (*n.*), *< designare*, pp. *designatus*, design: see design, *v.*, designate, *v.*] 1. The act of pointing or marking out; a distinguishing from others; indication: as, the designation of an estate by boundaries.

This is a plain designation of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town.

*Swift.*

2. Nomination; appointment: as, a claim to a throne grounded on the designation of a predecessor.

He is an High-priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First, by his Father's eternal designation.

*Hopkins, Sermons, xxv.*

3. A selecting and appointing; assignment: as, the designation of an officer to a particular command. — 4. The application of a word to indicate or name a particular thing or things; denotation.

Finite and infinite seem to be . . . attributed primarily in their first designation only to those things which have parts.

*Locke.*

5. Description; character; disposition.

Such are the accidents which, sometimes remembered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produced that particular designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.

*Johnson.*

6. That which designates; a distinctive appellation; specifically, an addition to a name, as of title, profession, trade, or occupation, to distinguish the person from others. — 7. In *Scots law*, the setting apart of manse and glebes for the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the presbytery of the bounds. — 8. In *oyster-culture*: (a) A right to plant oysters in a given piece of ground designated for such purpose by oyster-commissioners or other authority. (b) The ground itself so designated. [*U. S.*]

— Syn. 4. Appellation, etc. See name, *n.*

**designative** (des'ig-nā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. designatif* = *Pr. designatiu* = *Sp. Pg. designativo*, *< ML. designativus* (*adv. designativo*), *< L. designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design, designate: see design, designate.] Serving to designate or indicate.

**designator** (des'ig-nā-tor), *n.* [*< L. designator*, *< designare*, designate: see designate, *v.*] 1. One who designates or points out. — 2. In *Rom. antiq.*, an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies; a marshal or master of ceremonies.

**designatory** (des'ig-nā-tōr-i), *a.* [*< L. as if designatorius*, *< designare*, designate: see designate, *v.*] That designates; designative. *Imp. Dict.*

**designedly** (dē-sī' or dē-sī' nēd-lī), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally; opposed to accidentally, ignorantly, or inadvertently.

Most of the Egyptians often the designative.

*E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, l. 200.*

Art creates an imagination pictures, regularly without conscious law, designative without conscious aim.

*Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 160.*

**designedness** (dē-sī' or dē-sī' nēd-nes), *n.* The attribute or quality of being designed or intended; contrivance. [*Rare.*]

**designer** (dē-sī' or dē-sī' nēr), *n.* 1. One who designs, plans, or plots; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such designers to suborn the public interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Deasy of Christian Piety.*

2. In *manuf.* and the *fine arts*, one who conceives or forms a design of any kind, including designs for decorative work; one who invents or arranges motives and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

The Latin poets, and the designers of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy.

*Adams.*

**designful** (dē-sī' or dē-sī' fūl), *a.* [*< design + -ful, l.*] Full of design; designing.

**designfulness** (dē-sī' or dē-sī' fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being designful or given to artifice.

**Base designfulness**, and malicious cunning.

*Barrow, Works, II. vii.*

**designing** (dē-sī' or dē-sī' ning), *a.* [*< design + -ing, l.*] Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,  
Designing, mercenary, and I know  
You would not wish to think I could be bought.

*Southern.*

I have passed my days among a parcel of (not designing beings, and have contracted all their auspicious manner in my own behaviour.

*Goldsmith, To Rev. Henry Goldsmith.*

— Syn. Willy, cunning, crafty, tricky, sly.

**designless** (dē-sī' or dē-sī' les), *a.* [*< design + -less, l.*] Aimless; heedless.

That designless love of sinning and ruining his own soul.

*Hammond, Works, IV. 613.*

**designlessly** (dē-sī' or dē-sī' les-lī), *adv.* Unintentionally; aimlessly; without design.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the designless conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers.

*Boyle.*

**designment**, *n.* [*< design + -ment, l.*] 1. Design; sketch; delineation.

For though some meaner artist's skill were shown  
In mingling colours, or in placing light;  
Yet still the fair designment was his own.

*Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell, l. 90.*

2. Purpose; aim; intent; plot.

Know his designments, and pursue mine own.

*B. Jonson, Jeannu, III. 2.*

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate and of the duke's designments against her.

*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Enterprise; undertaking.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,  
That their designments halt.

*Shak., Othello, II. 1.*

**desilicated** (dē-sī'l-i-kā-ted), *a.* [*< de-priv. + silico + -ate + -ed, l.*] Deprived of silica: as, desilicated rock.

**desilication** (dē-sī-lis-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*< de-priv. + silico + -ation, l.*] The removal from a substance of silicon or any of its compounds.

**desilicify** (dē-sī-lis-i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilicified*, ppr. *desilicifying*. [*< de-priv. + silico + -fy, l.*] Same as *desilicinate*.

**desilicised** (dē-sī'l-i-sīd), *a.* [*< de-priv. + silico + -ise + -ed, l.*] Freed from silicon or its compounds.

**desiliconise** (dē-sī'l-i-kon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiliconized*, ppr. *desiliconizing*. [*< de-priv. + silico + -ise, l.*] To free from silicon or any of its compounds. Also *desilicify*.

The decarbonizing and desiliconizing of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron. *Encyc. Brit., XIII. 583.*

**desilver** (dē-sīl'vēr), *v. t.* [*< de-priv. + silver, l.*] To deprive of silver; extract the silver contained in: as, to desilver lead.

**desilverisation** (dē-sīl'vēr-i-sā'shon), *n.* [*< desilverise + -ation, l.*] The act or process of desilvering lead of the silver present in its ore. Also spelled *desilverization*.

**desilverise** (dē-sīl'vēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilverised*, ppr. *desilverising*. [*< de-priv. + silver + -ise, l.*] To separate silver from, as from its combination with other metals, and especially from lead. See *parting-out*, and *Furber*

process and Pattinson process, under process. Also spelled *desiderata*.  
**desinence** (des'i-nens), *n.* [*OF. desinence, F. desinence* = *Sp. Pg. desinencia* = *It. desinenza*, ending, termination, *< NL. desinentia, < L. desinen(-t)s, closing: see desinent.*] Ending; close; termination; specifically, in *gram.*, the termination or formative or inflectional suffix of a word.  
Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like endence or desinence of rhyme.  
*Sp. Hall, Satires, Postscript.*

**desinent** (des'i-nent), *a.* [*< L. desinen(-t)s, ppr. of desinere, cease, end, close, < de, off, + sinere, leave.*] Ending; terminal.  
Six tritons, . . . their upper parts human, . . . their desinent parts fish.  
*B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.*

**desipience** (dē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [*= Sp. desipencia, < L. desipientia, foolishness, < desipiens(-t)s, foolish: see desipient.*] Silliness; trifling; nonsense. [*Rare.*]

The desipience of such a man as John Locke is never out of place, and is as sweet to listen to now as it could have been to his thoughtful and affectionate self to indulge in.  
*Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 37.*

**desipient** (dē-sip'i-ent), *a.* [*= Sp. desipiente, < L. desipiens(-t)s, ppr. of desipere, be foolish, < de-priv. + sapere, be wise: see sapient.*] Trifling; foolish; playful. [*Rare.*]

**desirability** (dē-zir'ə-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< desirable: see -bility.*] The state or quality of being desirable; desirableness.

**desirable** (dē-zir'ə-bl), *a.* [*< ME. desirable, < OF. desirable, F. désirable; OF. also uncontracted desiderable (> E. desiderable) = Sp. desiderable (cf. Sp. deseable (= Pg. desejable), < desear = Pg. desear: see desire, v.) = It. desiderabile, < L. desiderabilis, desirable, < desiderare, long for, desire: see desire, v.)*] Worthy to be desired; that is to be wished for; fitted to excite a wish to possess.  
Oh dear, sweet, and desirable child, how shall I part with all this goodness and virtue?  
*Keats, Diary, March 10, 1865.*

Here are also strong currents, sometimes setting one way, sometimes another; which . . . it is hard to describe with that Accuracy which is desirable.  
*Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 2.*

No school can avoid taking for the ultimate moral aim a desirable state of feeling, called by whatever name—gratification, enjoyment, happiness.  
*H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.*

**desirableness** (dē-zir'ə-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being desirable; desirability.

The human character . . . is so constituted that a man's desire for things he does not possess is not in proportion to their desirableness, but in proportion to the ease with which they seem attainable.  
*W. H. Mallak, Social Equality, p. 205.*

The desirableness of a pleasure must always express its relation to some one else than the person desiring the enjoyment of the pleasure.  
*F. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 300.*

**desirably** (dē-zir'ə-bl), *adv.* In a desirable manner.

**desirant**, *a.* [*ME. desirant, < OF. desirant, ppr. of desirer, desire: see desire.*] Desiring; desirous.

**desire** (dē-zir'), *v.* pret. and pp. *desired*, ppr. *desiring*. [*< ME. desiren, desyren, < OF. desirer, earlier desirer, F. désirer = Pr. desirar (cf. Sp. desear = Pg. desejar, desire, appar. in part of other origin) = It. desirare, desiare, desiderare, < L. desiderare, long for, desire, feel the want of, miss, regret, appar. < de- + sidus (sider-), a star (see sideral), but the connection of thought is not clear; cf. consider. Cf. also desiderate.*] I. trans. 1. To wish or long for; be solicitous for; have a wish for the possession, enjoyment, or being of; crave or covet; as, to desire another's happiness; to desire the good of the commonwealth; to desire wealth or fame.  
Neither shall any man desire thy land. *Ex. xxiv. 24.*  
Certainly that man were greedy of life who should desire to live when all the world were at an end.  
*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.*  
When one is contented, there is no more to be desired; and where there is no more to be desired there is an end of it.  
*Cervantes, Don Quixote (trans.).*

2. To express a wish to obtain; ask; request; pray for.  
Then she said, Did I desire a son of my lord?  
*§ Kl. iv. 24.*

3. To invite.  
I would desire  
My famous cousin to our Grecian tents.  
*Shak., T. and C., iv. 3.*

4. To require; claim; call for.

A doleful case desires a doleful song.  
*Spenser, Tears of the Muses.*  
5. To long for, as some lost object; regret; miss. [*Archais.*]  
He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being desired.  
*2 Chron. xxi. 20.*  
She shall be pleasant while she lives, and desired when she dies.  
*Jerr. Taylor, The Marriage Ring.*

His chair desires him here in vain.  
*Tennyson, Holy Grail.*

= Syn. 1. To crave, want, hanker after, yearn for. — 2. To beg, solicit, entreat.

II. intrans. To be in a state of desire or longing.

The desired[s] the quene muche after the nalles thre  
War-with our lord was inlaid to the tre.  
*Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.*

For not to desire or admire, if a man could learn it, were more  
Than to walk all day like the sultan of old in a garden of spices.  
*Tennyson, Maud, iv. 7.*

**desire** (dē-zir'), *n.* [*< ME. desire, desir, desere, < OF. desir, desier, F. désir (after the verb) = Pr. desir, desir (cf. Sp. desear = Pg. desejo) = It. desiro, desirc, desira, desia, desio, desiderio, < L. desiderium, desire, longing, regret, < desiderare, desire, long for: see desire, v.)*] 1. An emotion directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, whether sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion consisting in uneasiness for want of the object toward which it is directed, and the impulse to attain or possess it; in the widest sense, a state or condition of wishing.  
But upon that Montayne to gon up this Monk had gret desir; and so upon a day he wente up.  
*Manderly, Travels, p. 148.*  
And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate desir  
Of their kind manager. *Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 880.*  
By this time the Pilgrims had a desire to go forward, and the Shepherds a desire they should; so they walked together towards the end of the Mountains.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 182.*

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it.  
*Locke.*

He cared little for wine or for beauty, but he desired riches with an ungovernable and insatiable desire.  
*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

As desire is found to be the incentive to action where motives are readily analyzable, it is probably the universal incentive.  
*H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 43.*

Desire always in the first instance looks outward to the object, and only indirectly through the object at the self; pleasure comes of the realization of desire, but the desire is primarily for something else than the pleasure; and though it may gradually become fixated by the consciousness of the subjective result, it can never entirely lose its objective reference.  
*E. Caird, Hegel, p. 213.*

2. A craving or longing; yearning, as of affection; longing inclination toward something.

Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee.  
*Gen. iii. 16.*

3. Appetency; sensual or natural tendency.  
Fulfilling the desires of the flesh. *Eph. ii. 3.*

The secretion [of Drosæra] dissolves bone, and even the enamel of teeth, but this is simply due to the large quantity of acid secreted, owing, apparently, to the desire of the plant for phosphorus.  
*Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 232.*

4. A prayer; petition; request.  
He will fulfil the desire of them that fear him.  
*Pt. cxiv. 19.*

5. The object of longing; that which is wished for.  
I know no better counsellor, no more true; and so shalt thou a-complaisance thy desire of thyn herte that thou art most desirant.  
*Merrin (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.*

The desire of all nations shall come. *Hag. ii. 7.*  
Here Buca and the Emperor had their desire.  
*Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 30.*

Baptism of desire. See baptism. — Syn. 1 to 3. Inclination, appetency, hankering, craving, eagerness, aspiration. See also.

**desirefully** (dē-zir'fūl), *adv.* In a desired manner; with desire. [*Rare.*]

O that I had my heart from thee, most holy fire! how sweetly dost thou burn! how secretly dost thou shine! how desirably dost thou inflame me!  
*Quarles (tr. of S. August. Soliloq., xxiv.), Emblems, v.*

**desireful** (dē-zir'fūl), *a.* [*< desire + -ful, 1.*] Full of desire or longing. [*Rare.*]

**desirefulness** (dē-zir'fūl-ness), *n.* The state of being desireful; eager longing. [*Rare.*]

The pleasure of a good turn is much diminished when it is at first observed. The desirableness of our mindes much augmenteth and sweeteneth our pleasure.  
*Udall, Preface unto the Kinges Maiestie.*

**desireless** (dē-zir'les), *a.* [*< desire + -less.*] Without desire; indifferent.

The appetite is dull and desireless.  
*Donne, Devotions, p. 23.*

**desirer** (dē-zir'ér), *n.* One who desires, asks, or calls for; one who wishes or craves.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers.  
*Shak., Cor., ii. 2.*

**desirous** (dē-zir'us), *a.* [*< ME. desirous, < OF. desirous, F. desirous = Pr. desirous (cf. Sp. deseoso = Pg. desejoso) = It. desideroso, < L. as if \*desiderosus, < desiderium, desire: see desire, n.)*] 1. Wishing to obtain; wishful; solicitous; anxious; eager.  
Be not desirous of his dainties: for they are deceitful meat.  
*Prov. xxiii. 3.*

Jesus knew that they were desirous to ask him.  
*John xvi. 19.*

Behold at the door stood a great company of men, as desirous to go in, but durst not.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 105.*

2. Desirable.  
The kynge de Cant chivalers hym accoured anon with 1111 men, whiche was a worthy knyght and desirous in armes.  
*Merrin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 103.*

**desirously** (dē-zir'us-ly), *adv.* With desire; with earnest wish or longing.

The people of God . . . do with their hearts acknowledge his light and title to them, and do most desirously close with him.  
*Bates, Everlasting Rest of the Saints.*

**desirousness** (dē-zir'us-ness), *n.* The state of being desirous; affection or emotion of desire.

We shall find a common desirousness in all men to seek their welfare.  
*Trevelyan of the Christian Religion, p. 228 (Ord M.B.).*

**desist** (dē-sist' or -sist'), *v. i.* [*< OF. desister, F. desister = Sp. Pg. desistir = It. desistere, < L. desistere, intr. leave off, cease, tr. set down, < de, down, + sistere, set, place, causal of stare, stand, = E. stand, q. v. Cf. assist, consist, exist, persist, resist.*] To stop; cease from some action or proceeding; forbear: used absolutely or with *from*.  
Ceres, however, desisted not, but fell to her entreaties and lamentations afresh.  
*Bacon, Physical Tables, xl.*

What do we, then, but draw anew the fabric  
In fewer offices; or, at least, desist  
To build at all?  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.*

Travelling after fortune is not the way to secure her; and, indeed, of late, I have desisted from the pursuit.  
*Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.*

= Syn. To pause, stay, desist (from), leave (off), discontinue, give (over), break (off).

**desistance**, **desistence** (dē-sis'tans, -tans, or dē-sis'tans, -tens), *n.* [*= Sp. Pg. desistencia; as desist + -ance, -ence.*] A desisting; a ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

Men usually give freeliest when they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their desistance from giving any more, that they have given already.  
*Boyle, Works, I. 200.*

The creature's sensations will ever prompt desistance from the more laborious course.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., II. 364.*

**desistive** (dē-sis'tiv or -sist'tiv), *a.* [*= Pg. desistivo; as desist + -ive.*] Ending; concluding. [*Rare.*]

**desistion** (dē-sis'hon), *n.* [*< L. as if \*desistio(n-), < desistere, pp. desistere, cease: see desistence.*] End; termination; conclusion.

The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or desistion. *The Soul's Immortality Defended (1643), p. 27.*

**desistive** (des'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. as if \*desistivus, < desistere, pp. desistere, cease: see desistence.*] I. *a.* Final; conclusive.

Inceptive and desistive propositions are of this sort. The fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish: therefore the sun is not yet risen.  
*Watts.*

II. *n.* In logic, a proposition which relates to an end or termination.

Inceptive and desistive, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything: as, the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten.  
*Watts, Logic, II. ii. 6.*

**desk** (desk), *n.* [*< ME. deske, a desk, reading-desk, < OF. desque, disque, F. dique = Sp. Pg. desco = It. desco, a table, < L. discus, a disk, quoit, ML. discus, also desca, a table, desk, whence also AS. disc, E. dish, and mod. E. disc, disk, and, through F., dau, which are thus all ult. the same word: see disk, disk, dau.] A table specially adapted for convenience in writing or reading, frequently made with a sloping top, which may lift on hinges to give access to an interior compartment, as in the ordinary form of school-desk, or combined with drawers, and sometimes with book-shelves; also, a frame or case with a sloping top, intended to rest on a table, and to hold a book or paper conveniently for reading or writing.*

The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which such a sloping frame is attached, as in the Church of England to the stall from which the morning and evening services are read, in Scotch churches to the stall of the precursor, and in the United States to the pulpit or the lectern in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a desk, with his Bible before him. *Walton, Complete Angler*

Who first invented work, and bound the free  
And holiday rejoicing spirit down  
To that dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood? *Lamb, Work*

The pulpit, or as it is here (in Connecticut) called, the desk, was filled by three, if not four, Clergymen *Kendall, Travels, 1. 4.*

They are common to every species of oratory though of rarer use in the desk. *Adams, Lectures on Rhetoric*

Roll-top desk. Same as cylinder-desk.  
desk (desk), v. t. [*desk, n.*] To shut up in or as if in a desk; treasure up. [*Rare.*]

In a walnut shell was *desked*  
*T. Tomlin (?) Albumazar, 1. 2.*

Or if you into some blind convent fly,  
You're inquisition'd straight for heresy,  
Unless you daring frontpiece can tell  
News of a tell or brave miracle,  
Then you are entertained and *deskt* up by  
Our Ladie's psalter and the rosary  
*John Hall, Poema, p. 2.*

desk-cloth (desk'klôth), n. *Ecceles.*, the hanging of the lectern.

desk-work (desk'wërk), n. Work done at a desk; habitual writing, as that of a clerk or a literary man.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years  
Of dust and *deskwork*. *Tennyson, Sea Dream.*

desma (des'mä), n.; pl. *desmata* (-mä-tä). [*NL.*, < *Gr. desma*, a band, < *desiv*, bind.] A kind of sponge-spicule of polyaxial or irregular figure. See the extract.

Amongst one group of Lithistid sponges (*Rhabdocrorida*) the normal growth of a strongyle is arrested at an early stage; it then serves as a nucleus upon which further silica is deposited, and in such a manner as to produce a very irregularly branching sclere or *desma* within which the fundamental strongyle can be seen enclosed. *Enger Brit., XXII. 417.*

desmachymatous (des-mä-k'ä-mä-tus), a. [*desmachyme* (-chymat-) + *-ous*.] Connective, as a sponge-tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to desmachyme: as, a *desmachymatous* sheath. *Bollas.*

desmachyme (des'mä-kim), n. [*< Gr. desma*, a band, fetter, + *chymos*, juice, *chiua(-r)*, a liquid; see *chymol*.] The proper connective tissue of sponges, arising from desmocytes.

Desmacion (des-mä-s'i-don), n. [*NL.*] The typical genus of the family *Desmacionidae*. *Bowerbank, 1862.*

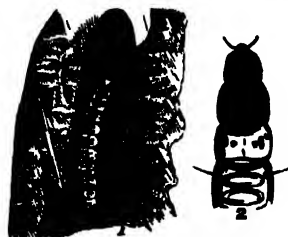
Desmacionidæ (des-mä-s-i-don'i-dë), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Desmacion* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine sponges, of the order *Cornaciopongia*, typified by the genus *Desmacion*, having diversified megascleres and chelate microscleres. The genera are numerous, and the family is divided into the subfamilies *Esperellina* and *Ectyonina*.

desmocyte (des'mä-sit), n. [*< Gr. desma*, a band, fetter, + *cytos*, a hollow.] One of the cells of connective tissue which occur in most sponges. They are usually long fusiform bodies, consisting of a clear colorless, and often minutely fibrillated sheath, surrounding a highly refractive axial fiber, which is deeply stained by reagents. In some cases the desmocyte is simply a nucleated fusiform cell, with granular contents, fibrillated toward the ends.

desman (des'män), n. [*Also sometimes desman*; = *F. desman* = *G. desman*, < *Sw. desman-räta*, a desman, lit. 'musk-rat,' < *desman*, musk; cf. *Dan. desmer*, musk; *leel. des*, musk, in comp. *des-häs* (Cleaveby), musk-box, smelling-box (*häs*,

*räta*, rat) being ignored in the E., F., and G. word.] 1. A musk-shrew or musk-rat: the name of two distinct species of aquatic insectivorous mammals of the genus *Myogale* or *Galemys*, constituting the subfamily *Myogalinae* (which see). The Muscovite desman, *M. moschata* or *muscovitica*, is common on the Volga and the Don; it is about 8 inches long, swims and dives with great facility, and lives in holes in the banks. The Preenan desman, *M. pyrenensis*, is a smaller species with a relatively longer tail, found in southwestern Europe. 2. [*rap.*] [*NL.*] A generic name of the musk-shrews. *Laopodæ.*

desmata, n. Plural of *desma*.  
*Desmia* (des'mi-ä), n. [*NL.* (cf. *Desmia* for *Desmia*), < *Gr. desmós*, binding, bound, < *desmós*, a band, < *desiv*, bind.] 1. A genus of the lepidopterous family *Pyrallidae*, characterized chiefly by the elbowed or knotted antennæ of the male. Of the two described North American species, the more familiar is *D. maculata*, which is nearly one inch



1, caterpillar in folded leaf, a head and anterior joints, enlarged; 2, chrysalis; 3, male moth; 4, female moth, natural size.  
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

in expanse of wings. The general color is brownish black, with a metallic luster. The fore wings bear two large oval white spots, and the hind wings one, usually divided in the female. The larva folds grape-leaves, and is known as the *grape-leaf folder*.

2. A genus of coelenterates, of the family *Turbinulidae*. *Edwards and Haine, 1848.*

desmid, desmidian (des'mid, des-mid'i-an), n. A plant of the order *Desmidiaceae*.

Desmidiaceæ, Desmidiæ (des-mid-i-ä-së-së, des-mid-i-ä-së-së), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Desmidium* (< *Gr.* as if *desmidium*, dim. of *desmós*, a band, chain), the typical genus, + *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.] A natural order of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algae, belonging to the class *Confugata*. They are usually fræ, but sometimes united in chains which are embedded in mucilage. The cells are cylindrical or fusiform, and sometimes have horn-like processes, or the general outline is circular or elliptic and variously divided, the principal constriction in the middle forming symmetrical halves. Many of the forms are very beautiful. Reproduction takes place by cell-division at the middle and by conjugation. *Desmidiaceæ* differ from *Diatomeæ* in their green color and the absence of silic. See cut under *Cladocium*.

desmidian, n. See *desmid*.

Desmidien, n. pl. See *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidiologist (des-mid-i-ol'ô-jist), n. [*< desmidology* + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidology (des-mid-i-ol'ô-jî), n. [*< NL. Desmidium* (see *Desmidiaceæ*) + *Gr. -logia*, < *lycein*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmine (des'min), n. [*< Gr. desmós*, a band, ligament, also, as *desmós*, a bundle (< *desiv*, bind), + *-ine*.] A zeolitic mineral commonly occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals. Also called *stibite* (which see).

Desmocerpermes (des'mi-ô-spër-më-së), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. desmós*, binding (see *Desmia*), + *ocipua*, seed, + *-es*.] A division of algae, of the order *Florideæ*, in which the spores are arranged in definite series with respect to a placenta or common point of attachment.

desmitis (des'mi-tis), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. desmós*, a band, ligament, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a ligament.

desmo-, [*NL.*, etc., < *Gr. desmós*, a band or bond, anything for binding or fastening, a halter, cable, strap, chain, etc., < *desiv*, bind, fasten.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning a 'band,' 'bond,' or 'ligament.'

*Desmobacteria* (des'mô-bak-të-ri-ä), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. desmós*, a band, + *bacteria*, a staff (mod. bacterium, bacteria).] A group of genera of filiform bacteria with elongated cylindrical joints, isolated, or united into more or less extended chains. It includes the genera *Bacillus*, *Leptothrix*, etc.

*Desmobrya* (des-mob'ri-ä), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. desmós*, a band, chain, + *bryon*, a kind of mossy seaweed.] Ferns in which the fronds are produced at the tip of the rootstock or caudex, and the stipes are continuous with it (not articulated). This is the case with most ferns; but in the tribe represented by *Polypodium* the stipes are articulated with the rootstock (eremobryoid).

*desmobyoid* (des-mob'ri-oid), a. [*< Desmobrya* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Desmobrya*.

*Desmodactylus* (des-mô-dak'ti-lî), n. pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *desmodactylus*: see *desmodactylus*.] A name given by Forbes to the family *Eurylamidae* considered as a superfamily group of *Passeres*, and distinguished from all other *Passeres* (or *Eleutherodactyls*) by having a strong band joining the muscles of the hind toe, as in many non-passerine birds.

*desmodactylous* (des-mô-dak'ti-lî-us), a. [*< NL. desmodactylus*, < *Gr. desmós*, a band, + *dactylus*, finger, toe.] Having the flexor tendons of the toes bound together, as in the *Desmodactyls*: distinguished from *eleutherodactylous*.

*Desmodidæ* (des-mô-dî-dë), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Desmodus* (stem prop. *Desmodon*) + *-idæ*.] The *Desmodontes* as a family of bats.

*Desmodium* (des-mô-dî-um), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr.* as if *desmódion*, like a chain, < *desmós*, a chain, + *eidōr*, form. Cf. *desmōd*.] A genus of leguminous plants, herbs or shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate (rarely simple) leaves, small flowers, and flat, deeply lobed and jointed pods.

Each joint of the pod is one-seeded and usually covered with minute hooked hairs. There are about 125 species, tropical in Asia, and also extra-tropical in America, Africa, and Australia. The United States flora includes 35 species. The most remarkable member of the genus is an Indian species, *D. gyrans*, the telegraph plant, so called from the spontaneous movement of its leaflets. *Telegraph plant (Desmodium gyrans)*

*desmodont* (des'mô-dont), a. and n. I. a. In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the *Desmodonta*. II. n. One of the *Desmodonta*.

*Desmodonta* (des-mô-dont-ä), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Gr. desmós*, a band, + *odont* (< *odont*) = *E. tooth*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks, with the hinge-teeth absent or irregular (in the latter case connected by the ligamental processes), two equal muscular impressions or eboria, and a sinuate pallial line. It includes the families *Myda*, *Anahidæ*, *Mastridae*, *Solenidae*, etc.

*Desmodontes* (des-mô-dont-ës), n. pl. [*NL.*, pl. of *Desmodus*. Cf. *Desmodidae*.] A group of Central and South American bats, represented by the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, and sometimes elevated to the rank of a family, *Desmodidae*. They have a long intestine-like caecal diverticulum of the stomach, into which the blood that they suck flows and in which it is stored; incisors 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, the upper



Teeth of Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*), much enlarged.

pair being very large and trenchant, and making with the lower an incised or punctured wound; the molars 1 in each half-jaw (in *Diphylla*) or none (in *Desmodus*); no tail; small intercostal membrane; a short calcar or none; and a short conical snout with distinct nose-leaf. The bats of this remarkable group



True Vampire, or Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*).



Muscovite Desman (*Myogale moschata*)

house, case), *des-kötr* (Haldorsen), 'musk-cat,' civet-cat (*kötr*, cat), *des-lygt* (Haldorsen), the smell of musk (*lygt*, prop. *lykt*, = *Dan. lygt*, smell); the second element of the Sw. name



are the true vampires, in the sense of bloodsuckers, and the only ones in the new world known to have the habit, though the term *vampire* is commonly applied, like the name of the genus *Vampyrus*, to numerous large insectivorous and frugivorous species of a different section.

**Desmodus** (des-mō-dus), n. [NL., < Gr. *desmōs*, a band, chain, + *odous* (dōur-) = E. tooth.] A remarkable genus of South American phyllostomine bats, typical of the group *Desmodontes*, family *Phyllostomatidae*, having no molar teeth and no calcar. *D. rufus*, a common and troublesome blood-sucking species, is the type.

**Desmognathus** (des-mog-nā-thē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *aves*, birds) of *desmognathus*: see *desmognathus*.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is called the "bound-palate" type of structure of the upper jaw, as in those wading and swimming birds which are not schizognathous, in the birds of prey, and in various non-passerine perching birds. See *desmognathism*.

**Desmognathids** (des-mog-nath'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Desmognathus* + *-idae*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Desmognathus*. The series of palatine teeth are transverse, and on the posterior portion of vomers; the dentigerous plates are on the parapsphenoid; the vertebrae are opisthocentral; the parapsphenoid teeth are in two elongate patches; and the tongue is free laterally and behind.

**desmognathism** (des-mog-nā-thizm), n. [As *desmognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In ornith., the "bound-palate" type of palatal structure, such as is exhibited, for example, by a duck, pelican, hawk, or parrot; the state or quality of being desmognathous. The vomer is either abortive or very small (when existing it usually tapers to a point in front); the maxillopalatines are united across the median line, either directly or by means of ossifications in the nasal septum; and the posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids articulate directly with the rostrum of the sphenoid (as in schizognathism). Recognized varieties of this formation are: (a) direct; (b) indirect; (c) imperfectly direct; (d) imperfectly indirect; (e) double; (f) compound. W. K. Parker, Encyc. Brit.

**desmognathous**

(des-mog-nā-thus), a. [*NL.*, < *Desmognathus*, < Gr. *desmōs*, a band, + *gnathos*, a jaw.] Having the "bound-palate" type of structure; exhibiting desmognathism; belonging or relating to the *Desmognathidae*: as, a *desmognathous* palate; a *desmognathous* bird.

**Desmognathus** (des-mog-nā-thus), n. [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1849), < Gr. *desmōs*, a band, + *gnathos*, jaw.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Desmognathidae*.

**desmography** (des-mog'grā-fī), n. [*Gr.* *desmōs*, a band, ligament, + *-graphia*, < *graphein*, write.] A description of the ligaments of the body.

**desmoid** (des'moid), a. [*Gr.* *desmōs*, a band, bundle, ligament, + *-eidos*, form.] Resembling a bundle. Specifically—(a) In *pathol.*, applied to certain firm and tough fibromata or tumors which, on section, present numerous white, glistening fibers, intimately interwoven or arranged in bundles, constituting circles or loops intercrossing one another. (b) In *anat.* and *anat.*, ligamentous; tendinous; aponeurotic; sinewy: said of fibrous tissues which bind parts together.

**desmology** (des-mol'ō-jī), n. [*Gr.* *desmōs*, a band, ligament, + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The anatomy of the ligaments.

**Desmomyaria** (des-mō-mī-ā-rī-ā), n. pl. [*NL.*, < Gr. *desmōs*, a band, + *myria*, a muscle (see *mouse*, *muscle*), + *-aria*.] A group of free-swimming tunicates or ascidians, the salps, regarded as an order of *Thaliacea*: opposed to *Cyclomyaria*. See *Salpidae*.

**Desmoneus** (des-mong'kus), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *desmōs*, a band, + *onyx*, barb; so called from the long, attenuate, and strongly hooked ends of the leafstalks.] A genus of palms found in the forests of tropical America. They have long, slender, flexible stems, climbing among the branches of trees by the stout recurved spines which arm the elongated rachis of the pinnate leaves. The fruit is small and globose. There are about 25 species.

**desmopalmus** (des-mō-pel'mus), a. [*Gr.* *desmōs*, a band, + *palmus*, the sole of the foot, +

*-ous*.] In ornith., having the plantar tendons bound together; having the flexor hallucis muscle connected by a band with the flexor digitorum, so that the hind toe cannot be bent independently of the front toes. The several ways in which the union occurs are distinguished as *antipolipous*, *sym-polipous*, and *heteropolipous*: opposed to *nomopolipous* or *schizopolipous*: as, a *desmopolipous* disposition of the tendons; a *desmopolipous* bird.

**Desmoscolex** (des-mō-skō'leks), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *desmōs*, a band, + *skolēx*, a worm, esp. the earthworm.] The typical genus of nematoid threadworms of the family *Desmoscolecidae*, notable in having the body much more distinctly segmented than that of other *Nematodea*, and the papillae and setae resembling those of annelids.

**Desmoscolicids** (des'mō-skō-lis'i-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Desmoscolex* (-lic-) + *-idae*.] An aberrant group of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Desmoscolex*.

**Desmosticha** (des-mos'ti-kē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < Gr. *desmōs*, a band, + *stichos*, a row, a line.] The endocyclic or regular sea-urchins, having the ambulacra equal and band-like, and not expanded as in the *Petalostichae* or *spatangoids*. The group consists of the families *Cidaridae*, *Echinidae*, *Echinometridae*, etc. See cuts under *Cidaris* and *Echinus*.

**desmostichous** (des-mos'ti-kus), a. [*Gr.* *desmōs*, a band, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*.

**desmotentid** (des-mō-tē'tid), n. A squid of the family *Desmotentidae*.

**Desmotentids** (des-mō-tē'ti-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Desmotentis* + *-idae*.] A family of decapod cephalopoda, typified by the genus *Desmotentis*. The body is much elongated, and the siphon has three peculiar special thickenings, or raised processes, in its basal portion.

**Desmotentis** (des-mō-tē'tis), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *desmōs*, a band, + *tentis*, a squid.] A genus of squids, giving name to the family *Desmotentidae*: a synonym of *Tuonius*.

**desmotomy** (des-mot'ō-mī), n. [*Gr.* *desmōs*, a band, ligament, + *-tomy*, < *tomos*, cutting: see *anatomy*.] The act or art of dissecting ligaments.

**desocialization** (dē-sō'shā-lī-zā'shōn), n. [*Gr.* *desocialize* (< *de-*priv. + *social* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The act of rendering unsocial; the derangement or loss of social instincts or habits. Also spelled *desocialisation*.

Their [hysterical women's] example proves also how the derangement of the social sense leads naturally and inevitably to a deterioration of moral feeling and will; it is demoralization following desocialization. Maudeley, Body and Will, p. 258.

**desolate** (des'ō-lāt), r. t.; pret. and pp. *desolated*, pp. *desolating*. [*Gr.* *desolatus*, < L. *desolatus*, pp. of *desolare* (> It. *desolare* = Sp. Pg. *desolar* = F. *désoler*), leave alone, forsake, abandon, < *de-*intensive + *solare*, make lonely, lay waste, desolate, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*.] 1. To render lonely, as a place or region, by depopulation or devastation; make desert; lay waste; ruin; ravage.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was desolated by a particular deluge. Bacon.

Those who with the gun, Worse than the season, desolates the fields. Thomson, Winter.

Wind-blown hair Of comets, desolating the dim air. A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

We hear of storms washing away and desolating the islands (atolls) to an extent which astonished the inhabitants. Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 100.

2. To overwhelm with grief; afflict; make very sorry or weary: as, his heart was desolated by his loss; your misfortune desolates me; to be desolated by annul. [In the last example a Gallicism.]

**desolate** (des'ō-lāt), a. [*Gr.* *desolatus*, < L. *desolatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Solitary; lonely; without companionship; forsaken.

Many a gentill lady be left widows, and many a gentill maiden dyed, and with-outen counseil. North (E. E. T. S.), III. 500.

No one is so accursed by fate, No one so utterly desolate, But some heart, though unknown, Responds unto his own. Longfellow, Endymion.

Hope touched her heart; no longer desolate, Deserted of all creatures did she feel. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 224.

2. Overwhelmed with grief; deprived of comfort; afflicted.

And in hymn self they stode soo desolate; Whanne kyng Boiuyll saw they were putte to flight, That in noo wise they wold no longer fight. Genarydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 3022.

So Tamar remained desolate in her brother Absalom's house. 2 Sam. xiii. 30.

My heart within me is desolate. Ps. cxlii. 4.

3. Destitute; lacking.

I were ryght now of tales desolate. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 22.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited; lonely; abandoned: as, a desolate wilderness; desolate altars; desolate towers.

I will make the cities of Judah desolate, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix. 11.

Behold, your house is left unto you desolate. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Mat. xxiii. 32, 39.

A desolate island. Browne.

This delicious Plain is now almost desolate, being suffer'd, for want of culture, to run up to rank weeds. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

Any one who sees the desolate country about Jerusalem may conclude what a sad alteration all these parts have undergone since the time of Josephus, who says that the whole territory abounded in trees. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 24.

5. Lost to shame; abandoned; dissolute.

Ever the heyer he is of estant, The more he is bound desolate. Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 126.

=Syn. 1. Companionless.—2. Forlorn, cheerless, miserable, wretched.—3. Abandoned, unfrequented, lonely, waste, wild, barren, dreary.

**desolately** (des'ō-lāt-lī), adv. In a desolate manner; as one forsaken, abandoned, or overwhelmed with ruin or grief.

Nehemiah, whom all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was desolately miserable. Bates, Works, IV. iv.

**desolateness** (des'ō-lāt-nēs), n. The state of being desolate, in any sense of the word.

In no great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my desolateness. Bacon, Works, VI. 22.

**desolator** (des'ō-lāt-ōr), n. See *desolator*.

**desolation** (des'ō-lāt'shōn), n. [= F. *désolation* = Sp. *desolación* = Pg. *desolação* = It. *desolazione*, < L. *desolatio* (-n-), < L. *desolare*: see *desolate*, v.] 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; devastation; a laying waste.

What with your praynes of the country, and what with your discourse of the lamentable desolation thereof, made by those . . . Scottes, you have filled me with great compassion. Spenser, State of Ireland.

Long e'er thou shalt be to Manhood grown, Wide Desolation will lay waste this Town. Congreve, II. 2.

2. A desolate place; a waste, devastated, or lifeless place or region.

How is Babelion become a desolation among the nations! Jer. I. 22.

Groan with continual surges; and behind me Make all a desolation. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, II. 2.

Some great world, as yet unknown, slow moving in the outer desolation beyond the remotest of the present planetary family. Pop. Sci. M., XXVI. 65.

3. A desolate or desolated condition or state; destruction; ruin.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation. Mat. xii. 25.

Between York and Durham, the space of 60 Miles, for nine Years together, there was so utter Desolation, as that neither any House was left standing, nor any Ground till'd. Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

Choose them for your lords who spoil and burn whole countries and call desolation peace. Fletcher.

The wide area of watery desolation was spread out in dreadful clearness around them. George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 7.

4. Personal affliction; the state of being desolate or forsaken; sadness.

The king shall mourn, and the prince shall be clothed with desolation. Ezech. vii. 27.

This bosom's desolation. Byron.

She rested, and her desolation came Upon her, and she wept beside the way. Tennyson, Geraldine.

=Syn. 1. Ravage.—2 and 4. Misery, wretchedness, gloom. **desolator** (des'ō-lāt-ōr), n. [*Gr.* *desolator*, < L. *desolator*, desolate: see *desolate*, v.] One who desolates or lays waste; that which desolates. Also spelled *desolator*.

He shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations, be a desolator or make desolation. J. Mede, On Daniel, p. 22.



To-day we shall have our despatch,  
On Saturday we will return to France.

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

Bearer of despatches, a person employed, either specially or regularly, in conveying official despatches, as between a government and its foreign envoys, or to or from a military or naval commander. — *Mass.* Despatch, a humorous name given to the form of official notice known among the Japanese as *hara-hira*. — *Pneumatic despatch.* See *pneumatic*.

**despatch-boat** (des-pach'boat), *n.* A government vessel for the conveyance of despatches.  
**despatch-box** (des-pach'box), *n.* A box or case in which official despatches are carried by a special messenger.

**despatcher, dispatcher** (des-, dis-pach'er), *n.* One who despatches; as, a train-despatcher; a mail-despatcher.

**despatchful, dispatchful** (des-, dis-pach'ful), *a.* [*< despatch, dispatch, + -ful, l.*] Marked by or exercising despatch; energetic; speedy.

Fall like a secret and despatchful plague  
On your secured comforts.

Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, II. 2

So saying, with despatchful looks in haste  
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent,  
What choice to choose for delicacy best.

Milton, P. L., v. 281.

Let one despatchful bid some wain to lead  
A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead.

Pope.

**despatch-tube** (des-pach'tub), *n.* The tube or pipe of a pneumatic despatch system. See *pneumatic*.

**despatchate** (des-spach'at), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despatched*, ppr. *despatching*. [*< des-priv. + specifice.*] To change the specific use or meaning of; make specifically different; differentiate. [Rare.]

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully *despatched*; and only the latter now imports "folly."

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305.

**despatchification** (des-spach'i-fi-kah-shun), *n.* [*< despatchate: see -ation.*] Change of specific use or meaning; differentiation. [Rare.]

It is their *despatchification* — not the words themselves — that belongs to our period.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305, note.

**despect** (des-spekt'), *n.* [*< L. despectus, a looking down upon, contempt, < despicere, pp. despectus, look down upon: see despicere, and cf. despicere, a doublet of despect.*] Despection; contempt. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

**despectant** (des-spek'tant), *a.* [*< L. despectant (t-s), ppr. of despectare, look down upon: see despicere, v.*] In *her*, looking downward; having the head bent downward: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *despectant*.

**despection** (des-spek'shun), *n.* [= OF. *despection*, *< L. despectio(n)-, < despicere, pp. despectus, look down upon, despise: see despicere.*] A looking down upon; contempt; disdain. [Rare.]

They who take either of these guides, reason or grace, to carry them up to this cliff of meditation, may cast down their thoughts in a calm despection of all those shining attractions which they see to be so transitory.

W. Montague, Devout Essays, I. xix. § 6.

**despence**, *n.* An obsolete form of *despense*.  
**despend**, *v. t.* See *despend*.

**despenser**, *n.* An obsolete form of *despense*.  
**desperado** (des-pe-ra-doh), *n.*; pl. *desperados* or *-dos* (-dohz). [*< OSp. desperado, < L. desperatus, pp. desperare: see desperare.*] A desperate or reckless man; one urged by furious passions; one habituated to lawless deeds either for himself or for others.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private desperadoes of that faction.

The Clerk in his Colours, p. 9 (1879).

A frowzy desperado, shaggy as a bison, in a red shirt and jack-boots, hung about the waist with an assortment of six-shooters and bowie-knives. *T. Wintthrop, Love and States.*

With a cool, professionally murderous look, like that of our border desperadoes. *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 20.*

**desperanco**, *n.* [ME., also *desperance*, < OF. *desperance, desperance* (also *desesperance, F. desperance*) (= It. *desperanza, desperanza*), < *desperer, despair: see despair, v.*] Desperation; despair.

I am in tribulation all amide

And fulfilled of desperance.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 119.

**desperate** (des-pe-rat'), *a.* [= D. *desperat* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperat* = OF. *desperat* = OSp. *desperado* = It. *disperato, < L. desperatus, pp. of desperare, be without hope, despair: see despair, v.*] 1. Having no hope; hopeless; despairing.

I am desperate of obtaining her. *Shak., T. G. of V., III. 2.*

May he not be desperate of his own merit to think himself the only entitled object, banished from our acceptance of a lady's favour? *Lord, Honour Triumphant, 1st Ed.*

2. Without care for safety; extremely rash; reckless from despair, passion, or ferocity: as, a *desperate* man.

Proceed not to this combat. Be't thou *desperate*

Of thine own life! yet, dearest, pity mine!

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 2.

Supposing that it was a Malaya Vessel, he ordered the men not to go aboard, for they are accounted *desperate* fellows.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 401.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave,

And level for the charge your arms are laid,

Where lives the *desperate* foe that for such onset staid?

Scott.

3. Done or resorted to without regard to consequences, or in the last extremity; showing despair or recklessness; extremely hazardous: as, a *desperate* undertaking; *desperate* remedies.

Some new disguised garment, or *desperate* hat, food (foolish) in facium. *Ascham, The Schoolmaster, p. 64.*

Beware of *desperate* steps. The darkest day,

Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.

Cowper, Needless Alarm.

His enthusiasm, barred from the career which it would have selected for itself, seems to have found a vent in *desperate* levity.

Macaulay, Macchiavelli.

The highest results are often accomplished by those who work with *desperate* energy, quite regardless of self.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 322.

4. Beyond hope of recovery; irremediable; hopeless: as, *desperate* fortunes; a *desperate* situation or condition.

They are now

But *desperate* debts again, I ne'er look for 'em.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

For 'em the perfect angels were not stable,

But had a fall more *desperate* than we.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, viii.

They were fellows of *desperate* fortunes, forced to fly from the places of their birth on account of their poverty or their crimes.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 4.

5. Such as to be despised of; extremely difficult to do, manage, cure, or reclaim.

Your bended honesty we shall set right, sir;

We surgeons of the law do *desperate* cure, sir.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, III. 1.

Conciding all were *desperate* acts and fools,

That durst depart from Aristotle's rules.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 271.

—Syn. 2 and 3. Headlong, violent, mad, wild, furious, frantic.

**desperately** (des-pe-rat-ly), *adv.* 1. In a desperate manner; recklessly; without fear or restraint.

The French, rather than to endure the Arrows of the English, or be taken, *desperately* leaped into the Sea.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 119.

Ye all want money, and you are liberal captains,

And in this want will talk a little *desperately*.

Fletcher (and another), False One, III. 2.

2. Excessively; violently; unrestrainedly.

The heart is deceitful above all things, and *desperately*

wicked.

Jer. xvii. 9.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage

into Sicily in pursuit of him.

Addison.

**desperateness** (des-pe-rat-ness), *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence.

You are too rash, you are too hot,

Wild *desperateness* doth valour blot.

Lust's Domination, II. 2.

The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and *desperateness* next hour.

Caryle.

**desperation** (des-pe-rat'shun), *n.* [*< ME. desperation, < OF. desperation, desperation* (cf. *desesperation* = F. *desesperation*) = OSp. *desperacion* (Sp. *desesperacion* = Pg. *desesperado*) = It. *desperazione, disperazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperation, < L. desperatio(n)-, hopelessness, despair, < desperare, despair: see desperare, despair, v.*] 1. A despairing; hopelessness; despair.

This desperation of success chills all our industry, and we sin on because we have sinned.

Hammond.

2. A desperate state of mind, either active or passive; recklessness arising from failure or misfortune; despairing rashness or fury: as, deeds of *desperation*.

Drede of *desperation* dryeth a-waye thanne grace,  
That mercy in her mynde may nought thanne falle:  
Good hope, that helpe shalide, to wanhope [despair] torneth.

Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 307.

The very place puts you of desperation,

Without more motive, into every brain.

Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.

The Portuguese, evermindful of Don Christopher, fought with a bravery like to *desperation*.

Arves, Source of the Nile, II. 120.

The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation. What is called resignation is confirmed *desperation*.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 10.

—Syn. 2. See *despair*.  
**despicable** (des'pi-kal-ee'), *a.* [*< ME. despicable: see -ible.*] Despicableness; contemptibleness. [Rare.]

Such courage we indeed esteem an exceeding small matter, capable of co-existing with a life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and *despicability*.

Caryle, Misc., III. 94.

**despicable** (des'pi-kal-ee), *a.* [= It. *despicabile, < L. despicabilis, contemptible, < despicere, despise, < L. despicere, despise: see despise.* Cf. *despicable*.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; vile; worthless: applicable equally to persons and things: as, a *despicable* man; a *despicable* gift.

It is less *despicable* to beg a supply to a man's hunger than his vanity.

Steele, Tatler, No. 251.

In proportion as he became contemptible to others, he became *despicable* to himself.

Goldsmith, Vicar, III.

Such a *despicion* to fly to pieces as possessed the minds of the Greeks would divide America into thousands of petty, *despicable* states.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 400.

—Syn. *Pitiful, etc.* See *contemptible*.  
**despicableness** (des'pi-kal-ee-ness), *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; vileness; worthlessness.

Even in the vilest [creatures], the maker's art shines through the *despicableness* of the matter.

Boyle, Works, II. 12.

**despicably** (des'pi-kal-ee-ly), *adv.* Meanly; basely; contemptibly: as, *despicably* stingy.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,  
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor.

Addison.

**despicience, despicency** (des'pi-sh'ens, -en-si), *n.* [*< despicent: see -ence, -ency.*] A looking down upon; a despising; contempt. [Rare.]

It is very probable, that to show their *despicience* of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves on their generosity and discretion from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done.

J. Mede, Diatribes, p. 181.

**despicent** (des'pi-sh'ent), *a.* [*< L. despicent (t-s), ppr. of despicere, look down, despise: see despise.*] Looking down upon. *Bailey, 1781.*

**despight, despightful**. False spellings of *despite, despicable*.

**despiritualization** (des-spir'i-tal-ee-zah-shun), *n.* [*< "despiritualize (< de-priv. + spiritualize) + -ation.*] The act of lessening the force, or impeding and removing the influences, of the nobler or spiritual nature and relations of men; the state of being so affected.

Worldliness includes the materialism of sin, the *despiritualization* of man. *The Congregationalist, Feb. 12, 1886.*

**despicable** (des-pi'z-ee-ble), *a.* [*< OF. despicable, despicable, < despicere, despise: see despise and -able.*] Deserving to be despised; despicable; contemptible. [Colloq.]

**despise** (des-pi'z-ee), *v.* [*< despicere + -el.*] Contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of *despise*, and may find means to show his resentment.

By. Patrick, On Prov. xi. 12.

**despise** (des-pi'z-ee), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despised*, ppr. *despising*. [*< ME. despiacen, despiacen, < OF. despicere, despicere, despise, < despicere, pp. of despicere, despicere, despise, < L. despicere, look down upon, despise, scorn, < de, down, + specere, look at, behold: see specere, spectacle, spy.* Cf. *despicient, despect, despise.*] 1. To look down upon; contempt; scorn; disdain.

If any Brother of the forward fraternity and crafts *despise* another, callenge him knave, or hounon, or deffo, or any yoder myname, he schall pay, at the fyrst defaulte, xij. d.

English Gude (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction.

Prov. I. 7.

Men have *despised* to be conversant in ordinary and common matters. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 261.*

Till it [the fire] had gained so considerable a force that it *despised* all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings which stood in its way.

Stillington, Sermons, I. 1.

The Oriental Christians, who have been *despised* for centuries, are, with some few exceptions, despicable enough.

R. Taylor, Lands of the Saracens, p. 104.

Hence — 2. To reject; throw away.

In barrene lands to sette or foster vynes  
*Despise* all the labour and expence.

Palladius, Rusticall (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3. To look upon; contemplate. [A forced and doubtful use.]

Thy God requirith thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despise* to live with him for ever.

Bacon.

—Syn. 1. *Contemn, disdain, etc.* See *scorn*.  
**despisement** (des-pi'zed-ment), *n.* The state of being despised.

He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to blind strength, *despisement* to vanquish pride.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 1.

**despiser** (des-pi'zer), *n.* [*< ME. despicere, despicere; < despise + -er.*] One who despises; a scorner.

Behold, ye *despisers*, and wonder, and perish.

Acts xiii. 41.



**despisingly** (des-pi'zing-li), *adv.* With contempt.

**despite** (des-pit'), *n.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despight*; < ME. *despite*, *despit*, *despyte*, *despite*, *despit*, < OF. *despit*, *despeit*, F. *dépit* = Fr. *despoier*, *despoier* = Sp. *despojar* = Pg. *despojar* = It. *despetto*, < L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise; see *despise*. Hence by aphorism *spite*, q. v.] 1. Scorn; contempt; extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous aversion; spite.

Gawdin vindictode her mannes, and hir prido, and he hadde ther-of grette *despite*. *Morris* (R. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Wherin, as it is sayde, Absolon is huried, and when so ever any darraign cometh by y<sup>e</sup> sepulchre he casteth a stonke therat with grete violence and *despite*, bycause y<sup>e</sup> sayd Absolon pursued his father kyng David and caused hym to sle. *Sir R. Guy of Rode*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 84.

Thou hast . . . rejoiced in heart with all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. *Isaiah*, xiv. 6.

2. Defiance with contempt of opposition; contemptuous aversion; spite.

Receive thy friend, who, scornful flight,  
Goes to meet danger with *despite*,  
Proudly as thine the tempest's might,  
Dark-rolling wave!

*Longfellow*, tr. of Ewald's *King Christian*.

3. An act of malice or injury. [Poetic.]

Do not presume, because you see me young;  
Or caste *despites* on my profession.

*Fletcher*, *Beggars Bush*, ii. 2.

Which would be all his solace and revenge,  
As a *despite* done against the Most High.

*Milton*, P. L., vi. 908.

But, as I said to him, his own *despites*

Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.

*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, xiv. 71.

In *despite* of, in defiance or contempt of; in defiant opposition to; notwithstanding; later abbreviated to *in spite of*, or simply *despite* as a preposition.

Why dost I longer live in life's *despite*,  
And dost not dye then in *despite* of death?

*Spenser*, *Daphniaida*, vi.

Seized my hand in *despite* of my efforts to the contrary.

*Irving*.

**despite** (des-pit'), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *despited*, ppr. *despiting*. [< OF. *despiter* (> ML. *despitare*), F. *dépiter* = Fr. *despojar*, *despoier* = Sp. *despojar* = Pg. *despojar* = It. *despettare*, < L. *despectare*, look down upon, despise, freq. of *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise; see *despise*. Hence by aphorism *spite*, q. v.] 1. To treat with contempt; set at naught; despise. [Rare.]

Hee chuseth him as the fittest subject in whose ruine to *despite* his Maker. *Purcell*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 23.

The great founder of Rome, I heard in Holland, slew his brother for *despiting* the weakness of his walls.

*Lander*, *Peter the Great and Alexis*.

2. To vex; offend; spite. [Rare.]

Return, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus.

*Sir W. Raleigh*.

**despite** (des-pit'), *prep.* [Short for *in despite of*; see *despite*, n.] In despite of; notwithstanding. See *in spite of*, under *despite*, n.

But archwyles, eger in their violence,  
Ferne as a tigre for to make affray,  
They haf, *despite* and agayne conscience,  
List not of pride theyre horns cast away.

*Poetical Purse*, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 46.

Plants of great vigor will almost always struggle into blossom, *despite* impediments.

*Mary Fuller*, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 49.

Faith held fast, *despite* the plucking hand.

*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, I. 199.

The moon will draw the sea, *despite* the storms and darkness that brood between.

*Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 128.

=Syn. *Notwithstanding*, *In spite of*, *Despite*. See *notwithstanding*.

**despiteful** (des-pit'fūl), *a.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despightful*; < *despite* + *-ful*, 1. Hence by aphorism *spiteful*.] Full of *despite* or spite; malicious; spiteful; as, a *despiteful* enemy. [Rare.]

Backbiters, haters of God, *despiteful*, proud.

*100. hatters*.

Wrinkled face for looks delightful. *Rom.* I. 20.

Shall acquaint the Dame *despiteful*.

*Loche* (Archer's *Pilgrimage*).

**despitefully** (des-pit'fūl-i), *adv.* With *despite*;

maliciously; viciously.

Pray for them which *despitefully* use you.

**despitefulness** (des-pit'fūl-nis), *n.* Malice;

ill will; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despite* at

that we know his meekness, and p<sup>r</sup>ove his patience.

*Wisdom*, ii. 19.

**despiteous, dispiteous** (de-

[Extended from earlier *des-*

*pitous, dispitous* (as

*pitous* from earlier *pitous*), < ME. *despitous*; see *despitous*. In mod. poet. use appar. regarded as < *dis*-priv. + *pitous*.) *Despiteful*; malicious; furious. [Archaic.]

I Pilate am, . . . that by unrighteous  
And wicked doome, to Jewes *despiteous*  
Delivered up the Lord of life to dye.

*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 62.

The most *despiteous* out of all the gods.

A. C. *Switzerland*, *Phaedra*.

**despiteously** (des-pit'fūl-i), *adv.* [Extended from earlier *despiteously*, q. v., as *despiteous* from *despitous*.] *Despitefully*; cruelly. *Spenser*.

**despitous, dispitous, a.** [ME. *despitous*, *dispitous*, < OF. *despitous*, *despitous*, *despitous*, later *despitous*, F. *dépité* (= Sp. *despojar* = Pg. *despojar* = It. *despetto*), < *despit*: see *despite*, n. Cf. *despiteous*, the later form of *despitous*.] Same as *despiteous*.

And though he holy were, and virtuous,

He was to sinful man nought *despitous*.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 516.

Thel ben . . . more *despitous* than in any other place,

and han destroyed alle the Chiroches.

*Manderley*, *Travels*, p. 112.

**despitously, dispitously, adv.** [ME. *despitously*, *despitously*, *dispitously*; < *despitous* + *-ly*.] *Despiteously*; maliciously; angrily; cruelly.

Out the child he hente

*Despitously*. *Chaucer*, *Clark's Tale*, l. 478.

**despoil** (des-poil'), *v. t.* [< ME. *despoillen*, *despoilen*, < OF. *despoillier*, *despoillier* (F. *dépouiller* = Pr. *despuelliar*, *despojar* = Sp. *despojar* = Pg. *despojar* = It. *despolgiare*, *despolgiare*, *spogliare*, *despol*, < L. *despoliare*, plunder, < *de*-intensive + *spoliare*, plunder, strip, rob, < *spoliare*, *spoliare*, see *spoil*. Cf. *depopulate*.] 1. To spoliage; take spoil from; strip of possessions; pillage; as, the army *despoiled* the enemy's country.

The Dom schalle begynne, suchre houre as oure Lord descended to Helle and *despoiled* it.

*Manderley*, *Travels*, p. 114.

2. To deprive by spoliage; strip by force; plunder; bereave: with *of*: as, to *despoil* one of his goods or of honors.

The earl of March, following the plain path which his father had trodden out, *despoiled* Henry the father and Edward the son both of their lives and their kingdoms.

*Raleigh*, *Hist. World*, Pref., p. 12.

Waited with hellish rancour imminent

To intercept thy way, or send thee back

*Despoil'd* of innocence, of faith, of bliss!

*Milton*, P. L., ix. 411.

3. To strip; divest; undress: used absolutely or with *of*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He had

That women sholde *despoil* hir ryght there.

*Chaucer*, *Clark's Tale*, l. 178.

And *despoiled* hym of alle his clothes in to his s<sup>r</sup>orte.

*Holy Rood* (R. E. T. S.), p. 164.

And thei made *despoile* the quene to go to hir bedde.

*Morris* (R. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Though most were sorely wounded, n<sup>o</sup> one were slain,  
The surgeons soon *despoil'd* them of their arms and charms.

*Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*

**despoil** (des-poil'), *n.* 1. *despoil*, v.] Spoil; plunder; spoliage.

My houses be, by the oversight, *despoil*, and evil behavior of such as I did trust, in ruin and decay.

*Wolsey*.

**despoiler** (des-poi'ler), *n.* One who despoils or strips by force; a plunderer.

Henry VIII., the founder of the reformation in this country, and the *despoiler* of the clergy.

*Pierre*, *Reflections*, p. 29.

**despoilment** (des-poi'ment), *n.* [< OF. *despoillement*, *depoillement*, F. *dépouillement* = Pr. *despoillement*, *despoillement*; as *despoil* + *-ment*.] The act of despoiling; a plundering. *Hobhouse*.

**despoliation** (des-pō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *despoliation*, < LL. *despoliatio* (n.), < L. *despoliare*, pp. *despoliatus*, *despoli*: see *despoil*, v.] The act of despoiling, stripping, or plundering.

**despond** (des-pond'), *v. t.* [< L. *despondere*, give up, yield (with or without animus, courage), lose courage, despair, despond; also (with de-intensive) promise, pledge; < *de*, away, + *spondere*, promise: see *sponsor*, *spouse*. Cf. *respond*.] To lose heart, resolution, or hope; be cast down; be depressed or dejected in mind.

The Pilgrims then, especially Christian, began to *despond*, and looked this way and that, but could find no way by which to escape the River.

*Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 210.

Others depress their own minds [and] *despond* at the first difficulty.

*Locke*.

The men who labour and digest things most

Will be much apter to *despond* than he.

*Rasselas*, *on Translated Verse*, l. 182.

I should despair, or at least *despond*. *Scott*, *Letters*.

=Syn. *Despair*, *Despond*. *Despond* implies a total loss of hope; *despond* does not. *Despondency* produces a disposition to relax or relinquish effort; *despair* generally stops all effort. See *despair*, n.

I shall *despair*.—There is no creature loves me.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, v. 2.

I have seen, without *desponding* even for a moment, the hours which America has styled her gloomy ones.

*Washington*, in *Barcroft's Hist. Const.*, l. 281.

**despond** (des-pond'), *n.* [< *despond*, v.] *Despondency*. [Archaic.]

This miry slough is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run; and therefore it is called the Slough of *Despond*.

*Bunyan*, *Pilgrim's Progress*.

**despondence** (des-pond'ens), *n.* [< *despondent* (t) + *-ce*.] A despondent condition; despondency. [Rare.]

The people, when once infected, lose their relih for happiness, saunter about with looks of *despondence*.

*Goldsmith*, 'Citizen of the World', lxxviii.

**despondency** (des-pond'gn-si), *n.* [< *despondent* (t) + *-cy*.] A sinking or dejection of spirits from loss of hope or courage in affliction or difficulty; deep depression of spirit.

Let not disappointment cause *despondency*, nor difficulty despair.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, l. 1.

We poets in our youth begin in gladness; But thereof come in the end *despondency* and madness.

*Wordsworth*, *Resolution and Independence*, st. 7.

=Syn. *Desperation*, etc. (see *despair*), discouragement, melancholy, gloom.

**despondent** (des-pond'ent), *a.* [< L. *despondent* (t-s), ppr. of *despondere*, *despond*: see *despond*, v.] Losing courage; falling into dejection; depressed; spiritless.

A man might be *despondent* had he spent a lifetime on a difficult task without a gleam of encouragement.

*Jerome*, *Pol. Econ.*, II. 8.

**despondently** (des-pond'ent-li), *adv.* In a despondent manner.

He thus *despondently* concludes.

*Barrow*, *Sermons*, p. 319.

**desponder** (des-pond'ér), *n.* One whodesponds.

I am no *desponder* in my nature.

*Swift*.

**desponding** (des-pond'ing), *p. a.* Given to or caused by despondency; despondent.

There is no surer remedy for surlyness and *desponding* weakness than . . . when we have done our own parts, to commit all cheerfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven.

*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

**despondingly** (des-pond'ing-li), *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window to gaze away the time.

*Sheridan*, *Swift*.

**desponsate** (des-pon'sā), *n.* [As *desponsate* + *-age*.] Betrothal.

Fithelbert . . . went peaceable to King Offa for *desponsage* of Athlirl, his daughter.

*Pope*, *Martyrs*, p. 103.

**desponsate** (des-pon'sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *desponsare*, pp. of *desponsare* (> It. *desponsare* = Sp. Pg. *despojar*), betroth, intensive of *despondere*, pp. *desponsus*, promise to give: see *spouse* and *despond*, v.] To betroth. *Cockeram*.

**desponsation** (des-pon-sā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *desponsatio* (n.), < L. *desponsare*, betroth: see *desponsate*.] A betrothing.

For all this *desponsation* of her [Mary], according to the desire of her parents, and the custom of the nation, she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1838), l. 28.

**desponsory** (des-pon'sō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *desponsor*, one who betroths, < L. *despondere*, pp. *desponsus*, betroth. See *desponsate*.] A written betrothal. *Forrester*.

**despot** (des-pot'), *n.* [Formerly also *despote*; = D. *despot* = G. Dan. Sw. *despot*, < OF. *despot*, *despot*, F. *despote* = Sp. *despota* = Pg. *despota* = It. *despota*, *despota*, < ML. *despota*, *despota*, < Gr. *despōtēs*, a master, lord, ruler, appar. orig. comp., < *des*, origin unknown + *potēs*, later *potis*, husband, origin. master, = Skt. *pati*, lord, = Lith. *pati*, lord, = L. *potis*, able, cf. L. *potens*, strong, potent: see *potent*, *possess*.] 1. An absolute ruler; one who governs according to his own will, under a recognized right or custom, but uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions or the wishes of his subjects; a sovereign who is himself theoretically the source of all law.

The case of Pannania and other such cases were regarded by the Spartans themselves as showing the tendency of generals to become *despots*.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 280.

The nation knew that the king was not an arbitrary *despot*, but a sovereign bound by oaths, laws, policies, and necessities, over which they had some control.

*Shak.*, *Const. Hist.*, § 280.

**Despot**.—**S.** A tyrant; an oppressor; one who or a body which exercises lawful power tyrannically or oppressively, as either sovereign or master.

A despot is the individual or class in whose favour and for whose benefit such a government is carried on. A despot may thus include any number of persons from unity upward—from a monarch to a mob. *Chambers's Magazine*.

**3.** An honorary title of the Byzantine emperors, afterward of members of their families, and then conferred as a title of office on vassal rulers and governors: as, the *despots* of Epirus.

Paologos was both by the patriarchs and the young emperor honored with the title of the *despot*, another step into the empire. *Knox's Hist. Turke*, p. 112 (Ord MS.).—*Syn.* Autocrat, dictator.

**despotat** (des'pot-at), *n.* [*F.* *despotat*; < *despot* + -at<sup>3</sup>.] Government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot. See *despot*, **3**. [*Rare.*]

The absence of all feudal organization . . . gave the *despot* of Epirus a Byzantine type. *Finley, Medieval Greece and Trebizond*, vi. § 1.

**despotie**, *n.* An obsolete form of *despot*.  
**despotic, despotic** (des-pot'ik, i-ka), *a.* [= *OF.* and *F.* *despotique* = *Sp.* *despótico* = *Pg.* *It.* *despotico* (cf. *D. G.* *despotisch* = *Dan. Sw.* *despotisk*), < *Gr.* *despotikós*, of a lord or despot, < *despótēs*, a lord, despot: see *despot*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a despot or despotism; unlimited; arbitrary; tyrannical: as, a *despotic* ruler; *despotic* government or power; a *despotic* will.

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotic* prince.

*Addition.*  
In a barbarous age the imagination exercises a *despotic* power. *Macaulay, Dryden*.

**Despotic monarchy.** See *monarchy*.—*Syn.* Autocratic, imperial, dictatorial.

**despotically** (des-pot'i-ka-li), *adv.* In a despotic manner; with unlimited power; arbitrarily.

Alike in Hindu and in Russian village-communities we find the group of habitations, each despotically ruled by a pater-familias. *J. Fish, Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 41.

**despoticness** (des-pot'i-ka-li-ness), *n.* The quality of being despotic; absolute or arbitrary authority.

**despoticon** (des-pot'i-ka-n), *n.* [*Gr.* *despotikon* (sc. *oûpa*, body), the Lord's body (the name being given by specialization to the largest portion of the host), neut. of *despotikós*, of the Lord, of a lord or despot: see *despotic*.] In the *Coptic* ('*h*'), the central part of the oöban or oblate, occupying the intersection of the upright and transverse pieces of the cross marked upon it. The despoticon itself is divided by a cross into four divisions, the whole oblate containing sixteen. Also *tebdoicon* and *apoudoicon*.

The Priest . . . dips the *despoticon* in the chalice. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church*, i. 521.

**despotism** (des'pot-izm), *n.* [= *F.* *despotisme* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *despotismo* = *It.* *despotismo* = *Dan.* *despotisme*, *despotismus* = *G.* *despotismus* = *Lat.* *despotisme* = *Sw.* *despotism*; as *despot* + -ism.] 1. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions, and depending only on the will of the prince: as, the *despotism* of Louis XIV.

We are ready to wonder that the best gifts are the most sparingly bestowed, and rashly to conclude that *despotism* is the decree of heaven, because by far the largest part of the world lies bound in its fetters. *Ames, Works*, II. 252.

[Cæsar Borgia] tolerated within the sphere of his iron despotism no plunderer or oppressor but himself. *Macaulay, Machiavelli*.

**2.** An arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Even the mighty Roman Republic . . . after attaining the highest point of power, passed, seemingly under the operation of irresistible causes, into a military *despotism*. *Calhoun, Works*, I. 25.

The Roman government, at least from the time of Diocletian and Constantine, was a pure and absolute *despotism*. *Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist.*, p. 23.

**3.** Figuratively, absolute power or controlling influence.

Such is the *despotism* of the imagination over uneducated minds. *Macaulay*.

—*Syn.* 1. *Despotism, Tyranny, Autocracy, Absolutism.* All these words imply absolute power. Tyranny is the abuse of absolute power, legal or usurped, and implies oppression. *Despotism*, in its earlier and still frequent meaning, does not necessarily imply either regard or disregard for the welfare of the subject; but there is also a tendency to give it essentially the same meaning as tyranny, using *absolutism* or *autocracy* where an unfavorable meaning is not intended. See *oppression*.

The cruelty and inhumanity which flourished in the [Roman] republic, professing freedom, found a natural home under the emperors—the high priests of *despotism*. *Brewster, Orations*, I. 212.

Is there any tyranny anywhere equal to that which a savage ruler exercises upon his subjects, with abject submission on their part, in enforcing the sacred "customs" of the tribe? *Macaulay, Body and Will*, p. 175.

As a champion of *Abolitionism*, and of the Church, Charles Felix was naturally attracted towards Austria.

*R. Dwyer, Victor Emmanuel*, v.

**despotist** (des'pot-ist), *n.* [*< despot* + -ist.] One who supports or who is in favor of despotism. [*Rare.*]

I must become as thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Stratford himself. *Kingsley, Life*, II. 62.

**despotize** (des'pot-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *despotized*, ppr. *despotizing*. [= *F.* *despotiser*; as *despot* + -ize.] To be a despot; act the part of a despot; be despotie.

**despotocracy** (des-pot'ok'ra-si), *n.* [*< Gr.* *despotás*, despot, + *-kratia*, < *kratein*, govern: see -*ocracy*.] Government by a despot; despotism as a principle of government. [*Rare.*]

*Despotocracy*, the worst institution of the middle ages, the leprosy of society, came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king. *Theodore Parker, Works*, v. 202.

**despumate** (dē-spū'māt or des'pū'māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *despumated*, ppr. *despumating*. [*< L.* *despumatus*, pp. of *despumare* (> *F.* *despumer* = *Sp.* *despumare* = *It.* *despumare*), skim off, deposit a frothy matter, < *de*, off, + *spuma*, foam, < *spuma*, foam: see *spuma*.] *It. intrans.* To throw off impurities; froth; form froth or scum; clarify. [*Rare.*]

That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to *despumate* and purify, and so to get into perfect good health. *G. Chayne, English Malady*, p. 304.

**II. trans.** To throw off in froth. [*Rare.*]

They were thrown off and *despumated* upon the larger emunctory and open glands. *G. Chayne, English Malady*, p. 300.

**despumation** (des-pū'mā'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *despumation* = *Sp.* *despumation*, < *Lat.* *despumatio* (> *L.* *despumare*, skim off: see *despumate*.] The rising of excrementitious matter to the surface of a liquor in the form of froth or scum; a scumming.

**desquamate** (des-kwā'māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *desquamated*, ppr. *desquamating*. [*< L.* *desquamatus*, pp. of *desquamare* (> *F.* *desquamier*), scale off, < *de*, off, + *squama*, scale.] To scale off; peel off; exfoliate; be shed, cast, or molted in the form of scales or flakes.

The cuticle now begins to *desquamate*.

*S. Hume, Diseases of the Skin*.

**desquamation** (des-kwā'mā'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *desquamation*; as *desquamate* + -ion.] The process of desquamating; a scaling or exfoliation, as of skin or bone; especially, separation of the epidermis in scales or patches: a common result of certain diseases, as scarlatina.

The separation of the cuticle in small branny fragments—in one word, *desquamation*.

*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on Phylis*, xi.

**desquamative** (des-kwam'a-tiv), *a.* [*< desquamate* + -ive.] Relating to, consisting in, or partaking of the character of desquamation.—*Desquamative nephritis*, a nephritis in which the epithelium of the urinary tubules and Malpighian bodies is shed to a greater or less extent.

**desquamatory** (des-kwam'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< desquamate* + -ory.] 1. *a.* Relating to desquamation; desquamative.

**II. n.** Pl. *desquamatories* (-ris). In *surg.*, a kind of trepan formerly used for removing the laminae of exfoliated bones.

**deas** (des), *n.* [*E. dial.* and *So.*, also *dass*; < *Ice.* *des*, a heap, mound (in comp. *key-des*, a hay-stack).] 1. A portion cut from a hay-stack with a hay-knife for immediate use.—**2.** The portion of a sheaf or lot of grain or of a stack of hay which is left when a part is removed for use.

**deas** (des), *v. t.* [*E. dial.* and *So.*, < *deas*, *n.*] 1. To lay close together; pile in order.—**2.** To cut (a section of hay) from a stack. *Hallivell*.

**desert**, *n.* [*ME.* *des*, *dese*, *deis*, a dais: see *dais*.] An obsolete form of *dais*.

And next to her mate goodly Shamefastness,  
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground uprear,  
Ne ever once did look up from her *desert*.  
*Spenser, F. Q.* IV. x. 20.

**dessert** (de-sért' or -sért'), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *dessert*; < *OF.* *dessert*, *F.* *dessert*, *dessert*, < *deservir*, clear the table, < *des*, de, away, + *servir*, serve: see *serve*.] A service of fruits and sweetmeats at the close of a repast; the last course at table: in the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes.

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,  
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate.  
*W. King, Art of Cookery*.

The supper, with a handsome *dessert*, would do honour to the Guildhall.

Quoted in *First Year of a Silted Reign*, p. 108.

**Dessert-service**, the dishes, plates, etc., used in serving dessert.

**dessert-spoon** (de-sért'spūn), *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, used for eating dessert.

**desiatina, desyatina** (des'ya-tin), *n.* [*< Russ.* *desyatina*, a measure of land (see *def.*), lit. a tenth, < *desyat* = *E. ten*, q. v.] A Russian land measure equal to 2.702 English acres. Also written *desiatine*, *desmatine*, and (Latinized) *desatina*, and, improperly, *desatine*.

The right of personal vry belongs to those who possess 100 male serfs, or 800 *desiatinas* of ground. *Brougham*.

The calculation is made per *desyatine*, or, as we should say, per acre. *D. M. Waller, Russia*, p. 518.

It is singular, however, that where the extent of productive forest in Russia is smaller, the yield per *desiatina* is greater. *Nature*, XXX. 202.

**dessus** (de-sū'), *n.* [*F.* *dessus*, soprano, lit. up, per part, noun use of *dessus*, over, upon, < *de*, from, + *sus*, over, upon, < *L.* *sussum*, occasional contr. of *sursum*, above, up, upward, contr. of \**suborsum*, < *sub*, below, + *orsum*, orig. neut. pp. of *vertere*, turn; cf. *sub-ver-t*.] The French name for *soprano*, formerly used also by English musicians.

**destancel**, *n.* An obsolete form of *distance*.

**destemper** (des-tém'pér), *v.* and *n.* See *distemper*.

**destin**, *n.* [*< OF.* *destine*, *f.*, destiny, end, *destin*, *m.*, *F.* *destin* (= *Fr. dest* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *destino*), destination, intention, < *destinare*, destine: see *destine*. Cf. *destiny*.] Destiny: as, "the *destin's* adamant band," *Merton*.

**destinable** (des'ti-na-bl), *a.* [*ME.*, < *OF.* *destinable*, < *destiner*, destine: see *destine* and -*able*.] Determinable by fate or destiny; fated.

By the order of necessity *destinable*.

*Chaucer, Boethius*, iv. prose 2.

**destinably** (des'ti-na-bl), *adv.* In a destinable manner. *Chaucer*.

**destinally** (des'ti-nal), *a.* [*ME.*, < *destine* + -*al*.] Pertaining to destiny; determined by destiny; fated.

But I axe yif ther be any liberte of fre wil, in this ordre of causes, that clyven thus togidre in hymself, or elles I wolde if that the *destynal* cheyne cōstrenyeth the movynges of the courages of men. *Chaucer, Boethius*, v. prose 2.

**destinate** (des'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L.* *destinatus*, pp. of *destinare*, destine: see *destine*.] To design or appoint; destine.

A destructive God, to create our souls, and *destinate* them to eternal damnation. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 252.

Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree *destinated* to the dead. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 65.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray, Works of Creation*.

**destinate** (des'ti-nāt), *a.* [*< L.* *destinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; destined; determined.

Ye are *destinate* to another dwelling than here on earth. *J. Bradford, Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 222.

**destination** (des-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [*< OF.* *destination*, *destinatio*, *F.* *destination* = *Fr. destinacio* = *Sp.* *destinacion* = *Pg.* *destinacão* = *It.* *destinazione*, < *L.* *destinatio* (> *destinare*, pp. of *destinare*, destine: see *destine*.] 1. The act of destining or appointing; appointment; designation.

Designed by nature . . . for the propagation of the species; which *destination* . . . appears to have been pre-ordained by the author of mankind for the continuation of it. *Boyle, Works*, v. 422.

**2.** The purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design; pre-determined object or use: as, every animal is fitted for its *destination*.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destinations* without losing their way. *Glanville, Scap. Sci.*

**3.** The place to which a thing is appointed or directed; the predetermined end of a journey, voyage, or course of transmission; goal: as, the ship's *destination* was unknown; the *destination* of a letter or package.—**4.** In *Scots law*, a term, generally speaking, applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title, or by the will of the proprietor: but usually applied in a more limited sense to a nomination of successors in a certain order, regulated by the will of the proprietor.—*Syn.* 2. Purpose, intention, lot, fate.—**3.** Goal, harbor, haven.





**destructibility** (dē-struk-tī-bil'itē), *n.* [= Sp. *destructibilidad* = Pg. *destructibilidade*; as *destructible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being capable of destruction.

**destructible** (dē-struk-tī-bl), *a.* [= F. *destructible* = It. *distruibile*, < L.L. *destructibilis*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Therefore forms, qualities, and essences are producible by composition, *destructible* by dissolution.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, II. 1. 2.

**destructibleness** (dē-struk-tī-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being destructible.

**destructile**, *a.* [*<* L.L. *destructilis*, *destructibilis*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy; see *destroy*.] That may be destroyed; destructible. *Boileau*, 1727.

**destruction** (dē-struk'shən), *n.* [*<* ME. *destruction*, *destruction*, *destruction*, < OF. *destruction*, also *destruction*, F. *destruction* = Sp. *destrucción* = Pg. *destruição* = It. *distruzione*, < L. *destructio* (n), a pulling down, destroying, < *destruere*, pp. *destruere*, pull down, destroy; see *destroy*.] 1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down, as of a building; subversion or overthrow, as of a government or a principle; ruin, as of a town, a crop, reputation, virtue, etc.; annihilation or deprivation of existence, as of a man or a forest.

And 5 miles far Serphen is the Cytee of Sydon: of the which Citee Dydo was Lady, that was Enema Wyf after the *Destruction* of Troye. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 30.

The messengers of Cornwall and of Ormsbye com to hem and tolde hem the lome and the *destruction* of the Saracens that dide thourgh ther londes. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 172.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city. 1 Sam. v. 11.

If material equality is ever to be secured at all, it will be secured only by the *destruction* of civilization, not by any distribution of the finer existing fruits of it.

W. H. Mallock, *Social Equality*, p. 30.

2. The state of being destroyed; ruin.

When that which we immortal thought,  
We saw so near *destruction* brought,  
We felt what you did then endure,  
And tremble yet, as not secure.

Wallis.

Such longings, as she knew,  
To swift *destruction* all her glory drew.  
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 114.

3. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague or ruinous infliction; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. Ps. xci. 6.

The *destruction* of the poor is their poverty. Prov. x. 15.

—Syn. 1 and 2. Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, eradication, extermination, extinction, devastation.

**destructionist** (dē-struk'shən-ist), *n.* [*<* *destruction* + *-ist*.] 1. One who favors or engages in destruction; a destructive.

An Anarchist may or may not be a *destructionist*—revolutionist—though most of them are.

N. A. Rev., CXLI. 304.

2. In *theol.*, one who believes in the final complete destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

**destructive** (dē-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *destructif* = Pr. *destruivo* = Sp. *destruivo* = It. *distruivo*, < L.L. *destructivus*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy; see *destroy*.] 1. *a.* 1. Causing destruction; having a tendency to destroy or the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; hurtful: with of or to before an object: as, a *destructive* fire; a *destructive* disposition; intemperance is *destructive* of health; evil examples are *destructive* to the morals of youth.

Rewards that either would to virtue bring  
No joy, or be *destructive* of the thing.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, IV. 182.

Now I myself.

A Tory to the quick, was as a boy  
*Destructive*, when I had not what I would.

Tennyson, *Walking to the Mail*.

2. In *logic*, refuting; disproving: as, a *destructive* dilemma.—*Destructive* dilemma. See *dilemma*.—*Destructive* distinction. See *distinction*.—*Destructive* hypothetical syllogism. See *hypothetical*.—Syn. 1. Mortal, deadly, fatal, malignant, baneful, fell, deleterious, desolating, subversive.

II. *n.* One who or that which destroys; one who favors the destruction of anything for some ulterior purpose, as progress or public convenience; an overthrower of existing institutions, customs, or the like.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dynastic names of the day, Anarchist, *Destructive*, and the like.

Notwithstanding his skepticism, Ockham is not an extreme *destruction*. J. Owen, *Evenings with Stephen*, II. 400.

**destructively** (dē-struk'tiv-ly), *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish! O that men were not so *destructively* foolish!

Deeny of *Christian Piety*.

The doctrine that states the time of repentance *destructively* to a pious life.

South, *Sermons*, VII. vi.

**destructiveness** (dē-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy or ruin.—2. In *phren.*, the tendency to destroy or overthrow, supposed to be located in a special organ of the brain. See cut under *phrenology*.

**destructor** (dē-struk'tŕ), *n.* [= F. *destructeur* = Pr. *destruydor* = Sp. *Pg. destruidor* = It. *destruttore*, < L.L. *destructor*, a destroyer, < L. *destruere*, pp. *destruere*, destroy; see *destroy*.] 1. A destroyer; a consumer.

Helmolt doth somewhere wittily call the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 127.

2. Specifically, a furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse.

Bearing in mind the undesirability of filling up hollows with refuse, and subsequently erecting buildings upon it, the *destructor* becomes a most desirable means of dealing with it.

J. Hall, *Sanitarian*, XVII. 35.

**desolator**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destry*.

**desudation** (des-ŭ-dē'shən), *n.* [= F. *désudation* = Pg. *désudação*, < L.L. *desudatio* (n), a violent sweating, < L. *desudare* (> It. *desudare* = Sp. *desudar*), pp. *desudatus*, sweat greatly, < *de-* intensive + *sudare*, sweat, = E. *sweat*, q. v.] In *med.*, a profuse or morbid sweating, frequently causing or accompanied by sudamina or heat-imples.

**desudatory** (dē-sŭ-dē-tŕi), *n.* [*<* NL. *desudatorium*, < L. *desudare*, sweat; see *desudation*.] A sweating-bath. *Boyle*, 1727.

**desuete** (des-wēt'), *a.* [*<* L. *desuetus*, pp. of *desuavere*, disuse, put out of use, grow out of use, < *de-* priv. + *suavere*, inceptive of *suares*, be used, be accustomed.] Out of use; fallen into desuetude. [Rare.]

**desuetude** (des-wē-tŭd), *n.* [= F. *désuétude* = It. *desuetudine*, *desuetudine*, < L. *desuetudo*, disuse, < *desuavere*, pp. *desuatus*, disuse; see *desuete*.] Discontinuance of use, practice, custom, or fashion; disuse: as, many words in every language have fallen into *desuetude*.

The laws give place, and . . . disappear by *desuetude*. *Jerr. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1836), I. 279.

The gradual *desuetude* of old observances. *Lamb*, *Essays*, p. 32.

After the fourteenth century, the practice of cathedral architecture of the old kind fell fast into *desuetude*. C. E. Norton, *Travel and Study in Italy*, p. 102.

Of every form of sad *desuetude* and picturesque decay Haddon Hall contains some delightful example.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 23.

**desulphur** (dē-sul'fēr), *v. t.* [= F. *désulfurer*; as *de-* priv. + *sulphur*.] To free from sulphur; desulphurize.

A yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been *de-sulphured*.

W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 35.

**desulphurize** (dē-sul'fŭ-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.* pret. and pp. *desulphurized*, ppr. *desulphurizing*. [*<* *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ize*.] Same as *desulphurize*.

**desulphurization** (dē-sul'fŭ-rīz'āshən), *n.* [= F. *désulfuration*; as *desulphurate* + *-ation*.] Same as *desulphurization*.

**desulphureted, desulphuretted** (dē-sul'fŭ-ret-ed), *a.* [*<* *de-* priv. + *sulphure* + *-ed*.] Deprived of sulphur.

The *desulphuretted* soda makes the best white-curd soap. *Ors*, *Dict.*, III. 247.

**desulphurisation** (dē-sul'fŭ-rī-zā'shən), *n.* [*<* *desulphurize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving (an ore, a mineral, etc.) of sulphur.

**desulphurise** (dē-sul'fŭ-rīz), *v. t.* & *i.* pret. and pp. *desulphurized*, ppr. *desulphurizing*. [*<* *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ize*.] To free from sulphur; remove the sulphur from (an ore, a mineral, etc.) by some suitable process: as, iron ores containing pyrites may be *desulphurized* by roasting; coke may be *desulphurized* by heating to redness in a current of steam.

**desultorily** (des-ŭl-tŕi-ly), *adv.* In a desultory or random manner; without method; loosely.

Mind or consciousness is supposed to follow, *desultorily* and accidentally, after matter of fact.

Grete, in *Sharp's Culture and Religion*, p. 127.

**desultoriness** (des-ŭl-tŕi-nes), *n.* The character of being desultory; disconnectedness; discursiveness: as, the *desultoriness* of a speaker's remarks.

It is customary to reproach the natives of Oceania with invincible indolence; and, if it be a fault, I fear they must be convicted of *desultoriness* and unsteadiness in their work.

Pep. *Sol. Mo.*, XXX. 204.

**desultorious** (des-ŭl-tŕi-us), *a.* [*<* L. *desultorius*; see *desultory*.] Desultory. *Jerr. Taylor*. **desultory** (des-ŭl-tŕi), *a.* [*<* L. *desultorius*, of or pertaining to a vaulter or circus-rider, inconstant, fickle, < *desultor*, a vaulter, circus-rider, who leaped from horse to horse without stopping, < *desilire*, pp. *desilutus*, leap down, < *de-* down, + *salire*, leap; see *salient*.] 1. Leaping; hopping about; moving irregularly. [Archaic.]

It was amazing that the *desultory* and rapid motions of this dam should not oblige her litter to quit their hold.

Gilbert White, *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*.

2. Swerving from point to point; irregularly shifting in course; devious: as, *desultory* movements; a *desultory* saunter.

The broken surface of the ground . . . was peculiarly favorable to the *desultory* and illusory tactics of the Moors.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, I. 14.

Thenceforth their uncommunicable ways Follow the *desultory* feet of Death.

D. G. Rossetti, *Sonnets*, xix., Known in Vain.

3. Veering about from one thing to another; whiffing; unmethodical; irregular; disconnected: as, a *desultory* conversation.

He knew nothing accurately; his reading had been *desultory*.

Macaulay, *Oliver Goldsmith*.

To turn these moments to any profit at all, we must religiously methodize them. *Desultory* reading and *desultory* reverie are to be forever abandoned.

R. Chester, *Addresses*, p. 212.

*Desultory* research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 61.

4. Coming suddenly, as if by leaping into view; started at the moment; random.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for anything but the super-inducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion.

Sir R. L. Estlin.

—Syn. 2 and 3. Rambling, roving, unsystematic, irregular. See *irregular*.

**desumer** (dē-sŭm'), *v. t.* [*<* L. *desumere*, pick out, choose, take upon oneself, < *de-* from, + *sumere*, take; see *assume*, *consume*, etc.] To take from; borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 70.

**desynonymisation** (dē-si-nŏn'ī-mī-zā'shən), *n.* [*<* *desynonymize* + *-ation*.] The act or process by which synonymous words come to be discriminated in meaning and use; the differentiation of words. *Coleridge*.

**desynonymise** (dē-si-nŏn'ī-mīz), *v. t.* & *i.* pret. and pp. *desynonymized*, ppr. *desynonymising*. [*<* *de-* priv. + *synonymize*.] To deprive of synonymy character, as words of similar meaning; differentiate in signification; discriminate (synonymous words or phrases). Also spelled *desynonymise*.

The process of *desynonymising*, . . . that is, of gradually coming to discriminate in use between words which have hitherto been accounted perfectly equivalent, and, as such, indifferently employed.

Abp. French, *Study of Words*, p. 178.

In an eloquent review of Goethe's *Leben*, by Prof. Haeckle, . . . these two forms (egotism and egotism) are thus *desynonymized*.

N and Q, 6th ser., IX. 423.

**det** (det), *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt*.

**detach** (dē-tach'), *v.* [First in the military sense; < F. *détacher*, OF. *destacher*, *destachier*, *destachier* (= Pr. Sp. *Pg. destacar* = It. *distaccare*), detach, separate, unfasten, < *de-* priv. + *tacher*, fasten, only in this verb and its opposite *attach*: see *attach*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To unfasten; disunite; disengage and separate, as one thing from another: as, to *detach* a locomotive from a train; to *detach* a rock from its bed; to *detach* the seal from a document; to *detach* a man from his party.

Thus tragedy was gradually *detached* from its original institution, which was entirely religious.

Goldsmith, *Origin of Poetry*.

The ingenuity of man has always been dedicated to the solution of one problem—how to *detach* the sensual sweet, the sensual strong, the sensual bright, etc., from the moral sweet, the moral deep, the moral fair.

Shawcross, *Compensation*.

Never once does he *detach* his eye From those ranged there to play him or to save.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 30.

2. To separate for a special purpose or service; send away, as from a post of duty or a larger body, on a distinct mission: chiefly in military use: as, to *detach* a ship or a regiment for some

special duty; to *detach* an officer from a ship or station.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addition.*

*Syn.* 1. To sever, withdraw, draw off, disjoin, disconnect, unattach.—2. To detail.

*II. intrans.* To become detached or separated; separate or disunite itself or one's self. [Rare.] *Detaching*, fold his fold, From those still heights, and slowly drawing near. A vapour heavy, hueless, formless, cold Came floating on. *Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iii*

*detachability* (dê-tach'g-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< detach-able. see -bility.*] The capability of being detached; detachable character or condition: as, the *detachability* of the parts of a thing.

It is believed that the feature of *detachability*, as arranged in the Lee system, will particularly commend itself to the minds of military authorities

*Farrow, Mil. Encey., II. 194*

*detachable* (dê-tach'g-bl), *a.* [*< detach + -able.*] Capable of being detached or separated.

Dante is not an absolutely individual as to seem to us detachable from his time, he was led up to through generations of Florentine history *W. Sherr, D. G. Rossetti, p. 20*

*detached* (dê-tacht'), *p. a.* [*< detach + -ed.*]

1. Disjoined or dissociated; not united or not contiguous; being or becoming separate; unattached: as, *detached* rocks or portions of rock; a *detached* house; *detached* bodies of troops.

The Europeans live in *detached* houses, each surrounded by walls including large gardens. *W. H. Russell.*

A *detached* body of the French lying in their way, there followed a very sharp engagement *Sp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1700.*

2. Of a separate character; belonging to a detached person or body: chiefly military: as, to be employed on *detached* service or duty; a *detached* mission.—*Detached* bastion, *escapement*, etc. see the nouns.—*Detached* coefficients, in alg., coefficients written down without the literal factors, for the sake of brevity.

*detachedly* (dê-tach'ed-li), *adv.* In a separate or isolated form or manner; disconnectedly.

Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given *detachedly* by Rushworth and Whitelocks.

*State Trials, Judge Jenkins, an. 1647.*

*detaching-hook* (dê-tach'ing-hûk), *n.* 1. A safety-appliance for releasing a hoisting-cage when the hoisting-rope is overwound.—2. A device for releasing a horse from a vehicle.—3. A device for releasing a boat from a ship's davits.

*detachment* (dê-tach'ment), *n.* [*< F. détachement (= Sp. Pg. desatamiento = It. distaccoamento), < detach, detach: see detach.*] 1. The act of detaching, unfastening, or disconnecting.—2. The state of being detached or apart; in recent use, a state of separation or withdrawal from association or relation with something.

The same quiet clearness, the *detachment* from error, of a woman whose self-scrutiny has been as sharp as her detection *The Century, XXX. 267.*

Her *detachment*, her air of having no fatuous illusion, and not being blinded by prejudice, seemed to me at times to amount to an affection.

*H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342*

3. That which is detached; specifically, a body of troops selected or taken from the main army or body, and employed on some special service or expedition, or a number of ships taken from a fleet and sent on a separate service.

A strong *detachment* of Sarnfield's troops approached.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.*

Sparta . . . sent a *detachment* to support the partisans of aristocracy in Argolis, Achæa, and Aroalia.

*J. Adams, Works, IV. 407.*

4. An order detaching an officer from duty at a given station.—Gun *detachment*, the men detailed for the service of a gun or mortar.

*detail* (dê-tail'), *v.* [*< OF. détaillier, détailler, détaillier, F. détailler (= Sp. detallar = Pg. detalhar = It. dettagliare, stagiare, cut up, divide, cf. dettagliare, after F., detail, cut up, retail, narrate in particulars), < de-, L. dis-, apart, + tailler, cut: see tail<sup>2</sup>, tailor, tally, and cf. retail.*] *I. trans.* 1. To divide or set off; specifically, to set apart for a particular service; appoint to a separate duty: chiefly in military use: as, to *detail* a corporal's guard for fatigue duty or as an escort; to *detail* an officer.—2. To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; recite the particulars of; particularize; tell fully and distinctly: as, to *detail* all the facts in due order.

Strange as the events *detail*ed in the succeeding narrative may appear, they are . . . true to the letter.

*Berkham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 178.*

He *detail*ed to them the history of all the past transactions. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 6*

*II. intrans.* To give details or particulars about something.

There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic,—when they *detail* like a witness in court. *F. D'Iraco, Aven. of Lit., I. 373.*

To *detail* on the plane, in arch., to appear in profile or section on a plane as a molding which abuts against the plane, or is cut by it.

*detail* (dê-tail' or dê-tail'), *n.* [*= D. G. Dan. detail = Sw. detalj, < OF. détail, F. détail (= Sp. detalle = Pg. detalhe = It. dettaglio), detail, retail; from the verb.*] 1. An individual part; an item; a particular: as, the account is accurate in all its *details*; the point objected to is an unimportant *detail*; collectively (without a plural), particulars; particulars considered separately and in relation to the whole: as, a matter of *detail*.

It is a fact of history and of observation that all efficient men, while they have been men of comprehension, have also been men of *detail*.

*Bucknell, Sermons for New Life, p. 293.*

2. In the *fine arts*, etc., a relatively small, subordinate, and particular part, as distinguished from a general conception or from larger parts or effects; also, such parts collectively (in the singular).

One or two capitals show that the Ragusan architect knew of the actual Renaissance. But it was only in that one *detail* that he went astray.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 251*

The Assyrian honeycomb . . . forms as elegant an architectural *detail* as is anywhere to be found.

*J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 254.*

In the works of Alma Tadema, the most careful study of antiquarian *detail* is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South.

*P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, iv*

There is a castle at Nantes which resembles . . . that of Angers, but has . . . within, much more interest of *detail*

*H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 103*

3. A minute account; a narrative or report of particulars: as, he gave a *detail* of all the transactions.

We spend the first five minutes in a *detail* of symptoms *Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 93*

4. *Milit.*, the selection of an individual or a body of troops for a particular service; the person or persons so selected; a detachment.

The force so organized will constitute the guard of the line from Duckport to Milliken's Bend. They will furnish all the guards and *details* required for general hospitals.

*U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 470.*

*Details of a plan*, in arch., drawings or delineations for the use of workmen. Otherwise called *working-drawings*—In *detail*. (a) Circumstantially; item by item.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail* without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

(b) Individually, part by part.

"Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwhelm him in *detail*," is the great principle of military action.

*Mardouff, Modern Warfare, III*

*Office of detail*, in the United States Navy Department, the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders to officers regarding their duty, leaves of absence, etc., are issued.—*Syn.* 3. Relation, recital.—4. Squad.

*detailed* (dê-taild'), *p. a.* [*< detail + -ed.*] 1. Related in particulars; minutely recited: as, a *detailed* account.—2. Exact; minute; particular.

A *detailed* examination. *Macaulay.*

A *detailed* picture of the inhabitants of the largest Arab city. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.*

*detailer* (dê-tail'ler), *n.* One who details.

Individually was sunk in the number of *detailers*. *Seaward, Letters, VI. 135.*

*detain* (dê-tain'), *v. t.* [*< OF. detenir, detener, F. detenir = Sp. detener (cf. Pg. deter) = It. detinere, < L. detinere, hold off, keep back, detain, < de, off, + tenere, hold: see tenable, tenant. Cf. abstain, contain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain, etc.*] 1. To keep back or away; withhold; specifically, to keep or retain unjustly. [Rare.] *Detain* not the wages of the hireling. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding; stay or stop: as, we were *detained* by the rain.

Those thieves, which bar in bondage strong *Detaind.* *Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 2.*

Let us *detain* thee, until we shall have made ready a kid for thee.

Whole captive hosts the conqueror *detains* In painful bondage and inglorious chains. *Addison, The Campaign.*

3. In law, to hold in custody.—*Syn.* 2. To retard, delay, hinder, check, retain.

*detain<sup>2</sup>* (dê-tain'), *n.* [*< detain, v.*] Detention.

And can enquire of him with myldest mood The certain cause of Arlequin's *detain<sup>2</sup>*. *Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 13.*

*detainer<sup>1</sup>* (dê-tâ'ner), *n.* [*< detain + -er<sup>1</sup>, after OF. deteneur, detener, one who detains.*] One who withholds; one who detains, stops, or prevents from proceeding.

The *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Jer. Taylor.*

*detainer<sup>2</sup>* (dê-tâ'ner), *n.* [*< OF. detener, inf. (used as a noun): see detain, v. Cf. retainer<sup>2</sup>.*] In law: (a) A holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. It usually implies wrongfulness. (b) In Great Britain, a process lodged with the sheriff authorising him to continue to hold a person already in his custody; specifically, a writ by which a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor may be detained at the suit of another.—*Forbid* *detainer*. See *forbid*.

*detainment* (dê-tân'ment), *n.* [*< OF. detene-ment, < detener, detain: see detain and -ment.*] The act of detaining; detention.

Concerning our surprise, *detainment*, and escape. *R. Knox (Archer's Eng. Garner, I. 234).*

Though the original taking was lawful, any subsequent *detainment* of them after tender of amends is wrongful. *Blackstone.*

*Detarium* (de-tâ'ri-um), *n.* [NL, < *detar*, the native name in Senegal.] A genus of leguminous trees of western Africa, of which only two species are known, *D. Senegalense* and *D. microcarpum*. The former is a tree from 30 to 35 feet high, bearing a somewhat oval, fleshy, one-seeded fruit about the size of an apricot, of which there are two varieties, the one bitter and the other sweet. The sweet fruit is sold in the markets, and prized by the negroes, as well as eagerly sought after by monkeys and other animals. The bitter fruit is regarded as a violent poison. The wood of the tree is hard, and resembles mahogany.

*detaster* (dê-tâst'), *v. t.* [Var. of *distaste*.] To distaste; dislike; loathe.

*detect* (dê-tekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. detectus, pp. of detegere, uncover, expose, < de-priv. + tegere, cover: see tegument, tile, thatch.*] 1. To uncover; lay bare; expose; show.

Sham'st thou not . . . To let thy tongue *detect* thy base-born heart? *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 2.*

There is no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour would *detect* the lax foot of time as well as a clock. *Shak., As you Like it, III. 2.*

Be sure, thou nothing of the Truth *detect* *Congrèg, Hymn to Venus.*

Where the divine virtue . . . is not felt in the soul, and waited for, and lived in, imperfections will quickly break out, and shew themselves, and *detect* the unfaithfulness of such persons. *Penns. Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.*

2. To discover; find out; ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of: as, to *detect* an error in an account; to *detect* the presence of arsenic.

Though, should I hold my peace, yet thou Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal. *Milton, P. L., x. 126.*

Like following life through creatures you dissect, You lose it in the moment you *detect*. *Pope, Moral Essays, I. 30.*

A good ear *detects* several gradations between tones which to a bad ear seem alike.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.*

Look in his face to meet thy neighbor's soul, Not on his garments, to *detect* a hole. *O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.*

3. To find out the action or character of; discover a fault or wrong in; unveil, as a person: as, to *detect* a man in the act of cheating; to *detect* a hypocrite.

I will prevent this, *detect* my wife, be revenged on Falstaff. *Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.*

4. To reveal the guilt or alleged guilt of; inform against; complain of; accuse.

He was vtruly judged to have preached such articles as he was *detected* of. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 112.*

But hast thou not betray'd me, Foblie? Hast thou not *detected* me to that faithless Mirabell? *Congress, Way of the World, III. 2.*

—*Syn.* 2. To find, ascertain, decry, make out, ferret out, penetrate.

*detectable*, *detectible* (dê-tekt'g-bl, -tl-bl), *a.* [*< detect + -able, -ible.*] That may be detected.

Parties not *detectable*. *Fuller.*

These errors are *detectible* at a glance. *Latham.*

It is . . . pretty well established . . . that in some of the minutest details of the lunar topography there are real changes in progress, *detectable* by just such observation [microscopic]. *New Princeton Rev., I. 57.*

*detected* (dê-tekt'ed), *a.* [*< detect, v., 1, + -ed.*] In entom., uncovered; applied to the hemelytra of heteropterous Hemiptera when, as in most species, they are not covered by the scutellum: opposed to *obscured*.

*detector* (dê-tekt'ler), *n.* See *detector*.

*detectable*, *a.* See *detectable*.

**detection** (dē-tēk'shən), *n.* [*L. detectio* (*n.*), a revealing, < *L. detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect*.] 1. Discovery; finding by search or observation.

Americus Vespulius, a Florentine, who, in the year 1497, made a further *detection* of the more southern regions in this continent. *C. Mather*, *Mag. Chris.*, i. 1.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. *Woodward*.

2. The act of detecting, finding out, or bringing to light; a discerning; the state or fact of being detected or found out: as, the *detection* of faults, crimes, or criminals.

**detective** (dē-tēk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*detect* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* 1. Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting: as, the *detective* police.—2. Relating to detectives or to detection: as, a *detective* story.—*Detective* agency or bureau. See *private detective*, under *IL*.—*Detective* camera. See *cameras*.

II. *n.* A person whose occupation it is to discover matters as to which information is desired, particularly concerning wrong-doers, and to obtain evidence to be used against them. His duties differ from those of the ordinary policeman in that he has no specific beat or round, and in that he is concerned with the investigation of specific cases, or the watching of particular individuals or classes of offenders, rather than with the general guardianship of the peace, and does not wear a distinguishing uniform.

For once the police were not charged with stupidity, nor were the *detectives* blamed for inability to construe bricks without straw. *Saturday Rev.*, April 29, 1895.

**Private detective**, a person engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for or guarding the private interests of those who employ him. In large cities private detectives are often organized in considerable numbers, under a head or chief, in what are called *detective agencies* or *bureaus*.

**detector** (dē-tēk'tor), *n.* [*Also detector*; < *L.L. detector*, a revealer, < *L. detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect*.] 1. One who or that which detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal; a revealer; a discoverer.

A death-bed is a *detector* of the heart. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, II. 641.

2. An instrument or a device for indicating the presence or state of a thing. Specifically—(a) An arrangement of the parts of a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is frustrated and indicated. (b) A low-water indicator for boilers. (c) A form of galvanometer, generally small and convenient for transportation, which indicates the passage of a current of electricity, showing its direction but not its strength. Also called *galvanoscope*. (d) An instrument for detecting the presence of torpedoes in an enemy's harbor. *Bank-note detector*, in the United States, a periodical publication containing a description of all bank-notes in circulation, and a statement of the standing of the banks represented by them, to facilitate the detection of forged, worthless, or depreciated notes. The public need of such an aid has greatly diminished since the control of paper currency was transferred from the States to the national government in 1864. See *National Bank Act*, under *bank*.

Sometimes written *detector*.  
**detector-lock** (dē-tēk'tor-lok), *n.* A lock fitted with a device for indicating any attempt to pick or force it open.

**denigrate** (dē-tēn'grāt), *v. t.* [*L. denigrare*, pp. of *denigrare*, make dark, < *tenere*, darkness: see *tenebra*.] To remove darkness from.

**detent** (dē-tēnt'), *n.* [*L.L. detentus*, a holding back, < *L. detinere*, pp. *detentus*, hold back: see *detain*.] Anything used to check or prevent motion or approach; a catch; specifically, a pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine. The detent in a clock falls into the striking-wheel and stops it when the right number of strokes have been given. The detent of a ratchet-wheel prevents backward motion.

**detection** (dē-tēn'shən), *n.* [*F. détention* = *Fr. detention* = *Sp. detención* = *Pg. detenção* = *It. detenzione*, < *L.* as if *\*detentio* (*n.*), < *detinere*, pp. *detentus*, detain: see *detain*.] 1. The act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding or keeping of what belongs to or is claimed by another.

How goes the world that I am thus encounter'd With clamorous demands of debt-broken bonds, And the *detection* of long-since-due debts, Against my honour? *Shak.*, T. of A., II. 2.

2. The state of being detained or held back; restraint; confinement.

This worketh by *detection* of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon*.

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms . . . but their *detection* under safe custody. *Spencer*, *Church of Scotland*, an. 1570.

Except for political offenses, the old prisons were principally employed as places of *detection* before trial. *Howell*, *Orations*, II. 129.

3. Forced stoppage; hindrance; delay from necessity or on account of obstacles.—*Reason of*

*detection*, a place where offenders (and sometimes witnesses) are detained while awaiting trial; a lock-up.

**detentive** (dē-tēn'tiv), *a.* [*L. detentus*, pp. of *detinere*, detain (see *detent*), + *-ive*.] Used in detaining, as intruding insects; seising and holding.

The *detentive* surface [of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*] is represented by the fluid secretion which is invariably present. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 126.

**detent-joint** (dē-tēnt'joint), *n.* In *ichth.*, the joint by which the pectoral spine of a silurid fish is kept erect or pointed from the side.

**deter** (dē-tēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterred*, ppr. *detering*. [*OF. deterrer*, < *L. deterrere*, frighten from, prevent, < *de*, from, + *terrere*, frighten: see *terrible*, *terrify*, *terror*.] To discourage and stop by fear; hence, to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding by any countervailing motive: as, we are often *deterred* from our duty by trivial difficulties; the state of the road or a cloudy sky may *deter* a man from undertaking a journey.

Unto laws that men do make for the benefit of men it hath seemed unto good that add rewards which may more allure unto good than any hardness *deterret* from it. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, i. 10.

Dragons and serpents were seen in the most hideous attitudes, to *deter* the spectator from approaching. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, xxxi.

A million of frustrated hopes will not *deter* us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason*.

—*Syn.* To hinder, restrain, keep back.

**deterge** (dē-tērj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterged*, ppr. *deterging*. [*F. déterger* = *Pg. detergir* = *It. detergere*, < *L. detergere*, wipe off, < *de*, off, + *tergere*, pp. *terens*, wipe, scour: see *terse*.] To cleanse; clear away foul or offensive matter from, as from the body or from a wound or ulcer.

**detergence, detergency** (dē-tēr'jen-s, -jen-si), *n.* [*detergen* (*t*) + *-ce*, *-cy*.] The quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.

Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and muddling heat so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions. *DeFor*, *Tour through Great Britain*, II. 220.

**detergent** (dē-tērj'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*F. détergent* = *Sp. Pg. It. detergente*, < *L. detergen* (*t*)-*n*, ppr. of *detergere*: see *deterge*.] 1. *a.* Cleansing; purging.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*. *Arbutnot*.

II. *n.* Anything that cleanses. The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean salt of nitre, are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a *detergent*. *By. Berkeley*, *Ser.*, § 22.

**detergible** (dē-tēr'ji-bl), *a.* [*deterge* + *-ible*.] Capable of being removed by any cleansing process.

**deteriorate** (dē-tē-ri-ō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deteriorated*, ppr. *deteriorating*. [*L.L. deterioratus*, pp. of *deteriorare* (> *It. deteriorare* = *Sp. Pg. Fr. détériorer* = *F. détériorer*), make worse, < *de*, inferior, worse, comp. of *\*dekr*, lit. lower, inferior, comp. of *de*, down: see *de*, and cf. *exterior*, *interior*, *inferior*, etc.] 1. *trans.* To make worse; reduce in quality; lower the essential character or constitution of: as, to *deteriorate* a race of men or their condition.

At the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, *deteriorating* the mind. *Whately*, *Rhetoric*, Int.

He knew that the sham Empire had *deteriorated* the once puissant French army into nearly as great a sham as itself. *Arr. Forbes*, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 51.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse; be or become impaired in quality; degenerate.

Under such conditions the mind rapidly *deteriorates*. *Goldsmith*, *Essays*.

**deteriorated** (dē-tē-ri-ō-rāt-ed), *p. a.* [*deteriorate* + *-ed*.] Of degenerate character or quality; reduced to an inferior condition: as, *deteriorated* bioplasm.

**deterioration** (dē-tē-ri-ō-rā'shən), *n.* [*F. détérioration* = *Sp. Pg. It. deteriorazione*, < *ML. deterioratio* (*n.*), < *L.L. deteriorare*, make worse: see *deteriorate*.] A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Although . . . in a strictly mechanical sense, there is a conservation of energy, yet, as regards usefulness or fitness for living beings, the energy of the universe is in process of *deterioration*. *W. L. Carpenter*, *Energy in Nature*, p. 57.

The moral *deterioration* attendant on a false and shallow life. *Hawthorne*, *Blithedale Romance*, xii.

—*Syn.* Degeneracy, debasement, degradation, depravation.

**deteriorative** (dē-tē-ri-ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [*deteriorate* + *-ive*.] Causing or tending to deteriorate.

The *Deteriorative* Power of Conventional Art over Nations. *The Athenaeum*, No. 2126, p. 462.

**deteriority** (dē-tē-ri-ō-r'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* as if *\*deterioritas* (*-is*), < *deterior*, worse: see *deteriorate*.] Worse state or quality. [*Rare*.]

I have shown that this diminution of age is to be attributed not to the change of the temperature of the air as to salubrity or equality, or due to the *deteriority* of the diet, or to both these causes. *Ray*, *Disc. of the World*, III.

**determ**, *v. t.* [*ME. determen*, short for *determinen*, determine: see *determine*, and cf. *term*.] To determine.

Lymmitt & ordinit be the three ostath in parliament to *determe* all causes in the said parliament. *Act. Audit*, A. 1429, p. 145 (*Jamieson*).

Nocht on held, without disclosure, *Determe* withoutin Just cognition. *Lander*, *Dewtie of Kynge* (E. E. T. 5), l. 424.

**determa** (dē-tēr'mā), *n.* A native wood of Guiana, used for masts, booms, and as planking for vessels. It is avoided by insects.

**determent** (dē-tēr'ment), *n.* [*deter* + *-ment*.] The act of deterring, or the state of being deterred; a cause of hindrance; that which deters.

Nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Str. T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Dryden*.

**determinability** (dē-tēr'mi-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*determinable*: see *-ability*.] The quality of being determinable.

**determinable** (dē-tēr'mi-nā-bl), *a.* [*ME. determinyable*, < *OF. determinable*, *F. déterminable* = *Sp. determinable*, < *L.L. determinabilis*, that has an end, < *L. determinare*, limit, determine: see *determine*.] 1. Capable of being determined, fixed, or ascertained with certainty; able to be clearly defined or decided upon: as, a *determinable* quantity; the meaning of Plato's expression is not *determinable*.

In sauter [palter] is sayd a verbe overte That spekes a poyt ut *determinable*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 522.

The point now before us is not wholly *determinable* from the bare grammatical use of the words. *South*, *Sermons*, IV. vi.

Social change is facile in proportion as men's places and functions are *determinable* by personal qualities. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 445.

2. In law: (a) Subject to premature termination: as, a lease *determinable* at the option of the lessor. (b) Liable to be terminated by a contingency yet uncertain or unknown: as, a *determinable* fee. Thus, a devise being made to A but in case he should die without leaving issue, then to B, the estate in A during his life is a fee because it may be forever, but is determinable by reason of the contingent limitation. See *fee*.

**determinableness** (dē-tēr'mi-nā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being determinable. [*Rare*.]

**determinacy** (dē-tēr'mi-nā-si), *n.* [*determina* (*te*) + *-cy*.] Determinateness. [*Rare*.]

The ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and *determinacy*. *Helmholtz*, *Pop. Sci. Lect.* (trans.), p. 80.

**determination** (dē-tēr'mi-nāns), *n.* [*OF. determinancia*, < *ML. determinantia*, an order, decree, ordinance, conclusion, < *L. determinan* (*t*)-*n*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*, *determinant*.] In old universities, the degree or grade of bachelor of arts. See *determination*, 12.

**determinant** (dē-tēr'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [*F. déterminant* = *Sp. Pg. It. determinante*, < *L. determinan* (*t*)-*n*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*.] 1. *a.* Serving to determine; determinative. *Coleridge*.

II. *n.* 1. That which determines, fixes, defines, or establishes something.

However variable the visible antecedents may be, the real *determinants*—the co-operant factors—are in each case invariant. *G. H. Lewes*, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. vi. § 22.

2. In old universities, one who, having taken the lowest degree in arts, had been admitted to act as chief respondent in the Lenten disputations. See *determination*, 12.

Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Galileus Lander appears among the *determinants* in that College (St. Leonard's, in St. Andrews University); which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree. *Lander*, *Dewtie of Kynge* (E. E. T. 5), Pref., vi.

3. In *math.*, the sum of all the products which can be formed of a square block of quantities, each product containing as a factor one number from each row and one from each column of the block, and each product being affected by the plus or minus sign according as the arrangement of rows from which its factors are



taken (these factors being arranged in the order of the columns from which they are taken) requires an even or an odd number of transpositions to reduce it to the arrangement in the square. A determinant is conventionally denoted by writing the square block of quantities between two vertical lines. For example,

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$AB - aB$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B & C \\ a & b & c \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$Aby - A\beta c + a\beta C - a\beta C + a\beta C - a\beta C$$

The different products of which a determinant is the sum are called its *elements*. The different quantities which are multiplied to form the elements are called the *constituents* of the determinant. The oblique line of places from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand corner is called the *principal diagonal*. The conjugate line of places is called the *secondary diagonal*. The square root of the number of constituents is the ordinal number of the *order* or *degree* of the determinant. A *diagonal determinant*, one each of whose elements is the cofactor of the corresponding term of the determinant to which it is adjacent. — *Axisymmetric determinant*. Same as *symmetric determinant*. See below. — *Bialar determinant*. See *bialar*. — *Bordered determinant*, a determinant whose matrix is formed from another by adding new rows and columns, especially where a single row and column are added, with a zero at their intersection. — *Centrosymmetric determinant*, one which is symmetric with respect to both diagonals. — *Characteristic determinant* of a matrix, the determinant of a matrix formed from the given matrix by adding the same indeterminate quantity to each constituent of the principal diagonal. — *Complementary determinant*, a determinant related to a partial determinant, to which it is said to be complementary, by having for its constituents all the constituents of the total determinant which belong to rows and columns from neither of which any constituent of the partial determinant has been taken, the sign of the complementary determinant being determined by taking its matrix as it stands in the lower right-hand corner of the matrix of the total determinant, when the matrix of the partial determinant has been brought to the upper left-hand corner, without altering the value of the total determinant. — *Composite determinant*, a sum of determinants whose matrices are obtained by successively omitting all the different combinations of  $m$ -columns from a rectangular block of quantities having  $m$ -rows and  $n$ -columns. The composite determinant is usually denoted by writing its oblong matrix with two vertical lines on each side. — *Compound determinant*, a determinant whose constituents are themselves determinants. — *Cubic determinant*, a quantity formed on the analogy of a determinant proper from a cube of quantities as constituents. — *Cyclic determinant*. Same as *circular*. — *Determinant of a linear transformation or substitution*, the determinant whose constituents are the coefficients of the equations of transformation regularly arrayed. — *Functional determinant*, one in which all the constituents in each row are differential coefficients of one quantity, while all the constituents in each column are differential coefficients with respect to one variable. — *Gauche determinant*. Same as *skew determinant*. See below. — *Minor determinant*, or *minor of a determinant*, a determinant whose matrix is formed from the matrix of another determinant by erasing part of the rows and columns. *First minor*, a minor formed by erasing one row and one column; *second minor*, a minor formed by erasing two rows and two columns, etc. —  *$N$ -dimensional determinant* of the  $n$ th order, a function of  $n$ th constituents, analogous to an ordinary determinant. — *Ortho-symmetric determinant*, one all the constituents of which, having the sum of the ordinal places of the row and column the same, are equal. — *Partial determinant*. Same as *minor determinant*. — *Perisymmetric determinant*, one which is symmetrical with reference to both diagonals. — *Reciprocal determinant*, a determinant each constituent of which is the corresponding first minor of the determinant of which it is the reciprocal. — *Skew determinant*, one in which every constituent of the  $m$ th row and  $n$ th column is in every case the negative of the one in the  $n$ th row and  $m$ th column, except on the principal diagonal. Also called *gauche determinant*. — *Skew symmetric determinant*, a skew determinant in which all the constituents of the principal diagonal vanish. — *Symmetric determinant*, one in which the constituent in the  $m$ th row and  $n$ th column is in every case equal to that in the  $n$ th row and  $m$ th column. — *Zero-determinant*, one in which the constituents of the principal diagonal are all zeros. [The name *determinant* in a narrower sense was introduced by Gauss, and was first applied in the present sense by Cauchy.]

**determinantal** (dē-tēr-mi-nan-tl), *a.* [*< determinant + -al*]. In math., or of pertaining to determinants.

The existence of a notation for the elements of a *determinantal* product and a knowledge of the properties of the elements facilitate very much the investigation of the laws of repeated *determinantal* multiplication.

*T. Muir, Bipartite Functions, Trans. Royal Soc. of Edin., [XXXII] 478.*

**determinative** (dē-tēr-mi-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. determinatus, pp. of determinare, limit, fix, determine: see determine.*] To bring to an end; terminate.

The slow hours shall not *determine* the dateless limit of thy dear exile.

*Shak., Rich. II., l. 2.*

**determine** (dē-tēr-mi-nāt), *a.* [*< ME. determinat = F. déterminé = Sp. Pg. determinado = It. determinato, < L. determinatus, pp.: see the verb.*] 1. Having defined limits; fixed; de-

nite; clearly defined or definable; particular: as, a *determinate* quantity of matter.

A *determinate* number of feet.

*Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poetry.*

He talks of power, for example, as if the meaning of the word power were as *determinate* as the meaning of the word circle.

*Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.*

2. Predetermined; settled; positive: as, a *determinate* rule or order.

Being delivered by the *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God.

*Acts II. 23.*

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I the progress of this business,

Ere a *determinate* resolution, he

(I mean the bishop) did require a respite.

*Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4.*

4. Determined upon; intended.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy.

*Shak., T. N., II. 1.*

5. Fixed in purpose; resolute; determined.

Like men disused in a long peace; more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do.

*Shir. P. Sidney.*

There are some curiosities so bold and *determinate* as to tell the very matter of her prayer.

*Jar. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 29.*

**Determine** *idea*, an idea not vague, but distinguished from every other. — **Determine** *individual*, in logic, a particular individual, designated by name or otherwise, distinguished from others. — **Determine** *inferrescence*, in logic, same as *centrifugal inferrescence* (which see, under *centrifugal*). — **Determine** *judgment* (Gr. *apophanesis*), a proposition whose subject is a demonstrative pronoun: a term of Rhetoric logic. — **Determine** *problem*, in *prosa*, and *analysis*, a problem which admits of one solution only, or at least a certain and finite number of solutions: being thus opposed to an *indeterminate problem*, which admits of an infinite number of solutions. **determinately** (dē-tēr-mi-nāt-l), *adv.* 1. With certainty; precisely; in a definite manner.

The principles of religion are . . . *determinately* true or false.

*Tillotson.*

I have inquired much about Dr. Mead, but can't tell you any thing *determinately*.

*Walpole, Letters, II. 226.*

We perceive the distance of visible objects more exactly and *determinately* with two eyes than one.

*Reid, Enquiry, vi. § 22.*

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

*Determinately* bent that she would seek all loving means to win Zellman.

*Shir. P. Sidney, Arcadia.*

Before the Reformation, not only were early marriages *determinately* discouraged, but the opportunity for them did not exist.

*Freud, Sketches, p. 159.*

**determinateness** (dē-tēr-mi-nāt-nēs), *n.* 1. The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

On the whole, the variations in the object pursued as good . . . have conspired in its acquisition of greater fullness and *determinateness*.

*T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 257.*

2. The quality of being determined or of preserving fixedness of purpose; determination.

His *determinateness* and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary.

*Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiv.*

**determination** (dē-tēr-mi-nā-tshon), *n.* [*< ME. determinacion = OF. déterminacion, determinacion, F. détermination = Sp. determinacion = Pg. determinação = It. determinazione, < L. determinatio(-n-), boundary, conclusion, end, < determinare, pp. determinatus, bound, determine: see determine.*] 1. An ending; a putting an end to; termination: as, the *determination* of an estate.

The kynge, by thadvise of his counsell and consent of the parties, makethe a fynall end and *determination*.

*English Gude (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.*

And of the great appearance there was of a speedy *determination* of that war.

*Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 389.*

2. Delimitation; the act of setting bounds to or of determining the limits of; specifically, assignment to the proper place in a classification or series.

The particular *determination* of the reward or punishment belongeth unto them by whom laws are made.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. § 10.*

3. A determining or deciding, as after consideration or examination; specifically, definite or authoritative judicial settlement, as of a controversy or suit.

It may be a question who shall have the *determination* of such controversies as may arise whether this or that action or speech be decent or indecent.

*Putnam, Arts of Eng. Poets, p. 230.*

4. A decision arrived at or promulgated; an authoritative or final ruling; a determinate opinion or conclusion.

His [the Muti's] authority is so esteemed that the Emperor will never alter a *determination* made by him.

*Pursh, Pilgrimage, p. 512.*

I have this hour received a despatch from our resident with the *determination* of the republic on that point.

*Stowe, Tristram Shandy, iv. 11.*

5. The mental act of deciding or resolving; the fixing or settling of a mental purpose; the act of resolve.

For in every voluntary *determination* there are certainly two elements: the consciousness of an energy or effort, and a distinct feeling of satisfaction in making the effort.

*Meadell, Body and Will, p. 87.*

What I affirm is that you have a power of determining to act, a power of freely forming the internal act of *determination* to do something.

*Nicart, Nature and Thought, p. 312.*

6. A state of mental decision or resolution with regard to something; determined purpose; fixed intention: as, *determination* to succeed in an enterprise; his *determination* was inflexible.

On the part of the people it [the moral sense] gives rise to what we call a jealousy of their liberties — a watchful *determination* to resist anything like encroachment upon their rights.

*H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 368.*

7. The quality of being determined; fixedness of purpose; decision of character; resoluteness: as, a man of *determination*.

Violent impulses is not the same as a firm *determination*.

*J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 177.*

8. In *old mod.*, the turning or determining point; the crisis.

He carefully noted the *determination* of these maladies.

*Shew, tr. of Sydenham.*

9. Tendency or direction. (a) Of the intellect or will toward some object or end by an antecedent mental state (idea or motive), *determination* being in the mental what causation is in the physical world.

Examination is consulting a guide. The *determination* of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide.

*Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 50.*

(b) Of the blood: abnormal afflux or flow: as, *determination* of blood to the head.

10. The solution of a problem, mathematical or other; an ascertainment of any magnitude or the value of any quantity; especially, a scientific evaluation based upon exact physical measurements: as, a *determination* of the length of the seconds-pendulum. — 11. In *logic*: (a) The process of adding characters to a notion, and thus rendering it more definite, whether this is done by limiting its scope or by an increase of information.

This notion, in which ego and non-ego are thought as mutually determining, is called by Fichte the category of reciprocal *determination* (Wechselbestimmung).

*Adamson, Fichte, p. 168.*

In the most complete *determination* within our reach, the conception still does not suffice to enable any one to say positively what the perfection of his life would be.

*T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 270.*

(b) The differentiating character itself that is added in this process.

The different *determinations* of a substance, which are nothing but particular modes in which it exists, are called accidents.

*Kant, tr. by Max Müller.*

12. [ML. *determinatio questionis*, the answering a question, the posing of theses to be defended.] In Oxford and other old universities: (a) A solemn disputation in which the respondent is a bachelor of arts, and which is preparatory to graduation as master of arts. (b) A disputation or other act substituted in recent times for the old disputation. The *determinations* were kept in Lent, and hence often called the *Lent determinations*. Originally, in the University of Paris (the model of most of the old universities of northern Europe, and especially of Oxford and Cambridge), there was but one degree, that of master of arts, carrying with it the right to lecture regularly in the university. The purpose of the *determinations* was to enable the masters to judge whether the candidate was fit to be presented to the chancellor as candidate for the mastership; and since there were no examinations, there was no other regular means of ascertaining the candidate's fitness. The baccalaureate was at first called the *determinatio*, and was originally not a degree, nor conferred by the university, but merely a permission to *determine* or act as chief respondent in the Lent disputations, and was conferred by the "nation." In consequence of this inseparable connection between the baccalaureate and the *determinations*, the latter are often considered as conditions of the former, although they follow in time. Hence — 13. A discussion of a question according to the scholastic method, after the model of a disputation.

Another diversity of Method, which is likewise of great weight, is the handling of knowledge by . . . Questions and their *Determinations*, the latter kind whereof, if it be immediately followed, is as prejudicial to the proceeding of learning as it is to the proceeding of an army to go about to besiege every little fort or hold.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.*

He [Wyclif] broached some singular opinions on several abstruse points of metaphysics, which led to *determinations* or treatises being published against him.

*Mayo, Brit., VIII. 411.*

— *Syn. 3.* Conclusion, settlement, termination. — *T. Resurrection, etc. (see decision), firmness.*

**determinative** (dē-tēr-mi-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*= OF. determinativ, F. déterminatif = Sp. Pg. It. determinativo, < L. as if \*determinatus, < de-*

**determinatus**, pp. of **determinare**, **determine**: see **determine**.] **I. a. 1.** Having power to determine, fix, or decide; tending or serving to shape or direct; conclusive.

The **determinative** power of a just cause.

*Alp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*

**Incidents . . . determinative** of their course. *I. Taylor.*

**2.** Of use in ascertaining the species; serving to determine the precise kind of a thing; as, **determinative** tables in the natural sciences (that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., and to assist in assigning them to their species); **determinative** signs in hieroglyphics; **determinative** ornaments or structures.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is **determinative**, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension: as, Every pious man shall be happy.

*Watts, Logic, II. 2.*

**Determinative judgment**, in *logic*, a definitive judgment; one in which something is held as true: opposed to *probational* or *interrogative* judgment.

**II. n.** That which determines or indicates the character or quality of something else. Specifically—(a) In *hieroglyphics*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word expressed by a phonetic sign, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus, the conventional figure of a tree in the Egyptian hieroglyphics is **determinative** of the general idea *tree*, the particular kind of tree being expressed by the phonetic sign preceding it.

For instance, the picture of a man squatting down is used as the generic **determinative** for the proper names of persons, for pronouns, and participles.

*Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 60.*

(b) In *gram.*, a **determinative** or demonstrative word.

**determinato** (dā-ter-mē-nā-tō), *adv.* [*It.*, **determinato**, pp. of **determinare**, < *L.* **determinare**, **determine**: see **determine**, *a.*, and **determine**.] In *music*, with resolution or firmness.

**determinator** (dā-ter-mi-nā-tōr), *n.* [= *OF.* **determinator**, **determinator**, also **determinator** = *It.* **determinatore**, < *L.* **determinator**, < *L.* **determinare**, pp. **determinatus**, **determine**: see **determine**.] One who determines or decides; an arbitrator. [*Rare.*]

Choose them an author out of all protestant divines, whom they would make umpire and **determinator** between us and them. *Ep. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 29.*

**determine** (dā-ter'min), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* **determined**, *ppr.* **determining**. [*< ME.* **determinen**, < *OF.* **determiner**, *F.* **determiner** = *Pr.* *Sg.* **Pg.** **determinar** = *It.* **determinare**, < *L.* **determinare**, bound, limit, prescribe, fix, determine, < *de-* + *terminare*, bound, limit: see *term*, *terminate*, *determinate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To fix the bounds of; mark off; settle; fix; establish.

[God] hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath **determined** the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation. *Acts xvii. 26.*

**2.** To limit in space or extent; form the limits of; bound; shut in: as, yonder hill **determines** our view.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been **determined** by the view or sight. *Bacon.*

**3.** To ascertain or state definitely; make out; find out; settle; decide upon, as after consideration or investigation: as, to **determine** the species of an animal or a plant; to **determine** the height of a mountain, or the quantity of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

New Holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet **determined** whether it is an Island or a main Continent. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 403.*

It would be presumption to attempt to **determine** the employments of that eternal life which good men are to pass in God's presence.

*J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 4.*

Here be facts, character; what they spell **Determine**, and thence pick what sense you may!

*Browning, Ring and Book, I. 124.*

**4.** In *logic*, to explain or limit by adding differences.—**5.** To bring to a conclusion; put an end to; end.

Death **determineth** the manifold incommensurables and painfulness of this wretchedness of this life.

*Sir T. More, Life of Pico, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxx.*

Those . . . would flourish but a short period of time, and be out of vogue when that was **determined**.

*Swift, Gulliver's Travels, III. 2.*

An act of the will whereby an estate at will is **determined** or put an end to.

*Blackstone, Com., II. 146.*

Specifically—**6.** To find, as the solution of a problem; end, as a dispute, by judicial or other final decision: as, the court **determined** the cause.

They still beseege him, being ambitious only To come to blows, and let their swords **determine** Who hath the better cause.

*Fletcher (and another), False One, I. 1.*

Milton's subject . . . does not **determine** the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

In convocation, on the 11th, the question that the pope has no more power than any other bishop was **determined**.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 293.*

**7.** To fix or settle definitely; make specific or certain; decide the state or character of.

The character of the soul is **determined** by the character of its God.

*Edwards.*

The outer and living margin of the reef grows up to a height **determined** by the constant breaking of the waves.

*Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 170.*

We all, each in his measure, help to **determine**, even if quite unknowingly, what the spirit of the age shall be.

*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 216.*

**8.** To come to a definite intention in respect of; resolve on; decide: as, he **determined** to remain.

Paul had **determined** to sail by Ephesus. *Acts xx. 16.*

The surest way not to fail is to **determine** to succeed.

*Sherridan.*

Murder was **determined**, dared and done.

*Browning, Ring and Book, I. 183.*

**9.** To give direction or tendency to; decide the course of: as, impulse may **determine** a moving body to this or that point.

In the tale of Malibruhis (Chaucer's) inimitable faculty of story-telling comes to his aid, and **determines** his sentences to a little more variety and picturesque.

*S. Langer, The English Novel, p. 16.*

Let celestial aspects admonish and advertise, not conclude and **determine** thy ways.

*Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 7.*

Uneasiness is the great motive that works on the mind to put it upon action, which for shortness' sake we will call **determining** of the will.

*Locke.*

**10.** To influence the choice of; cause to come to a conclusion or resolution: as, this circumstance **determined** him to the study of law.

Clara Clairmont . . . took credit to herself for having **determined** Shelley to travel abroad.

*E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 7.*

—*Syn.* 2. To limit.—**3.** To ascertain, find out.—**4.** To decide, conclude.—**10.** To induce, influence, lead.

**II. intrans.** 1. To come to a decision or resolution; settle definitively on some line of conduct.

Bind 'em fast: when fury hath given way to reason,

Which shall be horrid.

*Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, III. 1.*

If you have laid my papers and books by, I pray let this messenger have them; I have **determined** upon them.

*Doane, Letters, xliii.*

**2.** To come to a close; end; terminate.

Rather deye I wolde and **determine**.

*Chaucer, Troilus, III. 379.*

**3.** To come to a determinate end in time; reach a fixed or definite limit; cease to exist or to be in force.

Some estates may **determine** on future contingencies.

*Blackstone.*

The power of a magistrate was supposed to **determine** only by his own resignation. *J. Adams, Works, IV. 530.*

The Parliament, according to law, **determined** in six months after the decease of the sovereign.

*Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.*

The tax [on sugar] was not imposed without considerable opposition from the merchants, and, granted for eight years only, **determined** in 1692.

*S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 23.*

**determined** (dā-ter'mind), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of **determine**, *v.*] 1. Limited; restricted; confined within bounds; circumscribed.

His power is **determined**, he may terrify us, but not hurt.

*Dutton, Anat. of Mel., p. 669.*

**2.** Definite; determinate; precisely marked.

The person of a noun singular is **determined** or undetermined. *J. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.*

Those many shadows lay in spots **determined** and unmoved.

*Wordsworth.*

**3.** Characterised by or showing determination or fixed purpose; resolute: as, a **determined** man; a **determined** countenance; a **determined** effort.—**4.** Unflinching; unflinching; unwavering.

Strictly speaking, it is only Sparta and Athens that can be regarded as **determined** enemies to the Persians.

*Von Arnim, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 171.*

—*Syn.* 2 and 4. Firm, inflexible, staunch, steadfast.

**determinedly** (dā-ter'mind-lī), *adv.* In a **determined** manner; with determination; unwaveringly.

He [the Highlander] is courteous, diffident, **determinedly** persevering, unflinching as a fox, unwearied as a friend.

*Guthrie, Geol. Sketches, II. 60.*

**determiner** (dā-ter'mi-nēr), *n.* 1. One who decides or determines.

No man or body of men in these times can be the infallible judges or **determiners** in matters of religion to any other men's consciences but their own. *Jeffers, Civil Power.*

One might as well hope to dissect one's own body and be merry in doing it, as to take molecular physics . . . to be your dominant guide, your **determiner** of motives, in what is solely human. *George Eliot, in Crusoe, III. xvii.*

**2.** A **determinant** bachelor in a university.

See **determinant**, 2.

**determining** (dā-ter'mi-nīng), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of **determine**, *v.*] In medieval universities, the act of qualifying for a degree by keeping the act.

See *act*, 5.

**determining** (dā-ter'mi-nīng), *p. a.* [*Ppr.* of **determine**, *v.*] Having the power of fixing; directing, regulating, or controlling: as, **determining** influences or conditions.

**determinism** (dā-ter'mi-nizm), *n.* [*< determine* + *-ism*.] 1. A term invented by Sir William Hamilton to denote the doctrine of the necessitarian philosophers, who hold that man's actions are uniformly **determined** by motives acting upon his character, and that he has not the power to choose to act in one way so long as he prefers on the whole to act in another way. **Determinism** does not imply materialism, atheism, or a denial of moral responsibility; while it is in direct opposition to fatalism and to the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

If man is only a sample of the universal **determinism**, yet forms purposes, contrives for their accomplishment, and executes them, definite causality and prospective thought can work together, and the field which is occupied by the one is not preoccupied against the other.

*J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 196.*

**2.** In general, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is entirely **determined** by antecedent causes; the doctrine that the science of phenomena consists in connecting them with the antecedent conditions of their existence.

Such knowledge as we are capable of obtaining is strictly limited to what Claude Bernard calls the **determinism** of phenomena; that is to say, we can know only under what **determining** conditions events capable of recognition through our senses or through consciousness take place.

*The Atlantic, Sept., 1879.*

**determinist** (dā-ter'mi-nist), *n.* and *a.* [*< determine* + *-ist*.] **I. n.** One who supports or favors **determinism**.

He [man] knows how he himself, though conscious of self-disposal as well as of subjection of nature, presents to the **determinist** the aspect of a machine.

*J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 196.*

**II. a.** Relating to the doctrine of **determinism**.

It seems to me that the root of the Positivists' scorn for theology is the **determinist** doctrine which, in spite of all the evidence of the ages, denies the possibility, and of course therefore the reality, of sin.

*Contemporary Rev., II. 492.*

**deterministic** (dā-ter'mi-nis'tik), *a.* [*< determinist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imbued with the philosophy of **determinism**.

The **deterministic** doctrine would stand on just as firm a foundation as it does if there were no physical sciences.

*Huxley, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 901.*

**determination** (dā-ter'mi-nā-shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if *\*determinatio* (n.), < *\*determinare* (> *OF.* **determiner**, *F.* **determiner**, dig up), < *de*, from, + *terra*, earth.] The uncovering of anything which is buried or covered with earth; an unearthing. [*Rare.*]

This concerns the raising of new mountains, **determinations**, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds.

*Woodward.*

**deterrence** (dā-ter'ens), *n.* [*< deterren* (t) + *-ce*.] The act of deterring, or that which deters; a hindrance; a deterrent. [*Rare.*]

Whatever punishment any crime required for **deterrence** from its repetition.

*Nineteenth Century, XXI. 111.*

**deterrent** (dā-ter'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L.* **deterrens** (t)-n, *ppr.* of **deterrens**, deter: see *deter*.] **I. a.** Having the power or tendency to deter; hindering through fear; preventive.

The **deterrent** effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty.

*Bentham, Rationale of Punishment.*

The punishments of a future state [have] lost much of their **deterrent** influence.

*J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 182.*

**II. n.** That which deters or tends to deter.

No **deterrent** is more effective than a punishment which, if incurred, . . . is sure, speedy, and severe.

*Bentham, Rationale of Punishment.*

But long credits have always been known to be dangerous, and the danger has never proved an effectual deterrent.

*Contemporary Rev., I. 352.*

**deterision** (dā-ter'shon), *n.* [= *F.* **deterision** = *Sp.* **deterision** = *Pg.* **deterallo**, < *L.* as if *\*deterisio* (n.), < *detergere*, pp. **deterens**, wipe off: see *detergo*.] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

I endeavored **deterision**: but the matter could not be discharged.

*Wierman, Surgery.*

**deterisive** (dā-ter'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* **deterisif** = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* **deterisivo**, < *L.* as if *\*deterisius*, < *deterens*, pp. of **detergere**: see *detergo*.] **I. a.** Cleansing; detergent.

The ashes . . . are so acrimonious that they make a lye extremely detestable.

*Putarch's Morals* (trans.), III. 319 (Ord MS.).

**II. n.** A medicine which cleanses.

Painful scrofulous ulcers, if not timely relieved by *deter* sive and lenienta *Wormen*, Surgery.

**detractively** (dê-têr'iv-ly), *adv.* In a detractive manner.

**detractiveness** (dê-têr'iv-ness), *n.* The quality of being detractive.

**detest** (dê-têst'), *v. t.* [*F. dētēster* = *Sp. Pg. detestar* = *It. detestare*, *L. detestari*, imprecate evil while calling the gods to witness, denounce, hate intensely, *L. de- + testari*, testify, bear witness, *testis*, a witness: see *test*, *testify*. Cf. *attest*, *contest*, *protest*, *obtest*.] To hold worthy of malediction; execrate; hate; dislike intensely: as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.

How shall I lose thee, my yet keep the sense,  
And love the offender, yet *detest* th' offence?

*Pope*, *Letter to Abelard*, l. 192.

But they *detest* Venice as a place of residence, being naturally averse to living in the midst of a people who shun them like a pestilence.

*Hovells*, *Venetian Life*, l. 1.

**detestability** (dê-têst-ə-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *OF. detestabilite*: as *detestabile* + *-ity*: see *bility*.] The state or quality of being detestable; detestableness.

Nevertheless it is plausibly argued that, as young ladies (Machmen) are, to mankind, precisely the most delightful in those visits, so young gentlemen (Bubchen) do then attain their maximum of *detestability*.

*Cutlip*, *Martin Resartus*, p. 88.

**detestable** (dê-têst-ə-bl), *a.* [*OF. detestable*, *F. detestable* = *Sp. detestable* = *Pg. detestable* = *It. detestabile*, *L. detestabilis*, execrable, abominable, *< detestari*, execrate, abominate, *detest*: see *detest*.] To be detested; hateful; abominable; execrable; very odious.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things.

*Ezek* v. 11.

Bad affairs and extortions always overtake you in this *detestable* country, at the very time when you are about to leave it.

*Bacon*, *Source of the Nile*, l. 48.

**detestableness** (dê-têst-ə-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness.

It is then intrinsic hatefulness and *detestableness* which originally influences us against them.

*Adam Smith*, *Moral Sentiments*, II. § 2.

**detestably** (dê-têst-ə-bl-ly), *adv.* In a detestable manner; very hatefully; abominably; execrably.

A tempest of mind rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse.

*South*.

**detestant** (dê-têst-ənt), *n.* [*L. detestant* (*-t-*), *pp. of detestari*, *detest*: see *detest*.] Same as *detester*. [*Itare*.]

You know not what to term them, unless *detestants* of the Komish idolatry.

*By Hooker*, *Abp. Williams*, l. 121.

**detestation** (dê-têst-ə-ti), *r. t.* [*L. detestatus*, *pp. of detestari*: see *detest*.] To detest.

Whiche, as a mortal enemy, the doctrine of the Gospel doeth *detestate* & abhorre.

*J. Udal*, *On John*, Pref.

**detestation** (dê-têst-ə-ti), *n.* [*F. dētēstation* = *Fr. detestation* = *Sp. detestacion* = *Pg. detestação* = *It. detestazione*, *L. detestatio* (*-n-*), *< detestari*, *pp. detestatus*, *detest*: see *detest*.] Extreme dislike; hatred; abhorrence; loathing: with *of*.

In how different a degree of *detestation* numbers of wicked actions stand there, thou equally had and vicious in their own natures!

*Milnes*, *Tristram Shandy*, II. 18.

We are heartily agreed in our *detestation* of civil wars.

*Burke*.

**detester** (dê-têst-ə-ter), *n.* One who detests.

To rob men and make God the receiver, who is the *detester*, and will be the punisher, of such crimes.

*By Hopkins*, *On the First Commandment*.

**dethrone** (dê-thrôn'), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *dethroned*, *pp. dethroning*. [*ML. dethronare*, *L. de-priv + thrōnus*, a seat, throne: see *throne*. Cf. *dusthrone*.] 1. To remove or drive from a throne; depose; divest of royal authority and dignity.

The former class demanded a distinct recognition of the right of subjects to *dethrone* bad princes.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, x.

2. To divest of rule, or of supreme power or authority.

The republicans, being *dethroned* by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend.

*Hume*, *Hist. Eng.*, VI. 121.

**dethronement** (dê-thrôn'ment), *n.* [*< dethrone* + *-ment*.] Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, an emperor, or any supreme ruler.

The *dethronement* of a lawful king was held to be as little of a crime as the deposition of a wrongful usurper.

*Curtis*, *Hist. Eng.*

**dethroner** (dê-thrôn'èr), *n.* One who dethrones.

The hand of our *dethroner* . . . hath prevailed against and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacerdotal throne.

*Arnaby*, *The Tablet* (ed. 1861), p. 178.

**dethronization** (dê-thrôn-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*< ML. as if "dethronizatio" (n-), < dethronizare*, *pp. dethronasatus*, equiv. to *dethronare*, *dethrone*: see *dethrone*. Cf. *dusthrone*.] The act of dethroning. [*Rare*.]

As for the queen, when she was (God knows how farre guilty) advertised of her husband's *dethronization*, shee outwardly expressed great extremity of passion.

*Speed*, *Tulw.* II, IX xli § 73.

**detinet** (dê-ti-net), *n.* [*L. he detains*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *detinere*, *detain*: see *detain*.] An old action of debt at common law (chiefly in the phrase *action in the detinet*), founded on the allegation that defendant kept back the money, whether it was money due as his own debt (*debit* and *detinet*, he owes and detains), or was merely withheld, as where he was executor of the debtor. Sometimes used similarly of replevin for a chattel.

**detinue** (dê-ti-nū), *n.* [*< OF. detenu*, *detenu*, *F. detenu*, *pp. of detenir*, *F. detenir*, *detain*, *L. detinere*: see *detain*.] In law, an old form of action, now little used, brought to recover possession of specific articles of personal property unlawfully detained.

By Action of debt action of *detinue*, bill, plaint, information, or otherwise.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, l. 371.

**detiny** (dê-ti-ni), *n.* Detention; holding back what is due.

But this little *detiny* is great iniquity.

*Riv. T. Adams*, *Works*, l. 145.

**detonable** (dê-tō-nā-bl), *a.* [*< deton* (*act*) + *-able*.] Capable of detonating, or exploding on ignition.

These grades of dynamite are only rendered *detonable* by the admixture of explosive salts, and therefore the presence of these explosive salts does serve to perform a useful function.

*Escher*, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 68.

**detonate** (dê-tō-nāt), *r.*; pret. and pp. *detonated*, *pp. detonating*. [*< L. detonatus*, *pp. of detonare* (*> F. detoner* = *Sp. Pg. detonar*), thunder, *< de- + intensive + tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*.] 1. *trans.* To cause to explode; specifically, to cause to explode with great suddenness and with a loud report.

2. *intrans.* To explode with great suddenness and with a loud noise: as, niter *detonates* with sulphur.

**detonating** (dê-tō-nā-ting), *p. a.* Exploding; igniting with a sudden report.—*Detonating bulb*, a small glass bulb cooled quickly as soon as made, and thus subjected to unequal strains of contraction. It will bear considerable pressure, but the scratch of a sharp grain of sand dropped upon it will cause it to fly into pieces. Also called *Prince Rupert's drop*.—*Detonating powders*, or *fulminating powders*, certain chemical compounds which, on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck, explode with a loud report, owing to the fact that one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assume the gaseous state. The chlorid and iodid of nitrogen are very powerful detonating substances. The compounds of ammonium with silver and gold, and the fulminates of silver and mercury, detonate by slight friction, or by the agency of heat, electricity, or sulphuric acid.—*Detonating tube*, a species of eudiometer, being a stout glass tube used in chemical analysis for detonating gaseous bodies. It is generally graduated into centesimal parts, and perforated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric spark through the gases which are introduced into it, and are confined within it over mercury and water.

**detonation** (dê-tō-nā'shən), *n.* [= *F. détonation* = *Sp. detonacion* = *Pg. detonação*, *L. as if "detonatio" (n-), < detonare*, thunder: see *detonate*.] An explosion or sudden report made by heating or striking certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold; explosion in mass.

*Detonation* may be defined to be the instantaneous explosion of the whole mass of a body.

*Escher*, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 64.

Democritus, in particular, exhibits consummate dexterity in this art (of ordering words with reference to effect). At his pleasure, he separates his lightning and his thunder by an interval that allows his hearer half to forget the coming *detonation*.

*G. P. Marsh*, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, xvi.

**detonative** (dê-tō-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< detonate* + *-ive*.] Capable of detonating; explosive.

When the gunpowder is exploded by nitro-glycerine its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes *detonative*; it occurs at a much higher temperature, produces a much larger volume of gas, and consequently develops a very much greater force than when exploded alone.

*Escher*, *Mod. High Explosives*, p. 69.

**detonator** (dê-tō-nā-tôr), *n.* [*< detonate* + *-or*.] That which detonates; a detonating preparation; a percussion-cap.

The man drew a pistol from under his cloak, and fired full in his face. Had it happened in these days of *detonators*, Frank's chance had been small.

*Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, p. 68.

**detonisation** (dê-tō-ni-zā'shən), *n.* [*< detones + -ation*.] The act of detonating, as certain combustible bodies.

**detonize** (dê-tō-niz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonized*, *pp. detonizing*. [*< L. detōnare*, thunder (see *detonate*), + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To cause to ignite with an explosion; detonate.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days.

*Arbuthnot*, *Effects of Air*.

2. *intrans.* To take fire with a sudden report; detonate.

This precipitate . . . *detonates* with a considerable noise.

*Fourcroy*.

**detortion**, *n.* See *detortion*.

**detort** (dê-tôr't), *r. t.* [*L. detortus*, *pp. of detorquere* (*> F. détordre*), turn aside, twist out of shape, *< de*, away, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. Cf. *distort*.] Same as *detort*.

They . . . have *detorted* texts of Scripture.

*Dryden*.

**detortion** (dê-tôr'shən), *n.* [= *F. détorsion*, *L. as if "detortio" (n-) or "detorsio" (n-), < detorquere*, *pp. detortus* or *detortus*, turn aside, twist out of shape: see *detort*.] Same as *distortion*. Also spelled *detorsion*.

Cross these *detortions*, when it (the heart) downward tends, And when it to forbidden heights prevails.

*Dante*, *Poems*, p. 327.

**detour** (de-tôr'), *n.* [*F. détour*, a turn, bend, circuit, *< detourner*, turn aside: see *détourner*.] A turning; a roundabout or circuitous way; deviation from the direct or shortest road or route.

The path reached an impassable gorge, which occasioned a *detour* of two or three hours.

*B. Taylor*, *Lauds of the Marston*, p. 162.

Rhymes . . . sometimes, even in so abundant a language as the Italian, have driven the most diligent searchers into an awkward *detour*.

*Lowell*, *bindy Windows*, p. 329.

**detract** (dê-trakt'), *r.* [*< F. détracter* = *Sp. detractor* = *It. detrattare*, *L. detractare*, also (with vowel-change) *detractare*, depreciate, detract from, also decline, refuse, freq. of *detrahere* (*> It. detrarre* = *Sp. detrarre* = *Pg. detrarre* = *Fr. detrarre* = *OF. detrarre*, *> ME. detrayen*: see *detray*), *pp. detractus*, pull down, take away, dispraise, detract from, *< de*, away, down, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To take away; withdraw; abate: now always with a quantitative term as direct object, followed by *from*: as, the defect *detracts little* from the intrinsic value.

Shall I . . . *detract* so much from that prerogative, As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?

*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., v. 4.

The multitude of partners does *detract nothing* from each man's private share.

*Boyle*.

2. To depreciate the reputation or merit of; disparage; belittle; defame.

To malign, traduce, or *detract* the person or writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus.

*B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

Should I *detract* his worth, 'Twould argue want of merit in myself.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Loves Cure*, l. 1.

**syn.** *Deray*, *Depreciate*, *Detract* from, etc. See *deray*.

2. *intrans.* To take away a part; hence, specifically, to take away reputation or merit: followed by *from*.

King Philip did not *detract* from the nation when he said he sent his armada to fight with men, and not to combat with the winds.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 17.

Such motives always *detract* from the perfect beauty even of good works.

*Sumner*, *Fame and Glory*.

"Virtue" and "utility" are ideas not only fundamentally distinct, but so far in natural opposition, that the existence of utility in an action may now and again *detract* from its virtue.

*Mewer*, *Nature and Thought*, p. 140.

**detractor**, *n.* See *detractor*.

**detractingly** (dê-trakt'ing-ly), *adv.* In a detracting manner; injuriously.

Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him than *detractingly* blame it.

*By. Henshaw*, *Daily Thoughts* (ed. 1661), p. 13.

**detractio** (dê-trakt'ishən), *n.* [*< ME. detractio*, *-tion*, *-ion*, *< OF. detractio*, *F. détraction* = *Fr. détraction*, *detraccio* = *Sp. detraccion* = *Pg. detracção* = *It. detrazione*, *L. detractio* (*-n-*), a taking away, purging, *L. detractio*, *< detrare*, *pp. detractus*, take away, detract: see *detract*.] 1. A withdrawing; a taking away; removal.

You shall acquire of the lawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detractio* of the eggs of the said wild fowl, &c.

*Reyn.*, *Change at Session for the Venge*, p. 12.



**2.** The act of disparaging or belittling the reputation or worth of a person, with the view to lessen or lower him in the estimation of others; the act of depreciating the powers or performances of another, from envy or malice.

Speaking well of all Mankind is the worst kind of Detraction; for it takes away the Reputation of the good Men in the World, by making all alike.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, I. 1.

Let malice and the base detraction of contemporary jealousy say what it will, greater originality of genius, more expansive variety of talent, never was exhibited than in our country since the year 1783.

De Quincey, Style, III.

**-Syn.** 2. Depreciation, disparagement, slander, calumny, defamation, derogation.

**detractum** (dē-trak'tuh), *a.* [*< detraction*; cf. *ambitious*, *< ambition*.] Containing detraction; lessening reputation. *Johnson*.

**detractive** (dē-trak'tiv), *a.* [*< OF. detractif*; as *detract* + *-ive*.] 1. Having the quality or power of drawing or taking away.

Finding that his patient hath any store of herbs in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a detractive plaster.

E. Knight, Trial of Truth (1850), fol. 28.

**2.** Seeking or tending to lessen repute or estimation; depreciative; defamatory.

The iniquity of an envious and detractive adversary.

Bp. Norton, Discharge of Imput, p. 276.

I'll not give

Such satisfaction to detractive tongues,

That publish such foul noises against a man

I know for truly virtuous.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Faithful Friends, I. 1.

**detractiveness** (dē-trak'tiv-ness), *a.* The quality of being detractive. *Bailey*, 1727. [*Rare*.]

**detractor** (dē-trak'tor), *n.* [*< ME. detractor*, *< L. detractor*, *< detrachere*, pp. *detractus*, *disparage*; see *detract*.] One who detracts, or takes away or injures the good name of another; one who attempts to disparage or belittle the worth or honor of another. Sometimes written *detractor*.

His [Milton's] detractors, however, though outvoted, have not been silenced.

Macaulay, Milton.

There was a chorus of praise from former detractors.

Literary Era, II. 132.

**-Syn.** Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, vilifier.

**detractory** (dē-trak'tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. detractorius*, *disparaging*, *< L. detractor*, a detractor; see *detractor*.] Depreciative; calumnious; disparaging.

This is . . . detractory unto the intellect and sense of man.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 5.

The detractory lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him.

Arbutnot.

**detractress** (dē-trak'tres), *n.* [*< detractor* + *-ess*.] A female detractor; a censorious woman. [*Rare*.]

If any shall detract from a lady's character unless she be absent, the said detractors shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room.

Addison.

**detrain** (dē-trān), *v.* [*< de-priv.* + *train*.] 1. *trans.* To remove from or cause to leave a railway train; said especially of bodies of men; as, to *detrain* troops. [*Of recent introduction*.]

2. *trans.* To quit a railway train; as, the volunteers *detrained* quickly and fell into line.

The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars detrained.

West Chester (Pa.) Republican, V. 142.

**detract**, *v. t.* [*ME. detrayen*, *< OF. detraire*, *draw away*, *detract*; see *detract*.] To draw away; detract.

But once I pass, praying with spirit glads  
Of this labour that no white me detract.

Babes Book (R. E. T. S.), p. 2.

**detract** (dē-trakt'), *v.* [*< L. detractare*, *detractare*, *refuse*, *decline*, also take away, *detract*; see *detract*.] 1. *trans.* To refuse; decline.

He [Moses] detracted his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent.

Fatherly, Aethemastix (1622), p. 194.

**II. intrans.** To refuse.

Do not detract; you know th' authority  
Is mine.

B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

**detractation** (dē-trak'tā-shun), *n.* [*< L. detractio(n)-*, *< detractare*, pp. *detractatus*, *refuse*; see *detract*.] The act of refusing; a declining. *Cookerum*.

**detriment** (det-ri-men't), *n.* [*< OF. detrimēt*, *F. detrimēt* = Sp. *de. de. detrimēt*, *< L. detrimētum*, *loss*, *damage*, lit. a rubbing off, *< de-tere*, pp. *detritus*, *rub* off, *wear*; see *de-tere*.] 1. Any kind of harm or injury, as loss, damage, hurt, injustice, deterioration, diminution, hindrance, etc., considered with specific reference, expressed or implied, both to its subject and to its cause; as, the cause of religion suffers great

detriment from the faults of its professors; let the property suffer no detriment at your hands; the consuls must see that the republic receives no detriment; the detriment it has suffered is past remedy.

Also, not to be passionate for small detriments or offences, nor to be a revenger of them.

Patterson, Arts of Eng. Poessie, p. 249.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought  
By deep surmises of others' detriment.

Shak., Lucrece, I. 1579.

That barefoot Augustinian whose report  
Of the dying woman's words did detriment  
To my best points.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 320.

**2.** That which causes harm or injury; anything that is detrimental: as, his generosity is a great detriment to his prosperity.—3. In England, a charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages in the rooms they occupy; a charge for wear and tear of table-linen, etc.—4. In *astrology*, the sign opposite the house of any planet: as, Mars in Libra is in his detriment; the detriment of the sun is Aquarius, because it is opposite to Leo. It is a sign of weakness, distress, etc.—5. In *her.*: (a) Same as *decrement*. (b) The state of being eclipsed—that is, represented as partially obscured: said of the sun or moon used as a bearing.—*Syn.* 1. Disadvantage, prejudice, hurt, evil. See *injury* and *loss*.

**detriment** (det-ri-men't), *v. t.* [*< ML. detrimētum*, *cause loss*, *< L. detrimētum*, *harm*, *loss*; see *detriment*, *a.*] To injure; do harm to; hurt.

Others might be detrimented thereby.

Fuller.

**detrimental** (det-ri-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. detrimētalis*, *< L. detrimētum*, *harm*; see *detriment*.] 1. *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing harm or damage.

Luxuries are rather serviceable than detrimental to an opulent people.

Goldsmith, Voltaire.

Political economy teaches that restrictions upon commerce are detrimental. 2. *Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

**-Syn.** Prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.

II. *n.* See the extract. [*Slang*.]

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what a detrimental is. He is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the intentions of others.

Auberson Herbert.

**detrimentally** (det-ri-men'tal-ly), *adv.* In a detrimental manner; injuriously.

That the impoverishment of any country, diminishing both its producing and consuming powers, tells detrimentally on the people of countries trading with it, is a commonplace of political economy.

II. *Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 31.

**detrimentalness** (det-ri-men'tal-ness), *n.* The quality of being detrimental. *Bailey*, 1727. [*Rare*.]

**detrital** (dē-trī'tal), *a.* [*< detritus* + *-al*.] Consisting of fragments or particles broken or worn away.

The detrital matter which is worn away from the land, and carried along by rivers, contains materials of every degree of coarseness.

Huxley, Physicography, p. 122.

**Detrital rock**, a rock made up of the debris of other rocks—that is, of material derived from rocks previously consolidated, then broken up by atmospheric or other agencies, and more or less worn by friction or by the action of water.

**detritus** (dē-trī't), *a.* [*< L. detritus*, pp. of *de-tere*, *rub* down or away, *< de*, down, away, + *tere*, rub; see *tere*. Cf. *detriment*.] Worn away; worn out. *Clarke*.

**detrited** (dē-trī'ted), *a.* [*< detritus* + *-ed*.] 1. Worn away; reduced by detrition.

A halfpenny detrited.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 194.

**2.** Disintegrated; of the nature of detritus.

Long, symmetrical tables, two hundred feet long by eighty broad, covered with large angular rocks and boulders, and seemingly impregnated throughout with detrital matter.

Kane, See. Grinn. Exp., II. 137.

**detrition** (dē-trī'shun), *n.* [*= F. détritio*, *< ML. detritio(n)-*, *< L. detere*, pp. *detritus*, *rub* off; see *de-tere*, *detritus*.] A wearing off; the act of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual detrition of time.

Shoemaker, Note on Shakespeare's 2 Hen. VI.

**detritus** (dē-trī'tus), *n.* [*< L. detritus*, a rubbing away, *< de-tere*, pp. *detritus*, *rub* away; see *de-tere*.] 1. In *geol.*, loose, uncompacted fragments of rock, either water-worn or angular. The term is especially applicable to a material which would be a breccia if consolidated into a rock. See *gravel*, *sand*, and *drift*.

**2.** More comprehensively, any broken or comminuted material worn away from a mass by

attrition; any aggregate of loosened fragments or particles.

Here Dr. Schilleman encountered a great depth of soil, partly due to the accumulation of detritus from the rocky ground above. C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 257.

Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire, are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and transporting the resulting detritus.

Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 178.

Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of detritus of which modern languages are composed.

Farrar, Language, xv.

**de trop** (dē trō), [*F.*, too much, too many; *de*, of; *trop* = *It. troppo*, too much, *< ML. troppus*, *troppus*, a flock, *troop*; see *troop*.] Literally, too much; hence, in the way; not wanted: applied to a person whose presence is inconvenient: as, he saw he was *de trop*, and therefore retired.

**detrude** (dē-trōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruded*, ppr. *detruding*. [*= It. detrudere*, *< L. detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*, thrust down, *< de*, down, + *trudere*, thrust. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *protrude*.] To thrust down or out; push down with force; force into, or as if into, a lower place or sphere.

Such as are detruded down to hell,  
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire,  
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell.

Sp. J. Davies, Immortal of Soul.

Those philosophers who allow of transmigration . . . are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their misdeeds, be detruded into the bodies of beasts.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. 27.

[I] envy . . . leads him into the very condition of devils, to be detruded [from] Heaven for his merely pride and malice.

Fellham, Resolves, II. 54.

**detruncate** (dē-trung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruncated*, ppr. *detruncating*. [*< L. detruncatus*, pp. of *detruncare*, lop off, *< de*, off, + *truncare*, lop, shorten by cutting off, *< truncus*, cut short; see *trunk*, *truncate*.] To reduce or shorten by lopping or cutting off a part.

**detruncation** (dē-trung-kā'shun), *n.* [*< L. detruncatio(n)-*, *< detruncare*, lop off; see *detruncate*.] 1. The act of reducing or shortening; the cutting or lopping off of a part.

It may sometimes happen, by hasty detruncation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed.

Johnson, Dict., Pref.

**2.** In *obstet.*, separation of the trunk from the head of the fetus. *Dunghison*.

**detrusion** (dē-trō'shun), *n.* [*< L. detrusio(n)-*, *< L. detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*; see *detrude*.] The act of thrusting or driving down or away.

From this detrusion of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.

Kell, Burnett's Theory of the Earth.

Force of detrusion, in *mech.*, the strain to which a body, as a beam, is subjected when it is compressed in a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibers, the points of support being very near to and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is applied.

**detrusor** (dē-trō'sor), *n.*; pl. *detrusores* (dē-trō'sō-rēs). [*NL.*, *< L. detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*, expel; see *detrude*.] In *anat.*, a muscle that ejects or expels.

**detter**, *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt*.

**detumescence** (dē-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [*= F. détumescence*, *< L. detumescere* (-t-), ppr. of *detumescere*, cease swelling, settle down, *< de*, down, + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere*, swell; see *tumid*.] Diminution of swelling; opposed to *tumescence*.

The wider the circulating wave grows, still hath it the more subsidence and detumescence.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 581.

**detur** (dē'ter), *n.* [*L.*, let it be given, 3d pers. pres. subj. pass. of *dare*, give; so called from the first word of the Latin inscription accompanying the gift: see *date*.] A prize of books given annually to a certain number of meritorious students at Harvard College.

At one o'clock all those who were fortunate enough to obtain *deturs* went to the President [of Harvard College] to receive them. Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 50.

**deturb** (dē-turb'), *v. t.* [*< L. deturbare*, drive, thrust, or cast down, *< de*, down, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, *< turba*, disorder, a crowd, troop; see *turbid*. Cf. *disturb*.] To throw into confusion; throw down with violence.

As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne detruded as he can be foiled that is defended with thy power.

Bp. Hall, Invisible World.

**detourn** (dē-tōrn'), *v. t.* [*< F. détourner*, *< OF. destourner*, *detourner*, turn away, *< de*, away, + *tourner*, turn. Cf. *detour* and *disturn*.] To turn away or aside; divert.

His majesty grantit his expresse license . . . to alter and detourne a Hill the said way, to the said commodious & better travelling for the lieges.

Acts Jac. VI., 1607 (ed. 1216), p. 282.

The sober aspect and severity of bare precepts *deturn* many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine. *Sir R. Dugby, Nature of Man's Soul, III.*

**deturpate** (dê-têr-pât), v. t.; pret. and pp. *deturpated*, ppr. *deturpating*. [*L. deturpatus*, pp. of *deturpare*, disfigure, < *de-* intensive + *turpare*, defile, < *turpis*, foul: see *turpitude*.] To defile.

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impleties, which had *deturpated* the face of the Church. *Sir Taylor, Disc. from Popery, I. 1.*

**deturpation** (dê-têr-pâ'shon), n. [*deturpate*: see *-ation*.] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

The books of the fathers have passed through the corrections, and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers. *Sir Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, IV. 100.*

**deuce** (dûs), n. [Also formerly *deuce*, *duce*, early mod. E. also *deuce*, *deuce*, < ME. *deuce*, *deus*, < OF. *Deus* / later *Deus* / I. e., God! (used, like mod. F. *mon Dieu*! G. *mein Gott*! as an ejaculation of sudden emotion or surprise), < L. *deus*, voc. of *deus*, God: see *deity*. The common derivation from the Celtic (Bret. "*deu*, *teu*," a phantom, specter, goblin"; ML. "*diuvus*, demon apud Gallos") is without sufficient support. Cf. LG. *dûs*, *duus*, G. *daus*, *tous*, used like the E. word: LG. *de duns*! G. *der duns*! the deuce! G. *was der duns*! what the deuce! *dass dich der duns*! deuce take you! Cf. Fries. *dûs*, a goblin (Outzen); D. *droes*, a giant, LG. *droes*, a lubber, Holstein *drusus*, a giant, used like *dûs*; D. *de droes*! LG. *de droes*! the deuce! LG. *dat di de droes slaat*! Holstein *dat ti de droes haie*! deuce take you! The particular use of the D., LG., and G. words may be due to association with the OF. word, but they are appar. in origin assimilated and transposed forms, respectively, of the word represented by OHG. *durs*, *duris*, *thurs*, *turs*, MHG. *durs*, *dûres*, *dûrech*, also *turs*, *tûres*, *tûrech*, a giant, demon, = Icel. *thurs* (pron. *thurs*), a giant, goblin, dull fellow, = Norw. *tuss*, dial. *tusse*, *tust*, a goblin, kobold, elf, gnome (*tussfolk*, elves), also a dull fellow, = Dan. *toeso*, a booby, fool, = AS. *thyr*, a giant (whence prob. E. *thrush* in *kob-thrush*, q. v., a hobgoblin). The giants or goblins of Teutonic mythology, like the gods of classical mythology, became identified in popular thought with the devils or demons of medieval Christianity. Like other words used in colloquial imprecation, *deuce* has lost definite meaning, and has been subjected (in LG., G., and Scand.) to more or less wilful variation of form and to some mixture with other words. Cf. LG. *de daks*! equiv. to E. *the dickens*! LG. *dûker*, *deuker*, *deiker*, the deuce.] The devil: used, with or without the definite article, chiefly in exclamatory or interjectional phrases, expressing surprise, impatience, or emphasis: as, *deuce take you!* *go to the deuce!* *the deuce you did!*

Owe! *deuces*! all goes down! *York Plays, p. 4.*  
I wish you could tell what a *Deuce* your Head alla. *Prior, Down-Hall, st. 40.*

It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it;  
Well! the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it. *Congress.*

To play the *deuce*, to do mischief or damage; annoy or injure a person or thing: often followed by *with*.

Three of them left the door open, and the other two pulled it so spitefully in going out that the little bell played the very *deuces* with Hepzibah's nerves. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, p. 73.*

**deuce** (dûs), n. [Early mod. E. also *deuce*, *deus*; = MLG. *dus* = OHG. *dûs*, G. *dus* = Sw. *Dan. dus*, deuce in cards, < OF. *dous*, *dous*, F. *doux*, < L. *dous*, acc. of *duo* = E. *two*, q. v.] 1. In cards and other games, two; a card or die with two spots.—2. In lawn-tennis, a stage of the game in which both players or sides have scored 40, and one must score 2, or, if the other has vantage, 3 points in succession in order to win the game.

**deuce-ace** (dûs'âs), n. Two and one; a throw of two dice, one of which turns up one and the other two.

*Note.* Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce-ace* amounts to.

*Arm.* It doth amount to one more than two.

*Note.* Which the base vulgar call three. *Shak., I. I. I., l. 2.*

**deuced** (dû'sed), a. [Sometimes written *deused*, and, for colloq. effect, *doosed*, *doosid*; < *deuce* + *-ed*.] The word combines in a mitigated form the ideas of *devilish* and *darned*.] *Devilish*; excessive; confounded: as, it is a *deuced* shame: often used adverbially. [Slang.]

Everything is so *deuced* changed. *Dumas, Comingsby, viii. 4.*

It'll be a *deuced* unpleasant thing if she takes it into her head to let out when those fellows are here. *Dehane.*

**deucedly**, **deusedly** (dû'sed-lî), adv. *Devilishly*; confoundedly.

**deuse**, n. See *deuce*.

**deuse**, **deused**, etc. See *deuce*, etc.

**Deus miserator** (dê-us mîs'ê-rê-â'têr). [L. God be merciful: *Deus*, God; *miserator*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *miserari*, be merciful: see *miserere*.] The sixty-seventh psalm: so called from its first words in the Latin version. It is used in the Anglican Church as a canticle alternate to the *Nunc dimittis* after the second lesson at Evening Prayer, except on the twelfth day of the month, because it then occurs as one of the appointed psalms for the day. In the American Prayer-book it was the leading canticle in this place till the *Nunc dimittis* was restored in 1893, and has, in turn, the *Benedicite*, *antiphona*, as its alternate.

**Deut.** An abbreviation of *Deuteronomy*.

**deutencephalic** (dû-tên-se-fai'lik or -sef'g-lik), a. [*deutencephalon* + *-ic*.] Same as *diencephalic*.

**deutencephalon** (dû-tên-sef'g-lon), n. [NL., < Gr. *deut(er)epos*, second, + *ênkephalos*, brain.] Same as *diencephalon*.

**deuterion** (dû-tê-ri-on), n. [NL., < Gr. *deuteron*, second, or pl. *deutepia*, the afterbirth, neut. of *deutepios*, < *deutepos*, second.] In anat., the afterbirth or secundines.

**deutero-** [LL., NL., etc., *deutero-*, < Gr. *deuteron*, second, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + compar. suffix *-epos*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'second.'

**deuterocanonical** (dû-tê-ro-kâ-non'î-kpl), a. [*Gr. deuteron*, second, + *canonikâlos*.] Forming or belonging to a second canon.—*Deuterocanonical books*, those books of the Bible as received by the Roman Catholic Church which are regarded as constituting a second canon, accepted later than the first, but of equal authority. These books are, in the Old Testament, most of those called the Apocrypha in the King James Bible, and in the New Testament those known as antilegomena. See *antilegomena* and *Apocrypha*.

**deuterogamist** (dû-tê-ro-gâ-mîst), n. [*deuterogamy* + *-ist*.] One who marries a second time.

He had published for me against the *deuterogamists* of the age. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.*

**deuterogamy** (dû-tê-ro-gâ-mî), n. [= F. *deutrogamie*, < Gr. *deutrogonia*, a second marriage, < *deuteron*, second, + *gonia*, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife, or the custom of contracting such marriages.

You behold before you . . . Dr. Primrose, the monogamist . . . You here see that . . . divine who has so long . . . fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.*

**deutrogenic** (dû-tê-ro-jen'ik), a. [*Gr. deuteron*, second, + *gênos*, race (see *genus*), + *-ic*.] Of secondary origin: specifically applied in geology to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action.

**deuteromeres** (dû-tê-ro-mê-rê), a. [*Gr. deuteron*, second, + *meros*, middle, + *-al*.] Literally, second and median: applied in entomology, by Kirby and other early entomologists, to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells by most modern hymenopterists.

**Deuteronomie** (dû-tê-rô-nom'ik), a. [*Deuteronomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the book of Deuteronomy: as, the *Deuteronomie* code.

**Deuteronomical** (dû-tê-rô-nom'î-kpl), a. Same as *Deuteronomie*.

This is the second code, and is called the *Deuteronomie* Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy. *Mittet, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 30.*

**Deuteronomist** (dû-tê-rôn'ô-mîst), n. [*Deuteronomy* + *-ist*.] 1. The writer or one of the writers of the book of Deuteronomy.

It appears certain that the deologue as it lay before the *Deuteronomist* did not contain any allusion to the creation. *Encyc. Brit., XXI. 125.*

2. One of the school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

**Deuteronomistic** (dû-tê-rôn'ô-mîst'ik), a. [*Deuteronomist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the writer or writers of the book of Deuteronomy. The word is used in that school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

The process of "prophetic" or "*Deuteronomistic*" editing. *Encyc. Brit., XXI. 111.*

**Deuteronomy** (dû-tê-rôn'ô-mî), n. [= F. *deuteronomie* = Sp. Pg. It. *deuteronomio*, < LL. *deuteronomium*, < LG. *deuteronómios*, the second law, the fifth book of the Pentateuch, < Gr. *deuteron*, second, + *nomos*, law.] The second law, or sec-

ond statement of the law: the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch, consisting chiefly of three addresses purporting to have been made by Moses to Israel shortly before his death. The Mosaic origin of the book is disputed by many modern critics, as is also the date of composition which some regard as subsequent to Isaiah. Abbreviated *Deut*.

**deuteropathia** (dû-tê-rô-path'î-â), n. [NL.: see *deutero-*.] Same as *deuteroopathy*.

**deuteropathic** (dû-tê-rô-path'îk), a. [= F. *deutero-pathique*; as *deuteroopathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to deuteroopathy.

**deuteroopathy** (dû-tê-ro-pâ-thî), n. [= F. *deutero-pathie*, < NL. *deuteropathia*, < Gr. *deuteron*, second, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In pathol., a secondary affection, the result of another and antecedent affection, as retinitis from nephritis.

**deuteroscopy** (dû-tê-ro-skô-pî), n. [= F. *deuteroscopie*, < Gr. *deuteron*, second, + *σκόπη*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. Second sight. [Rare.]

I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland scow, whom their gift of *deuteroscopy* compels to witness things unseen for mortal eyes. *Scott.*

2. The second view, or that which is seen upon a second view; the meaning beyond the literal sense; second intention. [Rare.]

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

**deuterostoma** (dû-tê-ro-stô'mâ), n.; pl. *deuterostomata* (dû-tê-rô-stô'mâ-tâ), n. [NL., < Gr. *deuteron*, second, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A secondary blastopore; a blastopore formed after or otherwise than as an archæostoma.

**Deuterostomata** (dû-tê-rô-stô'mâ-tâ), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *deuterostomatus*: see *deuterostomatous*.] A prime division of the phylum *Vermes*, including those worms, such as most annelids, the *Polysoa*, and *Sagitta*, which are deuterostomatous: opposed to *Archæostomata*.

**deuterostomatous** (dû-tê-rô-stom'â-tus), a. [*NL. deuterostomatus*, < *deuterostoma*, q. v.] Having a deuterostoma; characterized by a secondary instead of a primary blastopore: opposed to *archæostomatous*.

In certain . . . *deuterostomatous* Metazoa, the mesoblast becomes excavated, and a "perivisceral cavity" and vessels are formed in quite another fashion. *Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 53.*

**deuterostolid** (dû-tê-rô-stô'id), n. [*Gr. deuteron*, second, + *σολῖδ*, q. v.] A secondary stolid; a stolid produced by gemmation from a stolid; a proglottis.

**deutrohydroguret**, **deutohydroguret** (dû-tê-rô-hî-drog'û-ret), n. [*Gr. deuteron*, second, + *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] In chem., an old term for a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

**deuto-** [Abbr. of *deutero-*, < Gr. *deuteron*, second: see *deutero-*.] In chem., a prefix which denotes strictly the second term in an order or a series. Often used as equivalent to *bi-* or *di-* with reference to the constitution of compounds, distinguishing them from *mono-* or *proto-* compounds.

**deutohydroguret**, n. See *deutohydroguret*.

**deutomalæ** (dû-tê-mâ-lê), n.; pl. *deutomalæ* (-lê). [NL., < Gr. *deuteron*, second, next, + L. *mala*, cheek-bone, jaw, < *mandere*, chew, masticate: see *mandible*.] The second pair of jaws, or mouth-appendages, of the *Myriapoda*, forming the so-called labium or under lip of Savigny and later authors. In the chelognaths they have a superficial resemblance to the labium of winged insects; but the corresponding pair of appendages in *Chilopoda* are not only unlike the labium of *Hemiptera*, but entirely different in structure from the homologous parts in chelognaths.

**deutomalal** (dû-tê-mâ-lal), a. [*deutomala* + *-al*.] Same as *deutomalal*.

**deutomalal** (dû-tê-mâ-lal), a. [*deutomala* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the deutomala of a myriapod.

**deutomerite** (dû-tom'ê-rî-tê), n. [*Gr. deuteron*, second, + *μερος*, a part, + *-itê*.] In anat., the larger posterior one of the two cells of a diploteran or septate gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior one called *protomerite*.

**deutoplasm** (dû-tê-plasm), n. [*Gr. deuteron*, second, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσω*, form, mold.] In embryol., secondary, nutritive plasm, or food-yolk: a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of an egg or ovum which furnishes food for the nourishment of the embryo, but does not enter directly into its formation or germination. The great bulk of the yolk of macrobiotic ova, as birds' eggs, consists of the nutritive deutoplasm or food-

yolk, as distinguished from the protoplasm or tread, which makes up into the body of the chick.

In fact, the contents of every egg consist of two parts—(1) of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the *deutoplasm* or food yolk. The first is derived from the protoplasm of the original germinal cell, while the yolk is only secondarily developed with the gradual growth of the first; and not unfrequently it is derived from the secretion of special glands.

*Class. Zoology* (trans.), I. 111.

**deutoplasmic** (dū-tō-plas'mik), *a.* [*< deutoplasm + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to deutoplasm; having the character or quality of deutoplasm; consisting of deutoplasm. Also *deutoplasmic*.

In the young unfertilized ova a small protoplasmic and larger deutoplasmic portion are readily distinguished.

*Jour. Roy. Micro. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 234.

**deutoplasmigenous** (dū-tō-plas-mij'e-nus), *a.* [*< NL., < deutoplasm + (-)genous, q. v.*] Producing deutoplasm, as a deutoplasmic ovum, or an animal whose ova are meroblastic. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 426.

**deutoplastic** (dū-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. deutē (epoc), second, + πλαστικός, verbal adj. of πλασσειν, form, + -ic: see plastic*.] Same as *deutoplasmic*.

**deutopsyche** (dū-tō-psī'kē), *n.* [*< Gr. deutē (epoc), second, + ψυχή, breath, life, spirit, soul*.] Haeckel's name for that part of the brain which is usually called the *diencephalon* or *thalamencephalon*; a part of the brain consisting chiefly of the optic thalami.

**deutosecolex** (dū-tō-sē-kō'leks), *n.*; pl. *deutosecolexes* (-lē-sēs). [*< NL., < Gr. deutē (epoc), second, + σκόλεξ, worm*.] A secondary scolex or daughter-cyst developed within or from a scolex or cystic worm; a bladder-worm inclosed in another, as, in an echinococcus, the hydatid of *Tenia echinococcus*. See *cut under Tenia*.

**deutotergite** (dū-tō-tēr'jīt), *n.* [*< Gr. deutē (epoc), second, + L. tergum, back, + -ite*.] In *entom.*, the second dorsal segment of the abdomen.

**deutova**, *n.* Plural of *deutovum*.

**deutovertebra** (dū-tō-vēr'tē-brā), *n.*; pl. *deutovertebrae* (-brē). [*< NL., < Gr. deutē (epoc), second, + L. vertebra, vertebra*.] In Carus's nomenclature (1828), one of the segments of the vertebral column exclusive of ribs and limbs; a vertebra in an ordinary sense.

He [Carus] makes what he calls *proto-, deuto-, and tritovertebra*; the first (ribs) enveloping the body and its viscera in relation with vegetative life; the second (vertebra) protecting the nervous system; and the third (limbs) becoming the osseous framework which sustains the muscular and locomotive organs.

*S. Knerland, Jr., Amer. Cyc.*, XIII. 424.

**deutovertebral** (dū-tō-vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* [*< deutovertebra + -al*.] Having the character or quality of a deutovertebra; vertebral in an ordinary sense.

**deutovum** (dū-tō-vūm), *n.*; pl. *deutova* (-vū). [*< NL., < Gr. deutē (epoc), second, + L. ovum, egg*.] Same as *metovum*.

**deutoxid** (dū-tōk'sid), *n.* [*< Gr. deutē (epoc), second, + οξείδ, acid*.] In *chem.*, a term formerly employed to denote the second stage of oxidation, or a compound containing two atoms of oxygen to one or more of a metal; as, the *deutoxid* of copper; the *deutoxid* of mercury, etc. Also *deutoxide, binoxid, binoxide, and deutoxyde, binoxyde, dioxide*.

Later in the earth's history are the *deutoxides*, trioxides, peroxides, etc.; in which two, three, four, or more atoms of oxygen are united with one atom of metal or other element. *H. Spencer, Universal Progress*, p. 40.

**Deutzia** (dōit'si-ā), *n.* [*< NL., named after Deutz, a botanist of Amsterdam*.] A saxifragaceous genus of handsome flowering shrubs of China and Japan, frequent in cultivation, bearing numerous panicles of white flowers. There are six or seven species, the common cultivated ones being *D. ornata* and the smaller species *D. gracilis*, of which there are several varieties.

**deux-temps** (dō'zōn'), *n.* [*< F.: deux, two; temps, time*.] A rapid form of the waltz, containing six steps to every two of the trois-temps or regular waltz. The name is given both to the dance and to the music composed for it. Also called *waltz à deux temps* or *deux-temps waltz*.

A girl who could . . . sit in the middle for a twenty-mile ride and dance the *deux-temps* half the night afterward. *Harper's Map*, LXXVI. 611.

**deusant**, *n.* A kind of apple.

For is it every apple I desire;

For that which planneth every palate best;

'Tis not the lasting deusant I require.

For yet the red-cheek'd queneering I request.

Quarles, Emblems, p. 2.

**dev** (dev), *n.* [*Hind. dev, Pers. dēv, Zend daeva, a demon, an evil spirit, Skt. deva, a god: see*

*deva, deity*.] In *Persian myth.*, an evil spirit; a ministering demon of Ahirman. Sometimes written *deev* (Pers. dēv). See *deva*.

Among the Persians the Indian terminology is transposed, the great Asura representing the good creating principle, and the *deva* being the evil spirit.

*Amer. Cyc.*, V. 798.

**deva** (dā'vā), *n.* [*< Skt. (Hind., etc.), divine, a divinity, a god: see deity*.] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, a god or divinity; one of an order of good spirits, opposed to the *asuras*, or wicked spirits.

The *Devas* knew the signs, and said,

Buddha will go again to help the World.

*E. Arnold, Light of Asia*, I. 12.

2. [*< cop.*] [*< NL.*] In *soöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1857.

**devalgate** (dē-val'gāt), *a.* [*< NL. "devalgatus, < L. de, away, + valga, bow-legged*.] Having bowed legs; bandy-legged. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

**devall** (de-vāl'), *v. t.* [*< Sc., also written devald; appar. < OF. devaller, < ML. devallare, descend, send down, demit (cf. devallis, down-hill), < L. de, down, + vallis, valley. Cf. avale. The sense in E. is appar. due in part to default, default.*] To intermit; cease. *Jamieson*.

**devall** (de-vāl'), *n.* [*< Sc., also written devald; from the verb*.] Stop; cessation; intermission: as, it rained ten days without *devall*.

**Devā-nagari** (dā-vā-nā'gā-rī), *n.* [*< Skt., lit. Nagari of the gods, < deva, a god, + nagari, one of the alphabets of India, that in which the Sanskrit is usually written: see Nagari*.] The Sanskrit alphabet: same as *Nagari*.

The term *Devanagari*, which would mean the divine or sacred Nagari, is not used by the natives of India, and seems to have been invented by some ingenious Anglo-Indian about the end of the last century. It has, however, established itself in works on Indian Paleography, and may be conveniently retained to denote that particular type of the Nagari character employed in printed books for the sacred Sanskrit literature, while the generic term Nagari may serve as the designation of the whole class of vernacular alphabets of which the *Devanagari* is the literary type. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, II. 249.

**devaporation** (dē-vap-ō-rā'shūn), *n.* [*< "de-vaporate, v. (< de- priv. + vapor + -ate)*.] See *-ation*, and *cf. evaporate*.] The change of vapor into water, as in the formation of rain. *Smart*.

**devast** (dē-vāst'), *v. t.* [*< F. devastar = Sp. Pg. devastar = It. devastare, < L. devastare, lay waste: see devastate*.] To lay waste; devastate.

The thirty years' war that devastated Germany did not begin till the eighteenth year of the seventeenth century, but the seeds of it were sowing some time before.

*Bolingbroke, Study of History*.

**devastate** (dev'as-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devastated*, ppr. *devastating*. [*< L. devastatus, pp. of devastare, lay waste (see devast), < de, away, + vastare, lay waste, < vastus, waste, desolate, vast: see vast and waste*.] To lay waste; ravage; make desolate.

In the midst of war Cyprus was again, for the third time since the Black Death, devastated by the plague. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 300.

All the tides

Of death and change might rise

And devastate the world, yet I could see

This steady abiding spark

Should live eternally.

*C. Thaxter, Footprints in the Sand*.

**-syn.** To harry, waste, strip, pillage, plunder.

**devastation** (dev-as-tā'shūn), *n.* [*= F. devastation = Sp. devastacion = Pg. devastacão = It. devastazione, < L. as if "devastatio(-n-), < devastare, devastate: see devastate*.] 1. The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; waste; ravage; havoc.

Even now the devastation is begun,

And half the business of destruction done.

*Goldsmith*.

Simple devastation

Is the worm's task, and what he has destroyed

His monument. *Lowell, Oriental Apologue*.

2. In *law*, waste of the goods of a deceased person by an executor or administrator. **-syn.** 1. Waste, destruction, ruin, rapine.

**devastator** (dev-as-tā'tōr), *n.* [*= F. devastateur = Sp. Pg. devastador = It. devastatore, < L. devastator, lay waste: see devastate*.] One who or that which devastates or lays waste. *Emerson*.

**devastavit** (dev-as-tā'vīt), *n.* [*< L., he has wasted, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of devastare: see devastate*.] In *law*, the waste or misapplication of the assets of a deceased person committed by an executor or administrator.

**devastation** (dē-vāst-tā'shūn), *n.* [*Irreg. for devastation*.] Devastation.

Wherefore followed a pitiful devastation of Churches and church-buildings in all parts of the realm.

*Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 164.

**devaut** (dē-vānt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. devauter, boast much, < dev- + vauter, boast: see vaunt*.] To boast; vaunt. *Davies*.

To the most notable slander of 'Christ a holy evangelist, which in the forms of our profanation, we did entente and openly *devaut* to keep most exactly.

Quoted in *Fuller's Ch. Hist.*, VI. 230.

**deve**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deaf* or *deave*.

**deve**<sup>2</sup> (dēv), *v.* [*< Prov. Eng.*] A dialectal form of *dece*.

**devel**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *devil*.

**devel**<sup>2</sup> (dev'l), *n.* [*< Sc., also written devle, a blow. Origin uncertain*.] A very hard blow.

Death's gien the lodge an unco devel—

Tam Samson's deld!

*Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy*.

As gude downright devel will split it, I see warrant ye.

*Scott, Antiquary*, xiv.

**devel**<sup>3</sup> (dev'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *develled, develled*, ppr. *develing, develing*. [*< devel<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To give a heavy blow to.*

**develin** (dev'g-lin), *n.* See *develing*, 3.

**develop** (dē-vel'up), *v.* [*< Also develop; < F. développer, OF. developper, developper, developper, < L. de, apart, + velare, found elsewhere only in enveloper, wrap up: see envelop*.] *I. trans.* 1. To uncover or unfold gradually; lay open by successive steps; disclose or make known in detail, as something not apparent or withheld from notice; bring or work out in full: as, the general began to *develop* the plan of his operations; to *develop* a plot; to *develop* an idea.

The character of Tiberius is extremely difficult to *develop*.

*Cumberland*.

From the day of his first appearance, [Pitt] was always heard with attention; and exercise soon *developed* the great powers which he possessed.

*Macaulay, William Pitt*.

Would you learn at full

How passion runs thro' circumstantial grades

Beyond all grades *develop* it!

*Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter*.

In him [Keats] a vigorous understanding *developed* itself in equal measure with the divine faculty.

*Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 236.

2. In *photog.*, to induce the chemical changes in (the film of) a plate which has been exposed in the camera or of a gelatino-bromide print) necessary to cause a latent image or picture to become visible, and, in the case of a negative, to assume proper density to admit of reproduction by a process of printing.—3. In *biol.*, to cause to go through the process of natural evolution from a previous and lower stage, or from an embryonic state to a later and more complex or perfect one.

Where eyes are so little *developed* that approaching objects are recognised only as intercepting the sunshine, it is obvious that contrasts of light and shade which seem marked to animals with *developed* eyes are quite imperceptible.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 92.

4. In *math.*: (a) To express in an extended form, as in a series, which lends itself more readily to computation or other treatment. (b) To bend, as a surface; especially, to unbend into a plane.—**Syn.** 1. To uncover, unfold, disentangle, exhibit, unravel.

**II. intrans.** 1. To advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; specifically, in *biol.*, to pass from the lowest stage through others of greater maturity toward the perfect or finished state: as, the fetus *develops* in the womb; the seed *develops* into the plant.

Because not poets enough to understand

That life *develops* from within.

*Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh*, II.

The peripheral cells of the *developing* wood become those which have their liquid contents squeezed out longitudinally and laterally with the greatest force.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.*, § 282.

2. To become apparent; show itself: as, his schemes *developed* at length; specifically, in *photog.*, to become visible, as a picture under the process of development. See *development*, 5.—3. In *biol.*, to evolve; accomplish an evolutionary process or result.

**developable** (dē-vel'up-ā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< develop + -able, after F. développable*.] 1. *a.* 1. Capable of developing or of being developed.

Made at this time bounds forward in the joy of an infinitely *developable* principle.

*S. Lanier, The English Novel*, p. 142.



2. In *geom.*, reducible to a plane by bending; applied to a particular species of ruled surface, otherwise called a *torse*, which is conceived as formed by an infinite succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next.—*Developable helioid*. See *helioid*.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a singly infinite continuous succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next; a *torse*. The word *developable* is used as a noun by modern geometers, because they do not consider this locus to be properly a surface. It is rather a skew curve regarded under a particular aspect. A developable is generated by a line which turns about a point in itself, while this point moves along the line. The locus of this point is a skew curve, called the edge of regression of the developable, to which the line is constantly tangent. The developable is thus the locus of tangents of a skew curve. Considering the osculating plane at any fixed point of this curve, the moving tangent comes up to this plane so that for an instant its motion is in the plane and then passes off; and the result is that the curve is a cuspidal edge of the developable considered as a surface.—*Polar developable* of a skew curve, the surface enveloped by its normal planes. The locus of the center of curvature of the skew curve is the edge of regression, while the axis of curvature is the generator of the polar developable.

**developed** (dē-vel'up-t), *p. a.* [*Fr. de develop, v.*] 1. Unfolded; laid open; disclosed.—2. In *her.*, same as *discovered*.

**developer** (dē-vel'up-er), *n.* One who or that which develops or unfolds.

The first developers of jury trial out of the different processes and judicial customs which various races and rulers had imported into this island, or had created here.

See *Cressy, Eng. Const.*

Specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical bath in which a sensitized plate or paper is, after a photographic exposure to the light, immersed to develop or bring out the latent image. Developers for the ordinary dry-plate process may be divided into two principal classes, *alkaline developers* and *ferrous-oxalate developers*, the first generally employing carbonate of soda or potash in combination with pyrogallol acid, and the second using oxalate of potash with protosulphate of iron. The results obtained are practically the same with either bath, the latent image in the film being made visible, and the chemical changes induced being fixed, or made permanent in the fixing bath, which follows the developing bath. Many other chemicals may be used in development, either in combination with some of those mentioned above or in independent combinations. See *photography*.

M. Balagny claims "that with this chemical he has developed plates without fog in such a light as would have been impossible . . . of any known developer."

Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 23, 1888.

**development** (dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* [*Also development; < F. développement, < developper, develop: see develop and ment.*] 1. A gradual unfolding; a full disclosure or working out of the details of something, as the plot of a novel or a drama, an architectural or a military plan, a financial scheme, etc.; the act of evolving or unraveling.—2. The internal or subjective process of unfolding or expanding; the coming forth or into existence of additional elements, principles, or substances; gradual advancement through progressive changes; a growing out or up; growth in general: as, the *development* of the mind or body, or of a form of government; the *development* of the principles of art or of civilization.

A new development of imagination, taste, and poetry.

Channing.

But this word *development* . . . implies not only outward circumstances to educate, but a special germ to be educated.

J. P. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, 17.

Specifically—3. In *biol.*, the same as *evolution*: applied alike to an evolutionary process and its result.

*Development*, then, is a process of differentiation by which the primitively similar parts of the living body become more and more unlike one another.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 30.

4. In *math.*: (a) The expression of any function in the form of a series; also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; also, the series resulting from such a process. (b) The bending of a surface into a plane, or of all its infinitesimal parts into parts of a plane. (c) The bending of a non-plane curve into a plane curve.—5. In *photog.*, the process by which the latent image in a photographically exposed sensitive film is rendered visible through a chemical precipitation on that portion of the sensitized surface which has been acted on by light. The matter deposited varies with the nature of the process. In the daguerreotype process it is mercury; in negative processes with salts of silver it is silver combined with organic matter.

6. In *music*: (a) The systematic unfolding, by a varied rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic treatment, of the qualities of a theme, especially in a formal composition like a sonata. (b) That

part of a movement in which such an unfolding of a theme takes place.—*Altkaline development*. See *alkaline*.—*Binomial development*. See *binomial*.

—*Theory of development*. (a) In *theol.*, the theory that man's conception of his relations to the infinite is progressive but never complete. (b) In *biol.*, the theory of evolution (which see, under *evolution*).—*Syn.* 1. Unraveling, disentanglement.—2. Growth, evolution, progress, ripening.

**developmental** (dē-vel'up-men-tal), *a.* [*< development + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to development; formed or characterized by development: as, the *developmental* power of a germ.

For, while the plant had first to prepare the pabulum for its developmental operations, the animal has this already provided for it.

W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 421.

2. In *biol.*, the same as *evolutionary*.

The Greek nose, with its elevated bridge, coincides not only with æsthetic beauty, but with *developmental* perfection.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 148.

**developmentally** (dē-vel'up-men-tal-i), *adv.* In a developmental manner; by means of or in accordance with the principles of the development theory; as regards development.

I conceive then that the base of the skull may be demonstrated *developmentally* to be its relatively fixed part, the roof and sides being relatively movable.

Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 171.

**developmentist** (dē-vel'up-men-tist), *n.* [*< development + -ist.*] One who holds or favors the doctrine of development; an evolutionist.

The assumption among religious *developmentists* is that we cannot have the artistic and literary program without an increased complication of creeds and dogmas, but to that I distinctly demur.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 220.

**devanastatei**, *r. t.* [*< LL. devanastatus, pp. of devanastare, disfigure, deform, < L. de-priv. + LL. venustare, make beautiful, < L. venustus, beautiful, < Venus, the goddess of love and beauty: see Venus.*] To deprive of beauty or grace.

Of beauty and order *devanastated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour.

Watkinson, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 245.

**devoir**, *n.* [*Early mod. E. also devour, < ME. devoir, < AF. \*dever, OF. devoir, devoir, F. devoir, debt, duty, homage, < deoir, devoir, F. devoir = Pr. dever = Sp. Pg. deber = It. dovere, owe, < L. debere, owe: see debt, debit, and cf. devoir, a mod. form of dever. Hence endeavor, q. v.*] Duty; obligation.

Than send the kyng Carados, "I wote not what eche of yow will do; but as for me, I will go hym a-ryens, and yet I have nede of socour and helpe, so do ye yow drevr."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 162.

**divergence, divergency** (dē-vel'jgn, -jgn-si), *n.* Same as *divergence, divergency*. [*Rare.*]

**diversoir** (de-ver'soir), *n.* [*< F. diversoir, < diverser, lean, bend, < divers, bent, curved, < L. deversus, pp. of devertere, turn away, < de, away, + vertere, turn: see verse.*] In *hydraul. engin.*, the fall of a dike. E. H. Knight.

**divest** (dē-vest'), *v.* [*= OF. devestir, F. dévestir = Pr. devestir, devestir = It. divestire, < L. de-vestire (ML. also divestire), undress, < de- (or dis-) priv. + vestire, dress, < vestis, dress, garment: see vest. Cf. divest, the more common form.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To remove vestiture from; undress.

Like bride and groom

Divesting them for bed. Shak., Othello, II. 3.

2. To divest; strip; free.

Then of his arms Androgynus he divests,

His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.

Sir J. Denham.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,

Which for thy sake from passions I divest. Prior.

3. In *law*, to alienate; annul, as title or right; deprive of title.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations which do forfeit and *divest* all right and title in a nation to government? Bacon.

The rescinding act of 1796 . . . could not *divest* the rights acquired under . . . [previous] contract.

Chief-Justice Marshall, quoted in E. Adams's Randolph, p. 105.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

**devery** (dē-vel's), *a. and n.* [*< L. deversus, sloping, shelving, orig. another form of deversus, pp. of deversere, carry down; passive in middle sense, go down, descend; < de, down, + versere, carry: see vehicle, etc.*] 1. *a.* Bending down.

Thal levee lande *deverses* and inclines.

Palsgrave, Besboordie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

II. *n.* Same as *deversity*.

Following the world's *deves*, he meant to tread,

To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head.

May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, 2.

**Deversus** (dē-vel's), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of L. deversus, sloping, steep (see devers)*; in allusion to the great stature and sloping neck of the giraffe.] A family of ruminants, of which the giraffe is the only living representative. See *Giraffidae*. Illiger.

**deversity** (dē-vel'si-ti), *n.* [*< L. deversitas (-t)-s, < deversus, sloping: see devers.*] A bending or sloping down; incurvation downward. Also *devers*.

That heaven's *deversity* [deversity].

Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. N 1 b.

**deviant** (dē-veant), *a.* [*ME. deviant, < OF. deviant, < LL. devian(-t)-s, ppr. of deviare, deviate: see deviate.*] Deviating; straying; wandering. Rom. of the Rose.

**deviate** (dē-ve-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deviated*, *ppr. deviating*. [*< LL. deviatum, pp. of deviare (> It. deviare = Sp. desviar = Pg. desviar, desviar = OF. devier, devier), go out of the way, < L. devius, out of the way: see devious.*] 1. *intrans.*

1. To turn aside or wander from the way or course; err; swerve: as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course.

What makes all physical or moral ill?

There *deviates* nature and here wanders will.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 112.

2. To take a different course; diverge; differ.

He writes of times with respect to which almost every other writer has been in the wrong; and, therefore, by resolutely *deviating* from his predecessors, he is often in the right.

Macaulay, Milford's Hist. Greece.

**Deviating force**. See *force*.—*Syn.* To stray, digress, depart, diverge, vary.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to swerve; lead astray.

A wise man ought not so much to give the reins to human passions as to let them *deviate* him from the right path.

Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xxv.

2. To change the direction or position of, as a ray of light or the plane of polarization. See *biquart*.

**deviation** (dē-ve-ā'shgn), *n.* [*= F. déviation = Sp. desviacion, desviacion = Pg. desvição = It. deviazione, < ML. deviatio(-n)-, < LL. deviare, deviate: see deviate.*] 1. The act of deviating; a turning aside from the way or course.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracks, without making the least *deviation*.

Cheyne.

2. Departure from a certain standard or from a rule of conduct, an original plan, etc.; variation; specifically, obliquity of conduct.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it.

Holder.

The least *deviation* from the rules of honour introduces a train of numberless evils.

Steele, Tatler, No 251.

3. In *com.*, the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity, or without reasonable cause, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. In the law of insurance it includes unreasonable delay on the voyage, as well as beginning an entirely different voyage.

4. In *astron.*, the oscillatory motion of a plane; especially, in the Ptolemaic system, the oscillation of the plane of the orbit of a planet, which was supposed to account for certain inequalities in the latitude.—*Conjugate deviation*, in *pathol.*, the forced and persistent turning of both eyes toward one side, without altering their relations to each other, seen in some cases of brain lesion. *Deviation of a falling body*, that deviation from the perpendicular line of descent which is caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis.—*Deviation of a projectile*, its departure from a normal trajectory.—*Deviation of a ray of light*, in *optics*, the change of direction a ray undergoes in passing from one medium to another. (See *refraction*.) The minimum of deviation, or least change of direction, for a ray passing through a prism, takes place when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal.—*Deviation of the compass*, the deviation of the north point of a ship's compass from the magnetic meridian, caused by the counter-attraction of the iron in the ship. For ships which are to remain in the same magnetic latitude, this error may be corrected or compensated by placing magnets near the affected compass. Compasses are frequently elevated above the deck on tripods or masts to obviate the effects of the ship's magnetism, the direction and amount of which depends to a certain extent upon the position of the ship's head with reference to the points of the compass while building. In iron ships a careful determination of this error, with the ship's head on every point of the compass successively, is essential to safe navigation.—*Primary deviation*, in *optics*, the deviation of the weaker eye from fixation, which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the healthy eye.—*Secondary deviation*, in *optics*, the deviation of the healthy eye from the position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the weaker eye.

**deviator** (dē-ve-ā-tgr), *n.* [*= F. déviateur, adj., producing deviation; < LL. deviator, one who deviates, < deviare, deviate: see deviate.*] One who deviates.

The greatest men of genius . . . do not stand forth in their respective generalities as *deviators* from the intel-



name in the United States of the dragon-fly of the families *Libellulidae*, *Agrionidae*, and *Zygoptera* so called from their long slender, needle-like bodies. (b) The Venus-comb, *Scandix Preten*, from the long tapering beaks of the fruit. — **Devil's dozen.** Same as *bricks*, *doz'n* (which see, under *baker*). — **Devil's ear.** See *devil's ear*. — **Devil's finger.** See *devil's finger*. — **Devil's snuff-box.** the puffball, a species of the fungus *Lycoperdon*, from its supposed deleterious qualities, and from the clouds of snuff-like spores that come from it. **Forest devil**, the name given in some localities to a stump-extractor. — **Go to the devil!** clear out! be off! an ob- jurgatory expressing impatience and contempt. **Like the devil looking over Lincoln**, or as the devil looks over Lincoln, a proverbial expression the origin of which is unknown. "None refer this to Lincoln Minster (England), over which, when first finished, the devil is supposed to have looked with a fierce and terrific countenance, as incensed and alarmed at this costly instance of devotion. Ray thinks it more probable that it took its rise from a small image of the devil placed on the top of Lincoln College, (Oxford, over which he looks, seemingly with much fury." (Gower, Local Proverbs.)

Than wold ye looke over me with stomoke swolne Like as the diuel lookt over Lincoln.

Heywood, Dialogues, li. 9 (Spenser Soc., p. 76).

Lord Sp. Has your ladyship seen the dutchess since your falling out?

Lady Sin. Never, my lord, but once at a visit; and she looked at me as the Devil lookt d over Lincoln.

Swift, Polite Conversation, l.

**Printer's devil**, an errand-boy in a printing-office; originally, the boy who took the printed sheets from the type of the press.

They do commonly so black and dedaish themselves that the workmen do jocosely call them *devils*.

Mason.

**Tasmanian or native devil**, the urbane *dasyurus*, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania. See *dasyurus*.

That very fierce animal, called from its evil temper the *Tasmanian devil*.

J. G. Wood, (but of Doon, p. 22).

**The devil on his neck.** See the extract.

Certain strait irons called the *diol* on his neck being after an horrible sort devised, straitening and winching the neck of a man with his legs together in such sort as the more he stirreth in it the straiter it presseth him, so that within three or four hours it breaketh and crusheth a man's back and body in pieces.

Foxe.

**The devil rides on a saddlestick**, a proverbial expression, apparently meant to express something new, unexpected, and strange.

Heigh, heigh! the devil rides upon a saddlestick! What's the matter?

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., li. 4.

**The devil's books.** See book.—**The Devil's Own**, a name jocosely given to the 88th regiment of foot in the British army on account of its bravery in the Peninsular war (1808-14), and also to the volunteer regiment of the Inns of Court, London, the members of which are lawyers.—**The devil's tattoo.** See *tattoo*.—**The devil to pay**, great mischief about; riotous disturbance; any serious and especially unexpected difficulty or entanglement; a difficulty to be overcome: often with the addition, *and no pitch hot*, to express want of readiness or means for the emergency. The whole phrase is of nautical origin, the devil being a certain seam so called from its awkwardness of access in sailing. See *def*, 10, and *pay*.—**To give the devil his due**, to do justice even to a person of supposed bad character, or to one greatly disliked.

To give the devil his due, John Calvin was a great man.

Bp. Berkeley.

**To go to the devil**, to go to ruin.—**To hold a candle to the devil**, to abet an evil-doer.—**To play the devil (or very devil) with**, to ruin; to destroy; to molest or hurt extremely.

He fights still, In view o' the town; he plays the devil with 'em, And they the Turks with him.

Beau, and Fl., Knight of Malta, l. 1.

And, in short, in your own memorable words, to play the very devil with everything and everybody.

Dielsens, Nicholas Nickleby, xvi.

**To say the devil's paternoster**, to grumble.

What devils pater noster is this he is saying? What would he? What saist thou honest man? Is my brother at hand?

Terence in English (1614).

**To whip the devil round the stump**, to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation.

**devil** (dev'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviled* or *derilled*, ppr. *deriling* or *derilling*. [*< devil, n.*] 1.

To make devilish, or like a devil.—2. In cook- ery, to season highly with mustard, popper, etc., and broil.

A deviled leg of turkey.

Irving.

The deviled chicken and buttered toast.

Diaries, Coningsby, iv. 2.

3. To bother; torment. [Colloq.]—4. To cut up, as cloth or rage, by means of a machine called a devil.

**devil-bean** (dev'l-bēn), *n.* Same as *jumping-seed*.

**devil-bird** (dev'l-bērd), *n.* A name of the Indian drongo-shrikes, of the family *Meropidae*.

**devil-bolt** (dev'l-bōlt), *n.* A bolt with false clinches, sometimes fraudulently used in ship-building.

**devil-carriage** (dev'l-kar'ej), *n.* A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart.

E. H. Knight.

**devil-dodger** (dev'l-doj'ēr), *n.* A ranting preacher. [Humorous.]

These devil-dodgers happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy) that they soon sent John home, crying out, he should be dam'd.

Life of J. Lockington, Letter vi.

**devilness** (dev'l-es), *n.* [*< devil + -ness*.] A she- devil. [Rare.]

Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils and devileness, we should . . . be all courtesy and kindness.

Stevens, Tristram Shandy, li. 188.

**devillet** (dev'l-et), *n.* [*< devil + dim. -et*.] A little devil; a devilkin. [Rare.]

And pray now what were these Devillets call'd? These three little Fiends so gay?

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, li. 392.

**devil-fish** (dev'l-fish), *n.* In 1801, a name of va- rious marine animals of large size or uncanny appearance. (a) The popular name of a large pediculate fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, otherwise called *angler*, *fish-jug*, *sea-devil*, *toad-fish*, etc. See *under angler*. (b) In the United States, a name applied chiefly to a gigantic cephalopod ray, *Manta birostris* or *Ceratoptera vampy-*



Devil-fish, or Giant Ray (*Manta birostris*).

rus, which has very wide-spreading sides or pectoral fins, long cephalic fins turned forward and inward, a terminal mouth, and small teeth, in the lower jaw only. The width of this great batoid fish sometimes exceeds 20 feet. It progresses in the ocean by flapping its sides or pectorals up and down, and is occasionally hunted by sportsmen with harpoons. It is viviparous, and generally has but a single young one at a birth. (c) In California, a name sometimes given to the gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*.

**devilhood** (dev'l-hūd), *n.* [*< devil + -hood*.] The quality, nature, or character of a devil. *F. D.*

**devil-in-a-bush** (dev'l-in-g-bush'), *n.* A gar- den-flower, *Nigella damascena*, so called from its horned capsules looking out from the finely divided involucre. Also called *love-in-a-mist*.

**deviling** (dev'l-ing), *n.* [*< devil + dim. -ing*.] 1. A little devil; a young devil.

Engender young deviling.

Beau, and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

2. A fretful, troublesome woman. [Prov. Eng.]

—3. The swift, *Cynelua apus*. Also called *devil-screacher*. Also written *devellin*. [Prov. Eng.]

**devilish** (dev'l-ish), *a.* [= D. *duivelsch* = (i. *teuflich* = Sw. *djufvulik* = Dan. *djevelisk*; as *devil + -ish*. The earlier ad. was ME. *denfisch*, < AS. *denfisc* for \**deofolisc* (= OHG. *tuofullisc* = Irel. *diufullig*), < *denful*, devil, + *-isc*, E. *-y*.] 1.

Characteristic of the devil; befitting the devil, or a devil or demon; diabolical; malignant; as, a devilish scheme; devilish conduct.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Ceoprola, because she had heard much of the devilish wickedness of her heart.

Sir P. Sidney.

We pronounce Count Guido devilish and damnable; His wife Pompilia in thought, word, and deed Was perfect pure, he murdered her for that.

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 14.

2. Extreme; enormous. [Colloq. and ludi- crous.]

Thy hair and beard are of a different die, Short of one foot, distorted of one eye, With all these tokens of a knave complete, If thou art honest, thou'rt a devilish cheat.

Addison.

= Syn. 1. Satanic, infernal, hellish, impious, wicked, atrocious, nefarious.

**devilish** (dev'l-ish), *adv.* [*< devilish, a.*] Ex- cessively; enormously. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

As soon as the bear felt the blow, and saw him, he turns about, and comes after him, taking devilish long strides.

Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

Ha! ha! 'twas devilish entertaining, to be sure!

Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

He's hard-hearted, sir, is Joe—he's tough, sir, tough, and de-vilish sly!

Dieters, Dombey and Son, vii.

**devilishly** (dev'l-ish-li), *adv.* 1. In a devilish manner; diabolically; wickedly.

That which wickedly and devilishly those impostors called the cause of God.

South, Sermons, l. 480.

2. Greatly; excessively. [Colloq. and ludi- crous.]

**devilishness** (dev'l-ish-ness), *n.* Resemblance to the qualities of the devil; infernal or devil- ish character.

Doubtless the very Devils themselves, notwithstanding all the devilishness of their temper, would wish for a holy heart, if by that means they could get out of hell.

Ridgway, Freedom of Will, iii. § 5.

Alas, how can a man with this devilishness of temper make way for himself in life?

Coryle, Sartor Resartus, p. 90.

**devilism** (dev'l-izm), *n.* [*< devil + -ism*.] Di- abolism; devilishness.

Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but mere devilism.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 160.

**devilise** (dev'l-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devilised*, ppr. *devilizing*. [Formerly also *devisee*; < *devil + -ize*.] I intrins. To act or be like a devil.

To keep their kings from devilising.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler (1647), p. 48.

II. trans. To make a devil of; place among devils. [Rare.]

He that should deify a saint should wrong him as much as he that should devilise him.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 12.

**devilkin** (dev'l-kin), *n.* [*< devil + dim. -kin*.] A little devil.

No wonder that a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend his call.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, vi. 14.

**devil-may-care** (dev'l-mā-kār'), *a.* [A sen- tence, the *devil may care* (see *I don't*), used as an adj.] Rockless; care-less. [Slang.]

Toby (rackett, seeming to abandon as hopeless any fur- ther effort to maintain his usual devil-may-care swagger, turned to Chitling and said, "When was Fagin took, then?"

Dickens, Oliver Twist, l.

You know I don't profess to have any purpose in life— perfectly devil-may-care.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 202.

**devilment** (dev'l-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *devil + -ment*.] Devilry; trickery; roguishness; mis- chief; often used in a ludicrous sense without necessarily implying malice: as, he did it out of mere devilment.

This is our ward, our pretty Rose— brought her up to town to see all the devilments and things.

Morton, Secrets worth Knowing, l. 1.

Something to keep me hard at it away from all sorts of devilment.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 208.

**devilry** (dev'l-ri), *n.*; pl. *devilries* (-riz). [*< devil + -ry*; cf. *F. diablerie*.] Devilish charac- ter or conduct; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief.

He calleth the Catholic church the Antichristian syn- agogue, and the unwritten verities starkly lyes and devilry.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 1129.

There's mair o' utter devilry in that woman than in a' the Scotch witches that ever flew by moonlight over North Berwick Law.

Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 97.

But better this honest simplicity than the devilries of the Faunt of Gnothe.

Hazlitt, Dram. Literature.

**devil's-apron** (dev'l-s-ā-prun), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of the genus *Laminaria*, an olive-brown alga with a very large, dilated, stipitate lamina, especially to *L. mackarima*, in which the frond is elongated and entire, with a wavy margin.

The stems of the *devil's aprons*, *Laminaria*, are used by surgical-instrument makers in the manufacture of spon- gents.

Farlow, Marine Alga, p. 9.

**devil's-bird** (dev'lz-bērd), *n.* A Scotch name of the yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, the note of which is translated "deil, deil, deil take ye."

Macgillivray.

**devil's-bit** (dev'lz-bit), *n.* [Translating ML. *morus diaboli* (L. *morus*, a bite; *diabol*, gen. of LL. *diabolus*: see *moral* and *devil*), G. *Ten- fels-abbiss*—"so called," says the Ortus Sani- tatis, on the authority of Orbasius, "because with this root [the scabious] the Devil prac- tised such power that the Mother of God, out of compassion, took from the devil the means to do so with it any more; and in the great vexa- tion that he had that the power was gone from him he bit it off, so that it grows no more to this day."] The popular name of several plants.

(a) In Europe, a species of scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*, a common pasture-weed with a fleshy perennous root and heads of blue flowers. (b) In the United States, the blasphe- mous, *Chamaedrifum latum*, a liliaceous plant with a thick perennous rootstock. (c) The button-anaker, *Lila- ris spicata*.

**devil's-claw** (dev'lz-clā), *n.* A scorpion-shell, *Pteroceras scorpio*, found in the Indian ocean.

**devil's-club** (dev'lz-klub), *n.* A name given in the northwestern parts of the United States to the prickly araliaceous plant *Putsia horrida*.

**devil's-cotton** (dev'lz-kot'n), *n.* A small tree, *Adroma augusta*, a native of India, the fibers of which are used in some localities as a substi- tute for hemp in cordage.

**devil's-cow** (dev'lz-kou), *n.* Same as *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).

**devil-screacher** (dev'l-akr'schēr), *n.* Same as *devil*, 3.

**devil's-dung** (dev'lz-dung), *n.* An old phar- maceutical name of *asafoetida*.

**devil's-dust** (dev'lz-dust), *n.* Flock made out of old woollen materials by the machine called a devil; shoddy. See *devil*, *n.*, 9 (d).



Does it become thee to weave cloth of *devil's dust* instead of true wool?  
*Orville, Misc., IV. 282.*

**devil's-ear** (dev'ls-ēr), *n.* See the extract.

It was a wake-robin, commonly known as dragon-root, *devil's ear*, or Indian turnip.  
*S. Judd, Margaret, I. 6.*

**devil's-fig** (dev'ls-fig), *n.* Same as *infernal fig*.

**devil's-finger** (dev'ls-fing'ger), *n.* A starfish.

**devil's-guts** (dev'ls-guts), *n.* A name of species of dodder (*Cuscuta*), from the resemblance of their slender yellow stems to catgut, and from the mischief they cause.

**devilship** (dev'l-ship), *n.* [*devil* + *-ship*.] The person or character of a devil; the state of being a devil.—His *devilship*, a ludicrous title of address, on type of *his lordship*, to the devil.

But I shall find out counter charms,  
They *devilship* to remove  
From this circle here of love.

*Conway, Description of Honour.*

**devil's-horse** (dev'ls-hōr), *n.* One of the popular names applied to orthopterous insects of the family *Mantidae*; a rear-horse.

**devil's-milk** (dev'ls-milk), *n.* 1. The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*; so called from its acid poisonous milk.—2. The white milky juice of various other common plants.

**devil's-shoestrings** (dev'ls-shō'strings), *n.* The goat's-rue, *Tephrosia virginiana*; so called from its tough slender roots.

**devil-tree** (dev'ls-trē), *n.* The *Alstonia scholaris*, an apocynaceous tree of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, a large evergreen with soft white wood. Both wood and bark (called *dita bark*) are bitter, and are used as a tonic and febrifuge. The milky juice yields a substance resembling gutta-percha.

**deviltry** (dev'l-tri), *n.*; pl. *deviltries* (-tris). [*Irreg. for devilry*, *q. v.*] Diabolical action; malicious mischief; devilry.

The rustics beholding crucified themselves and suspected *deviltries*.  
*C. Reader, Cloister and Hearth, xiv.*

Would hear from *deviltries* as much as a good sermon.

*D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.*

**devil-wood** (dev'l-wūd), *n.* The *Osmanthus Americanus*, a small tree of the southern United States, allied to the European olive. The wood is very heavy and strong, and so tough that it cannot be split.

**devil-worship** (dev'l-wēr'ship), *n.* The worship of evil spirits by incantations intended to propitiate them. It is prevalent among many of the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, under the assumption that the deity does not trouble himself about the world, or that the powers of evil are as mighty as the powers of good, and must in consequence be bribed and conciliated.

**devil-worshiper** (dev'l-wēr'shi-pēr), *n.* One who worships a devil, a malignant deity, or an evil spirit; specifically, a member of the tribe properly called Yezidis, living in Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kurdistan, and other parts of Turkey in Asia, and noted for adding the worship of Satan to a professed belief in the Old Testament, and respect for the New Testament and the Koran.

The Isidis or Yezidis, the so-called *Devil-worshipers*, still remain a numerous though oppressed people in Mesopotamia and adjacent countries.

*E. E. Tyler, Prim. Culture, II. 280.*

**devin, devinet, n.** Old forms of *divine*.

**devioscope** (dē'vi-ō-skōp), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. devios*, going out of the way, devious, + *Gr. ophos*, view.] An instrument for illustrating the principles of the resolution and composition of rotations.

Sire has described an apparatus, which he calls a *devioscope*, for ascertaining directly the relation which exists between the angular velocity of the earth and that of a horizon around the vertical of any place whatever.

*Smithsonian Report, 1861, p. 284.*

**devious** (dē'vi-us), *a.* [*< L. devios*, lying off the high road, out of the way, *< de*, off, away, + *via*, way. Cf. *deviate*.] 1. Out of the direct or common wayward track; circuitous; rambling; as, a *devious* course.

The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads. *Rome.*

To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson.*

Each one its *devious* path, but drawing nearer and nearer, Bush together at last. *Longfellow, Miles Standish, vii.*

2. Moving on or pursuing a winding or confused course. [*Rare.*]

When a shoal  
Of *devious* minnows wheel from where a pike  
Larks balanced 'neath the lily-pads.

*Lowell, Under the Willows.*

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Fall here and there through the branches a tremulous gleam of the moonlight,  
Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and *devious* spirit.

*Longfellow, Evangeline, II. 2.*

=*Syn.* Circuitous, roundabout, tortuous, indirect, erratic, roving, rambling, straying. See *irregular*.  
**deviously** (dē'vi-us-ly), *adv.* In a *devious* manner.

A nuthatch scaling *deviously* the trunk of some hard-wood tree.  
*Lowell, Study Windows, p. 61.*

**deviousness** (dē'vi-us-ness), *n.* Departure from a regular course; wandering. *Barley, 1727.*

**devirginate** (dē-ver'ji-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. devirginatus*, pp. of *devirginare* (> *F. dévirgner*), de-flower, *< de*, priv. + *virgo* (*virgin*), virgin.] To deprive of virginity; deflower.

Only that virgin soul, *devirginated* in the blood of Adam, but restored in the blood of the Lamb, hath . . . this testimony, this assurance, that God is with him.  
*Donne, Sermons, II.*

**devirginate** (dē-ver'ji-nāt), *v. i.* [*< L. devirginatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of virginity.

Fair Hero, left *devirginated*,  
Weighs, and with fury walls her state.  
*Chapman and Marlowe, Hero and Leander, III, Arg.*

**devirgination** (dē-ver'ji-nā'shon), *n.* [*< de-virginatus*: see *-ation*.] Deprivation of virginity. Even blushing brings them to their *devirgination*.

*Faithful, Resolves*

**devisable** (dē-vi'zā-bl), *a.* [*< devise* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being invented or contrived.

God hath not prevented all exceptions or evils *devisable* by curious or captious wit, against his dispensations.  
*Burrow, Works, II. 11.*

2. Capable of being bequeathed or assigned by will.

It seems sufficiently clear that, before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will.  
*Blackstone, 'Com.*

**devisal** (dē-vi'zəl), *n.* [*< devise* + *-al*.] 1. The act of devising; a contriving or forming.

Each word may be not unfitly compared to an invention; it has its own place, mode, and circumstances of *devisal*.  
*Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 309.*

2. The act of bequeathing; assignment by will.

**deviscerate** (dē-vis'g-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviscerated*, ppr. *deviscerating*. [*< L. de-priv. + viscera*, the internal organs: see *viscera*. Cf. *viscerate*.] To viscerate or disembowel.

**devisceration** (dē-vis'g-rā'shon), *n.* [*< de-viscerate*: see *-ation*.] The operation of removing the viscera.

**devise** (dē-vi'z), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devised*, ppr. *devising*. [*Early mod. E. also devies*; *< ME. devisen, derynyn, dvoisen, devoren*, *< OF. deviser*, distinguish, regulate, bequeath, talk, *F. déviser* = *Fr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. devisar* = *It. devisare*, divide, share, describe, think, *< ML. as if "dis-riare"*, *< derivin*, a division of goods, portion of land, bound, decision, mark, *devise*: see *device*.] *L. trans.* 1. To divide; distinguish.

Now thanne the Firmament is *devysed*, be Astronomers, in 12 Hignes; and every Signe is *devysed* in 30 Degrees, that is 360 Degrees, that the Firmament hath above.

*Mandelville, Travels, p. 165.*

2. To say; tell; relate; describe.

What sholdes I more *devise*?

*Chaucer, Monk's Tale, I. 602.*

I schalle *devise* you sum partie of thinges that there ben, whan time schalle ben, afre it may hent come to my mynde.

*Mandelville, Travels, p. 1.*

After they had thus saluted and embraced each other, they mounted againe on horsebacke, and rode toward the title, *devysing* and recounting, how being children they had passed their youth in friendly pastimes.

*Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1598).*

3. To imagine; conjecture; guess, or guess at.

Forte reken al the aral in Rome that *devise*,  
Alle the men upon mold ne mist hit *devise*,  
So wel in alle wise was hit *devysed*.

*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1603.*

If it be I, of pardon I you pray;  
But if ought else that I mote not *devyse*,  
I will, if please you it discuse, say;  
To case you of that ill, so wisely as I may.

*Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.*

He . . . *devise*th first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome.  
*Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 8.*

4. To think or study out; elaborate in the mind; invent; contrive; plan; as, to *devise* a new machine, or a new method of doing anything; to *devise* a plan of defense; to *devise* schemes of plunder.

Thei ben alle clothed in Clothes of Gold or of Tartarum or of 'amokras, so richly and so perfectly, that no man in the World can amenden it, ne better *devise* it.

*Mandelville, Travels, p. 233.*

To *devise* curious works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass.

*Ex. xxiv. 32.*

*Devise* but how you'll use him when he comes,  
And let us two *devise* to bring him thither.

*Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 4.*

Satan from without, and our hearts from within, not passive merely and kindled by temptation, but *devising* evil, and speaking hard things against God.

*J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 90.*

5. To plan or scheme for; purpose to obtain.

They are which fortunes doe by vowes *devise*.

*Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 20.*

6. To give, assign, make over, or transmit (real property) by will.

One half to thee I give and I *devise*.

*Crabbe, Works, V. 215.*

Was it ever intended that the king could empower his subjects to *devise* their freeholds or to levy fines of their entailed lands?

*Hallam.*

=*Syn.* 4. To concoct, concoct.

II. *intrans.* To consider; lay a plan or plans; form a scheme or schemes; contrive.

Let us *devise* of ease and everlasting rest.

*Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 17.*

Then shall we further *devise* together upon all things, what order shall be best to take.

*Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 206).*

Taste is nothing in the world except the faculty which *devise* according to the laws of beauty, which executes according to the laws of beauty.

*Gladsome, Might of Right, p. 50.*

**devise** (dē-vis'), *n.* [A former spelling of *device*; in legal senses due to the verb *devise*: see *device*, *n.*, *device*, *v.*] 1. (*< de-vis'*). An obsolete spelling of *device*.—2. In law: (a) The act of bequeathing by will.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable. *Looke.*

(b) A will or testament. (c) A gift of real property by will: sometimes loosely used of personal property.

A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law claimed with it as real property, is called a *devise*.

*F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 124.*

(d) The clause in a will by which such gift is made.—*Executory devise*, a future and contingent interest in real property in contravention of the strict rules of the old common law; a future interest, created by will, which is not preceded by an estate of freehold created by the will of the same testator, or which, being so preceded, is limited to take effect before or after, and not at the expiration of, such prior estate of freehold. *Jarman; Brown and Hadley.*

**devisee** (dē-vi-zē'), *n.* [*< devise* + *-ee*.] The person to whom a *devise* is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

**deviseful, devisefully.** Obsolete forms of *deviceful, devicefully*.

**deviser** (dē-vi-zēr), *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Lydgate a translator only and no *deviser* of that which he wrote.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 50.*

**devisor** (dē-vi-zōr), *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths real property or tenements.

**devitable** (dē-vi-tā-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if "devitabilis"*, *< devitare*, avoid, *< de*, away, + *vitare*, shun, avoid. Cf. *evitable*.] Avoidable. *Barley.*

**devitalization** (dē-vi'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< de-vitalize* + *-ation*.] The act of depriving of vitality; as, the *devitalization* of tissue.

**devitalize** (dē-vi'tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitalized*, ppr. *devitalizing*. [*< de-priv. + vitalize*.] To deprive of vitality; take away life or life-sustaining qualities from.

To air thus changed or deteriorated I gave the name of *devitalized* air.

*E. W. Richardson, Provent, Med., p. 532.*

The most finished and altogether favorable example of this *devitalized* scholarship with many graceful additions was Edward Everett.

*The Nation, Dec. 22, 1869, p. 559.*

**devitation** (dē-vi-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. devitatio* (n), *< devitare*, pp. *devitatus*, avoid: see *devitable*.] A warning off; warning: the opposite of incitation.

If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, maugre all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning.

*Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 277.*

**devitrification** (dē-vi'tri-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< F. dévitrification*; as *devitrify* + *-ation*. See *-fication*.] Loss, either partial or entire, of the glassy or vitreous condition, or the process by which this result is attained. The most conspicuous illustration of devitrification is the production of "Kaukau porcelain" from glass by the long-continued action of heat. (See *porcelain*.) The term *devitrification* is much employed by lithologists in describing the changes which have taken place in rocks consisting originally, either wholly or in large part, of glass. (See *lava* and *obsidian*.) It may be the result of cooling, during which crystalline products have developed themselves in the glass in greater or less perfection; or it may have taken place in consequence of the action of water, either with or without the aid of heat, after the rocks had become solidified. Pressure is also regarded by many as being an agent of high importance. The changes thus indicated may be begun in a rock during its consolidation, and afterward continued under the combined influence of heat, water, and pressure, even to the entire obliteration of its original vitreous character, the result being the production of a purely lithoid structure. The minute forms developed in the process of devitrification, which are

incipient crystals, or glass beginning to lose its unidealized character, have received various names from lithologists, according to their shape and manner of grouping. See *microlith* and *globulites*.

**devitrify** (dē-vī'trī-fī), v. t.; pret. and pp. *devitrified*, ppr. *devitrifying*. [*F. devitrifier*; as *de-priv.* + *vitryfy*.] To destroy or change, either in part or wholly, the vitreous condition of. See *devitrification* and *glass*.

**devive** (dē-vīv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *devived*, ppr. *deviving*. [*L. de-priv.* + *vivus*, living; see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] To deprive of life; render inert or unconscious. [Rare.]

Prof. Owen has remarked that "there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, *devive* and revive many times."

**devocalization** (dē-vō'kal-i-zā'shon), n. [*devoicate* + *-ation*.] The act of making voiceless or non-sonant. *Sneet*.

**devocalize** (dē-vō'kal-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *devocalized*, ppr. *devocalizing*. [*de-priv.* + *vocal* + *-ize*.] To make voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet*.

**devocate** (dev'ō-kāt), v. t. [*L. devocatus*, pp. of *devoicare*, call away, call off, allure, < *de*, away, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*.] To call away; entice; seduce.

The Commons of you doo complain  
From them you devocate

T. Preston, King Cambises.

**devocation** (dev'ō-kā'shon), n. [*ML. as if* "devocatio(n)", < *L. devoicare*: see *devocate*.] A calling away; seduction.

To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering devocations.

Italywell, Melampronca, p. 97.

**devoid** (dē-void'), v. t. [*ME. devoiden*, make empty, leave, < *OF. desvoidier*, *desvoidier*, empty out, < *des*, away, + *voidier*, *voidier*, void, < *void*, *void*, *ruin*, empty, void: see *void*.] 1. To avoid; leave; depart from.

He took his daughter by the hand,  
And had her with *desvoid* his land.  
Richard Coeur de Lion (Weber's *Métr. Rom.*), l. 1227.

2. To do away; put aside; destroy.

Ofte haf I wayted whychande that wile,  
That wont watz whyle *devoid* my wrange (wrong).  
Adiliterat Poems (ed. Morris), l. 15.

**devoid** (dē-void'), a. [Short for *devoided* (pp. of *devoid*, v.); conformed to *void*, q. v.] 1. Empty; vacant; void.

I awoke, and found her place devoid. Spenser, F. Q.

2. Destitute; not possessing; lacking: with *of*: as, devoid of understanding.

Her life was beauly and devoid of pity.  
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

No long dull days devoid of happiness,  
When such a love my yearning heart shall bless.  
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 335.

—*Syn.* 2. *Void*, etc. See *vacant*.

**devoir** (dev'vor'), n. [*F.*, duty, < *devoir*, inf., owe, be obliged, < *L. debere*, owe, be obliged: see *debt*. Cf. *derer*, earlier form of the same word.] Duty or service; hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another: as, we paid our *devoirs* to our host.

Content to vae their best *devoir*,  
In furling ech' honest harneless cause.  
Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 70.

To do your highness service and *devoir*,  
And save you from your foes, Berkeley would die.  
Marlowe, *Edward II.*, v. 2.

The time you employ in this kind *devoir* is the time that I shall be grateful for.  
Mrs. Behn, *Lover's Watch*.

To ancient females his *devoirs* were paid.  
Creshe, *Works*, II. 20.

**devolute** (dev'ō-lūt), v. t. [*L. devolutus*, pp. of *devolvere*, roll down: see *devolve*.] To devolve.

Government was devoluted and brought into the priests' hands.  
Foxe, *Martyrs*, p. 329.

**devolution** (dev'ō-lū'shon), n. [= *F. devolution* = *Sp. devolucion* = *Pg. devolução* = *It. devoluzione*, < *ML. devolutio(n)*, < *L. devolvere*, pp. *devolutus*, roll down: see *devolve*.] 1. The act of rolling down. [Rare.]

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration.

Woodward.

2. The act of devolving, transferring, or handing over; transmission from one person to another; a passing or falling to a successor, as of office, authority, or real estate.

There never was any devolution to rulers by the people of the power to govern them.

Brougham.

In all these Athenian rules, it is to be observed that, while the ancestral sacrifices are constantly mentioned, the object of special care is the devolution of the estate in the household.

Meine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 95.

3. In *Scott law*: (a) The reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion to an oversman or umpire to determine the difference. (b) The falling of a purchase made under articles of roup to the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest bidder to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.—4. The opposite of evolution; degeneration. [Rare.]

Not only its [speech's] evolution, but its devolution, its loss and impairment in disease, have been wrought out.

Science, VII. 555.

**Clause of devolution.** See *clause*.  
**devolve** (dē-volv'), v.; pret. and pp. *devolved*, ppr. *devolving*. [= *Sp. Pg. devolver* = *It. devolvere*, < *L. devolvere*, roll down, < *de*, down, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*. Cf. *evolve*, *revolve*.] 1. trans. 1. To roll downward or onward. [Rare.]

Every headlong stream  
Devolves his winding waters to the main.  
Albion, Pleasures of Imagination, II.

He spake of virtue . . .  
And with a sweeping of the arm,  
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,  
Devolved his rounded periods.  
Pennyson, A Character.

2. To transfer, as from one person to another; turn over; transmit.

What madness is it for them who might manage nobly their own Affairs themselves, slyly and weakly to devolve all on a single Person. Milton, *Free Commonwealth*.

All men are passionate to live according to that state in which they were born, or to which they are devolved, or which they have framed to themselves.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), l. 690.

They devolved their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty.

Adams.

II. *intrans.* 1. To roll down; come or arrive by rolling down or onward. [Rare.]

The times are now devolved  
That Merlin's mystic prophecies are solved.  
R. Johnson, *Prince Henry's Barriers*.

Streams that had . . . devolved into the rivers below.  
Lord, *The Banians*, p. 18.

2. To be transferred or transmitted; pass from one to another; fall by succession or transference.

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death devolved to Lord Somerville of Scotland.

Johnson.

The melancholy task of recording the desolation and shame of Italy devolved on Guicciardini.

Mauvilly, *Machiavelli*.

On King John's death, in 1465, the crown of Portugal devolved on Emanuel. Prescott, *Ferd. and Ism.*, II. 4.

3. To degenerate. [Rare.]

A gentleman and scholar devolving into the buffoon, for example, is an unseemly sight in the eye of the profound moralist.

Jon Bar, *Ess. on Samuel Foote*.

**devolvement** (dē-volv'ment), n. [*< devolve* + *-ment*.] The act of devolving. *Imp. Dict.*  
**Devonian** (de-vō'ni-an), a. [*< Devonian*, Latinized form of *Devon*, < *AS. Defnas*, *Defnas*, pl., the inhabitants of Devon, a name of Celtic origin: W. *Dynafn*, *Devon*.] Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England.

Easily ambling down through the Devonian dale.  
Drayton, *Folybion*, l. 284.

The term was applied specifically, in *geol.*, by Murchison to a great part of the Paleozoic strata of North and South Devon and used by him as synonymous with *Old Red Sandstone*, for which term he substituted it, "because the strata of that age in Devonshire—lithologically very unlike the old red sandstone of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh counties—contain a much more copious and rich fossil fauna, and were shown to occupy the same intermediate position between the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks." Later geologists, however, do not use the terms as identical, the conditions under which the strata were deposited being very different.

**Devonic** (de-von'ik), a. Same as *Devonian*.

**Devon kerseys.** See *kersey*.

**devonshire** (dev'qn-shēr), v. t. Same as *devonshire*.

**Devonshire colic, lace, etc.** See the nouns.

**devoration** (dev'ō-rā'shon), n. [*< LL. devoratio(n)*, < *L. devorare*, pp. *devoratus*, devour: see *devour*.] The act of devouring.

They [bear-wards] have either voluntarils, or for want of power to master their savage beasts, borne occasione of the death and devoration of manie children.

Holmeshead, *Description of England*, x.

**devorist**, n. An obsolete form of *divorce*.

**devotary** (dē-vō'tā-rī), n. [*< ML. devotarius*, < *L. devotus*, devoted: see *devote*, a., and *votary*.] A votary.

To whose shrine [Diana's] there went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of devotaries than to any holy land of their's whatsoever.

Gregory, *Works*, p. 14.

**devote** (dē-vōt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *devoted*, ppr. *devoting*. [*< L. devotus*, pp. (> *devotare*, freq.)

of *devoare*, vow, give up, devote, < *de*, away, + *voare*, vow: see *vow* and *devout*. Cf. *devoe*.]

1. To appropriate by or as if by vow; set apart or dedicate by a solemn act or with firm intention; consecrate.

No devoted thing, that a man shall devote unto the Lord, shall be sold or redeemed: every devoted thing is most holy unto the Lord.

Lev. xviii. 25.

For, since the substance of your perfect self is also devoted, I am but a shadow.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

It behooves each to see, when he sacrifices prudence, to what god he devotes it. Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 393.  
Hence—2. To doom; consign to some harm or evil; doom to destruction: used absolutely, to curse or execrate.

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,  
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born.

Rome.

Aliens were devoted to their rapine and despoil.  
Deacy of Christian Piety.

Yet not for thy advice or threats I fly  
These wicked tents devoted. Milton, P. L., v. 390.

Here I devote your senate! Croly, *Catiline*.

3. To addit or surrender, as to an occupation or a pursuit; give or yield up; direct in-action or thought.

He hath devoted and given up himself to the contemplation, mark, and denotement of her parts and graces.

Shak., Othello, II. 2.

Wise-seeing censors count that labour vain  
Which is devoted to the hopes of love.

Ford, *Honour Triumphant*.  
The hours between breakfast and dinner the ladies devoted to dress and study.  
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, II.

They devoted themselves to leisure with as much assiduity as we employ to render it impossible.

Lowell, *New Princeton Rev.*, l. 158.

—*Syn.* *Devote*, *Dedicate*, *Consecrate*, *Hallow*, *destine*, *set apart*. In *dedicate* and the cognate words *devote*, *devout*, etc., the root idea is always that of a complete mental consecration; thus, *devotion* (def. 3) is the consecration of the entire mind to God and his worship; and a *devout* (def. 1) spirit is one entirely absorbed in the worship or service of God. To *devote* indicates the inward act, state, or feeling; to *dedicate* is to set apart by a promise, and indicates primarily an external act, to *consecrate* is to make sacred, and refers to an act affecting the use or relation of the thing consecrated; to *hallow* is to make holy, and relates to the character of the person or thing hallowed. Thus, we *devote* ourselves by an act of the mind; we *dedicate* our lives or property by a more formal act; we *consecrate* to sacred uses a building not before sacred; and we *hallow* the name of God, recognizing in it its inherent holy character.

Mysterious and awful powers had laid their unimaginable hands on that fair head and devoted it to nobler service.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 272.

Let no soldier fly:  
He that is truly *dedicate* to war  
Hath no self-love. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Now go with me, and with this holy man,  
Into the chantry by; there, before him,  
And underneath that consecrated roof,  
Flight me the full assurance of your faith.  
Shak., T. N., iv. 2.

And, from work  
Now resting, bleas'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day.  
Milton, P. L., vii. 502.

2. *Addit*, *Devote*, etc. See *addit*.  
**devotet** (dē-vōt'), a. and a. [*< ME. devote*, < *OF. devot*, *devot* = *Pr. devot* = *Sp. Pg. devoto* = *It. devoto*, < *L. devotus*, pp., devoted: see *devote*, v. Doublet, *devout*, q. v.] 1. a. Devoted; devoted.

We do offer the said Master of ours, and our whole company, unto your highness, as your perpetual and *devote* friends.

Malheur's *Voyages*, l. 148.

Lawyers, physicians, philosophers, scholars are his, wholly *devote* to his service.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 212.

II. n. A devotee.

One professeth himself a *devote*, or peculiar servant to our Lord.  
Sir E. Sandys, *State of Religion*.

**devoted** (dē-vō'ted), p. a. [Pp. of *devote*, v.] 1. Set apart; given up, especially to some harm or evil; doomed.

No wonder they revolted from accumulating new woes on her devoted head. Prescott, *Ferd. and Ism.*, II. 11, note.

No more ignoble yet more dangerous creature had yet been loosed upon the devoted soil of the Netherlands.  
Molloy, *Dutch Republic*, III. 380.

The workmen either perished in the flames, or fled from the devoted spot in terror and despair.

Schlegel, *Hist. Christ. Church*, III. § 4.

2. Ardent; zealous; assiduous; strongly attached or addicted: as, a devoted friend; a devoted student of philosophy.

The most devoted champion. Macaulay.

**devotedness** (dē-vō'ted-ness), n. The state of being devoted, attached, or addicted; zealous faithfulness and attachment.

The owning of our obligation unto virtue may be styled natural religion: that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as not to according to his will.

Green.

In human nature there is a principle that delights in heroic virtue, that admires and reveres men illustrious for self-sacrificing devotedness. *Channing, Parable Life, p. 281.*

**devotee** (dev-*vōt*-ē), *n.* [*< devote + -ee.*] One who is devoted or self-dedicated to a cause or practice; a votary; specifically, one given wholly to religious devotion; an extravagantly or superstitiously devout person.

A devotee is one of those who disparage religion by their indolent and unreasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions. *Steele, Spectator, No. 264.*

Christianity has had, in all ages and in all sects, its devotees and martyrs. *Story, Salem, Sept. 12, 1828.*

=Syn. Zealot, enthusiast.

**devotionism** (dev-*vōt*-izm), *n.* [*< devote + -ism.*] The tendency or disposition to be or become a devotee.

Ritualistic devotionism is the unhealthy development of religious introspection.

*J. Owen, Evenings with Skepticism, II. 477.*

**devotement** (dē-*vōt*-mēt), *n.* [*< devote + -ment.*] The act of devoting or consecrating by a vow; the state of being devoted. [Rare.]

Her [Iphigenia's] devotement was the demand of Apollo. *Sp. Hurd, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.*

**devoter** (dē-*vōt*-ēr), *n.* 1. One who devotes.—*2.* A worshiper. *Piers Plowman.*

**devoter<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advouter*. Cf. *devoter<sup>3</sup>*.] An adulterer.

He that breaketh wedlock with his neighbour's wife, let him be slain, both the *devoter* and the *advouter*. *Beacon, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 450.*

**devotion** (dē-*vōt*-shn), *n.* [*< ME. devotion, devotion, devotuous, < OF. devotion, F. dévotion = Pr. devoto = Sp. devoción = Pg. devoção = It. devozione, < L. devotio(-n-), devotio, < devotus, pp. of devovere, devote: see devote.*] 1. The act of devoting; a definitive setting apart, appropriating, or consecrating; as, the devotion of one's means to a certain purpose; the devotion of one's life to the service of God.

Its purpose [Brook Farm] was so sincere, its conduct so irreproachable, its devotion to ends purely humane so evident, that malice could find no grounds for assailing it. *O. B. Frothingham, George Ripley, p. 161.*

2. The state of being devoted. (a) Application to or observance of religious duties and practices; especially, earnestness in acts of worship; devoutness.

Nevertheless to them that with Devotion behold it [the golden gate of the temple of Solomon] a far ys grauntyd cleue remission. *Turkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.*

Devotion consists in an ascent of the mind towards God, attended with holy breathings of soul. *Sp. Aletterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.*

There was still a sadness of heart upon her, and a depth of devotion, in which lay all her strength. *Ruskin.*

(b) Earnest and faithful service arising from love, friendship, patriotism, etc.; enthusiastic manifestation of attachment.

Sacrificing to the wishes of his Parliament a minister whose crime had been a devotion too zealous to the interests of his prerogative. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

The Plantagenet history can show no such instances of enthusiastic devotion as lighted up the dark days of the Stewarts. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 457.*

(c) Close attention or application in general: as, his devotion to this pursuit impaired his health.

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Shak., Cor., II. 2.*

Their . . . tyrannic did enforce them to embrace my offer with no small devotion. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 206.*

3. An act of worship; a religious exercise. (a) Practice of prayer and praise: now generally in the plural.

An aged, holy man, . . . That day and night said his devotion. *Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 46.*

Saying so many Ave-Maries and Pater-Nosters, as is their devotion. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 7.*

They returned again to our Lady Church, where was performed very long and tedious devotion. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 20.*

(b) Alms given as an act of worship; offerings made at divine service. [Archaic.]

The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit persons . . . shall receive the Alms for the Poor, and other Devotions of the People, in a decent Basin. *Book of Common Prayer, Holy Communion.*

4. Something consecrated; an object of devotion.

As I passed by and beheld your devotions [in the revised version, "observed the objects of your worship"]. *Acts xvii. 22.*

Churches and altars, priests and all devotions, Tumbled together into one rude chaos. *Beau. and Fl.*

5. Power of devoting or applying to use; disposal; bidding.

Take my keys, Gold, plate, and jewels, all's at thy devotion. *R. Jonson, Volpone, II. 2.*

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's devotion. *Clarendon.*

By these instructions he [Colonel Nathaniel Bacon] wrought his men into so perfect an unanimity, that they were one and all at his devotion. *Beverly, Virginia, ¶ 97.*

=Syn. 1. Consecration, dedication, devotedness.—*2.* (a) Piety, Godliness, etc. (see religion). (b) Attachment, Affection, etc. (see love), zeal, fidelity, constancy. **devotional<sup>1</sup>** (dē-*vōt*-shn-*l*), *n.* [*< F. as if \*devotionnaire, < devotion, devotion: see devotion.*] A devotee. *Davis.*

The Lord Chief Justice Hale, a profound common lawyer, and both *devotional* and moralist, affected natural philosophy. *Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 264.*

**devotional<sup>2</sup>** (dē-*vōt*-shn-*l*), *a.* and *n.* [*< devotion + -al.*] 1. A. Pertaining to religious devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion: as, a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises; a *devotional* frame of mind.

How much the *devotional* spirit of the church has suffered by that necessary evil, the Reformation! *Cotteridge, Table-Talk.*

=Syn. Devout, Devotional. See *devout*.

II. *† n. pl.* Forms of devotion.

Nor have they had either more cause for, or better success in, their disputings against the *devotionals* of the Church of England. *Sp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 87.*

**devotionalist** (dē-*vōt*-shn-*l*-ist), *n.* [*< devotional + -ist.*] Same as *devotionist*. [Rare.]

It is but to give a religious turn to his natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French *devotionalist*. *Cromarty, Philomaton to Hydaspea, II.*

**devotionally** (dē-*vōt*-shn-*l*-i), *adv.* In a devotional manner; toward devotion: as, *devotionally* inclined.

**devotionist** (dē-*vōt*-shn-*l*-ist), *n.* [*< devotion + -ist.*] A person given to devotion; one who is superstitiously or formally devout. Also *devotionalist*. [Rare.]

**devotionness** (dē-*vōt*-shn-*ness*), *n.* [*< \*devotion (not used) (< devotion + -ous) + -ness.*] Devoutness; piety. *Hammond.*

**devot<sup>1</sup>** (dē-*vōt*-ō), *n.* [It., < L. *devotus*: see *devote* and *devout*.] A devotee.

In confidence of this conceit, such numbers of *devotes* in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary illapses from heaven. *J. Spenser, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1685), Pref. a. 2.*

**devot<sup>2</sup>** (dē-*vōt*-ō), *n.* [*< L. devotor, one who devotes, < L. devovere, devote: see devote.*] One who reverences or worships; a devout person. *Beau. and Fl.*

**devot<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advouter*.] An adulterer.

**devour<sup>1</sup>** (dē-*vour*-), *v.* [*< ME. devouren, < OF. devorer, devorer, devorir, F. dévorer = Pr. Sp. Pg. devorar = It. divorare, < L. divorare, devour, < de, down, + vorare, consume, devour: see voracious, vorant.*] I. *trans.* 1. To eat up mannerly; eat ravenously; consume as food.

We will say, Some evil beast hath devoured him. *Gen. xxxvii. 20.*

And ever and anon the wolf would steal The children and devour. *Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.*

2. To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; make away with; destroy; waste.

As soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured thy living with harlots. *Luke xv. 20.*

Devouring pestilence hangs in our air. *Shak., Rich. II., I. 1.*

They never adventured to know any thing; nor ever did any thing but devours the fruits of other men's labours. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 146.*

We all know . . . what a devouring passion it [the war fever] becomes in those whom it assails. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.*

3. To swallow up, literally or figuratively; draw into conjunction or possession; absorb; engorge; take in; as, to devour a book; the users have devoured his estate.

I saw (also) the gaping earth devour The spring, the place, and all claims out of sight. *Spenser, Visions of Petrarch.*

Which [the scribes] devour widows' houses, and for a shew make long prayers. *Luke xx. 47.*

I perceive these lords At this encounter do so much admire, That they devour their reason; and scarce think Their eyes do office of truth. *Shak., Tempest, v. 1.*

Now speak of the Haven; rather devouring then encreased by a little river. *Sandys, Travels, p. 29.*

Our ocean shall these pretty brooks devour. *Dehler and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 6.*

4. To gaze at absorbingly; look upon with avidity; view with delight.

Longing they look, and gazing at the sight, Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*

With an unguarded look she now devour'd My nearer face. *Prior, Solomon, II.*

**devour<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* See *dever*.

**devourable** (dē-*vour*-ə-*bl*), *a.* [*< devour<sup>1</sup> + -able.*] Cf. *OF. devorable, devourable, devouring, voracious.*] Capable of or fit for being devoured.

A clear and undeband'd appetite renders everything sweet and delightful to a sound body, and (as *Homer* expresses it) *devourable*. *Pistoneer, Morals, II. 116 (Ord. M.).*

**devourer** (dē-*vour*-ēr), *n.* 1. One who devours; one who or that which eats greedily, consumes, or preys upon.

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being devourers of their spawn. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A local English name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*.

**devourer<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* [ME. *devourer*; < *devour<sup>1</sup> + -er*, after equiv. *OF. devorerer, devourer.*] A female devourer. *Wycherly.*

**devouringly** (dē-*vour*-ing-*l*), *adv.* In a devouring manner.

**devourment** (dē-*vour*-mēt), *n.* [*< devour + -ment.*] Cf. *OF. devorement, devourment.*] The act or process of devouring or consuming.

Could not thy remorseless foeman brook Time's sure devourment? *R. W. Gilder, A Portrait of Servetus.*

**devout** (dē-*vout*-), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. devout, also devote, < OF. devot, devout, F. dévot = Sp. Pg. devoto = It. devoto, devoto, < L. devotus, devoted, pp. of devovere, vow, devote: see devote, v. and a.*] The adj. *devote* is a doublet of *devout*. I. *a.*

1. Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; devoted to the worship and service of God; pious; religious; consecrated in spirit.

The same man was just and devout. *Luke II. 25.*

The Spaniard is very devout in his Way, for I have seen him kneel in the very Dirt when the Ave-Mary-bell rings. *Howell, Letters, I. iii. 32.*

Let a man consider, . . . when he prays in private, whether he be as composed, and reverent, and devout in his behaviour as he is when the eyes of a great assembly are upon him. *Sp. Aletterbury, Sermons, II. xii.*

And holy hymns from which the life devout Of saints and martyrs has wellnigh gone out. *Walters, On a Prayer-book.*

2. Expressing devotion or piety.

I love a holy devout Sermon. *Howell, Letters, I. vi. 22.*

With uplifted hands, and eyes devout, Grateful to heaven. *Milton, P. L., xi. 222.*

3. Sincere; solemn; earnest: as, you have my devout wishes for your safety.—Syn. 1. *Devout, Devotional*: prayerful, godly, saintly. *Devout* pertains especially to the internal, *devotional* to the external; but this distinction is not always observed. A devout heart, a devout man, a devout look—that is, a look such as would be produced by devout feeling (see extracts above); a *devotional* attitude, a *devotional* look.

There is something . . . natively great and good in a person that is truly devout. *Steele, Tatler, No. 211.*

In Mr. Farrer, the head of the family, [was seen] a devotional energy, put forth in continual combat with the earthly energies that tempted him away to the world. *De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.*

II. *† n.* 1. A devotee.

They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devouts*, and as it were sworn slaves. *Sheldon, Miracles, p. 267.*

2. A devotional composition.

This is the substance of his first section till we come to the *devout* of it, modelled into the form of a private palter. *Milton, Ilknotklastes, I.*

**devoutly**, *adv.* [ME.; < *devout, a.*] Devoutly. (*hancor*.)

**devoutful** (dē-*vout*-fūl), *a.* [Irreg. < *devout + -ful*.] 1. A similar formation is *grateful*. Full of or characterized by devoutness; devout.

—2. Sacred; solemn.

To take her from another cheek of parents, To make her his by most devout rights. *Newton and Webster, Malcontent, I. 2.*



**devoutness** (dê-vout'ness), *n.* [**< devout + -ness.**] Destitute of devotion. *E. D.* [Rare.] **devoutnesses** (dê-vout'nesses), *n.* Want of devotion. [Rare.]

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutness*, unmercifulness, and epicurism.

*Sp. of Chichester, Two Sermons, sig. C 6 b.*

**devoutly** (dê-vout'li), *adv.* [**< ME. devoutly, devoutly, -liche: < devout + -ly.**] 1. In a devout manner; with devout feelings; with solemn reverence and submission to God; with ardent devotion.

Sunday, the xix Day of Julii, we cam all to Mounte Syon to Masse, which was song ther ryght *Devoutly*.

*Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 25.*

At length her grace rose, and with modest paces Came to the altar: where she kneel'd, and, saint-like, Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd *devoutly*.

*Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.*

2. Religiously; with pious thoughts.

One of the wise men, having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face.

*Bacon.*

3. Sincerely; earnestly; solemnly.

*A consummation*

*Devoutly* to be wish'd. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.*

**devoutness** (dê-vout'ness), *n.* The quality or state of being devout.

**devote** (dê-vôv'), *v. t.* [**< L. devovere, devote: see devote, v. t.**] To dedicate by vow; devote; doom to destruction; destine for sacrifice.

'Twas his own son, whom God and mankind loved, His own victorious son, whom he *devoted*.

*Conley, Davidels, iv.*

**devout** (dê-vou'), *v. t.* [**< OF. devouer, F. dévouer, devote, give up, < L. devotare, freq. of devovere, devote: see devote.** The second sense is appar. taken from *disavow*.] 1. To devote; apply.

Those clear causes, to the inquiry And search of which your mathematical head Hath so *devoted* itself.

*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, I. 1.*

2. To disavow; disclaim.

There too the armless angelic *devout* Their former rage, and all to merrý bow'd.

*G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.*

**dew** (dû), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dewe, dew;* **< ME. dew, dew, dew; < AS. dew = OFries. daw = D. daw = MLG. dew, douwe, dawa, dau, LG. dau = OHG. tou, tau (touw-), MHG. tou (touw-), G. tau, tau = Icel. dagg = Sw. dagg, dew, cf. dagg, drizzling rain, = Dan. dagg, dew (ODan. dugregn, drizzling rain), = Goth. \*daggs-wus (?) not recorded. From the Scand. is derived E. *dag1, dew: see dag1, deg1.* 1. The aqueous vapor which is deposited from the atmosphere by condensation, especially during the night, in the form of small drops on the surface of bodies. The formation of dew is explained by the loss of heat by bodies on the earth's surface through radiation at night, by which means they and the air immediately about them are cooled below the dew-point (which see). Dew is thus deposited chiefly on bodies which are good radiators and poor conductors of heat, like grass; hence also it appears chiefly on calm and clear nights—that is, when the conditions are most favorable for radiation. It never appears on nights both cloudy and windy. In winter dew becomes hoar frost.**

They [in Pers.] have large and deepe ditches, in which they sow or set, and that which groweth is nourished with the *dew*.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 673.*

Since dew is made of steams of the terrestrial globe, which, whilst they retain that form, and were not yet converted into drops, did swim to and fro in the air, and made part of it; the phenomena that shew the power of *dew* in working on solid bodies may help to manifest how copiously the air may be impregnated with subtle saline parts.

*Boyle, Hist. of Air, xi.*

She . . . wash'd her hands with the *dew*(s) of heav'n, That on sweet roses fall.

*Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VI. 206).*

The *dews* of the evening most carefully shun,— Those tears of the sky for the loss of the sun.

*Chatterfield, Advice to a Lady in Autumn.*

2. Something likened to dew: (a) As falling lightly, or as serving to refresh.

Never yet one hour in his bed Did I enjoy the golden dew of sleep, But with his timorous dreams was still awak'd.

*Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.*

I thought for thee, I thought for all My gamesome imps that round me grew, The *dew* of blessing heav'nial fall Where care falls too.

*Jean Ingelove.*

(b) As suggestive of the morning, and hence of freshness and youth.

Fair-haired, aure-eyed, with delicate Saxon complexion, Having the *dew* of his youth, and the beauty thereof.

*Longfellow, Miles Standish, I.*

3. Moisture standing in little drops on anything.

Next unto him was Neptune pictured. . . His face was ragged, and his hoaried head Dropped with brackish *dew*.

*Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 60.*

**Mountain dew**, illicit whisky. (Slang.) **dew** (dû), *v. t.* [**< ME. dewen, < AS. dedwian = OFries. dawa = D. dawwen = LG. dauwen = OHG. touwen, towen, towen, MHG. touwen, G. tauwen, tauwen = Icel. daggva = Sw. dagg, dew, cf. dagg, drizzle, = Dan. dagg, dew; from the noun. Cf. bedew.**] To wet with or as if with dew; moisten; bedew.

Phobus himself shall kneel at Caesar's shrine, And deck it with bay garlands *dew*ed with wine.

*R. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.*

*Dew'd* with showery drops, Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.

*Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters.*

**dewā, a.** An obsolete spelling of *dual*. **dewan** (dê-wan'), *n.* [Also written *dewān*, and more correctly *diwān, diwān*, **< Hind. diwān, a** tribunal, council, minister, head officer of finance and revenue, **< Pers. diwān: see diwān.**] In India: (a) A financial officer formerly appointed under the Mohammedan governments in each province for the purpose of superintending the collection of the revenue, etc.

Shah Alam gave letters patent to Lord Clive investing the English Company with the office of *Dewān*. . . The *Dewān* was the accountant-general or finance minister, and looked solely after the revenue and expenditure.

*J. T. Wesseler, Short Hist. India, p. 211.*

(b) The chief financial minister of a state. (c) The prime minister of a native state. (d) The chief native officer of certain government establishments, as the mint. (e) In Bengal, a native servant in confidential charge of the dealings of a house of business with natives, or of the affairs of a large domestic establishment.

*Yule and Burnell.*

**dewani, dewanny** (dê-wā'ni), *n.* [**< Hind. diwān, prop. adj., relating to a diwān; as noun, the office, jurisdiction, etc., of a diwān: see diwān.**] The office of *dewan*.

**dew-beater** (dû'bê'ter'), *n.* 1. One who walks out early and brushes off the dew.

The *dew beaters* have trod their way for those that come after them.

*By. Hackst., Alp. Williams, I. 67.*

2. *pl.* A pair of oiled shoes. **Hallwoll.** **dewberry** (dû'ber'i'), *n.*; *pl.* *dewberries* (-iz). [**< dew + berry**]; appar. in allusion to its being a low-lying shrub.] 1. In England, the popular name of the *Rubus coccineus*, a bramble which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields; the fruit of this plant. The fruit is black, with a bluish dewy bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste.

Feed him with apricocks and *dew-berries*, With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.

*Shak., M. N. D., III. 1.*

2. In the United States, the popular name of *Rubus Canadensis*, the low blackberry, a trailing plant which has a large sweet fruit; the fruit of this plant.

**dew-beaprent** (dû'bê-aprent'), *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

The chewing flocks Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb Of knot-grass *dew-beaprent*, and were in fold.

*Milton, Comus, I. 542.*

**dew-claw** (dû'klâ'), *n.* 1. The rudimentary inner toe of the foot, especially the hind foot, of some dogs.

In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the *dew-claw*.

*W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 438.*

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates.

**dew-clawed** (dû'klâd'), *a.* Furnished with dew-claws; ungulate.

By Brownists I mean not Independent, but *dew-clawed* Separatists.

*N. Ward, Simple Cocker, p. 11.*

**dew-cup** (dû'kup'), *n.* 1. The first allowance of beer to harvest laborers. *Macquay.* Also *dew-drink*. [Prov. Eng.]-2. A common name in Scotland of the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

**dew-drink** (dû'drink'), *n.* Same as *dew-cup*, 1. **dewdrop** (dû'drop'), *n.* [**< D. dauwdruppel = G. dauwropfen = Dan. dugdræbe = Sw. dagg-droppa.**] A drop of dew.

I must go seek some *dew-drops* here, And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.

*Shak., M. N. D., II. 1.*

**dew-l, a. and v.** An obsolete spelling of *dew*. **dewes**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dew*. **dewes**, *v. t.* See *dew*.

**dewylike** (dû'likt'), *a.* [**< Chester Dewey, an American scientist (1784-1867), + -like.**] A hydrated silicate of magnesium occurring in amorphous masses of a yellowish color and resembling gum arabic. It is related to serpentine, but contains more water.

**dewfall** (dû'fâl'), *n.* [**< Dan. dugfald.**] 1. The falling of dew; a fall of dew.

Expanding while the *dewfall* flows, Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Haram.

Noisless as *dew-fall*, heed it well— Thy Father's call of love!

*Whittier, Call of the Christian.*

2. The time when dew begins to fall; early evening.

**dewful, a.** See *dewful*. **dew-grass** (dû'grâs'), *n.* The cocksfoot-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. [Eng.]

**dewiness** (dû'î-ness'), *n.* [**< dewy + -ness.**] The state of being covered or damp with dew.

**dewitt** (dê-wit'), *v. t.* [After two Dutch statesmen named *De Witt*, opponents of William III., Prince of Orange, massacred in 1673 by a mob, without inquiry.] To lynch. [Rare.]

To her I leave thee, gloomy peer, Think on thy crimes committed; Repent, and be for once sincere; Thou never wilt be *De-Witted*.

*Prior, The Viceroy, st. 55.*

One writer, in a pamphlet which produced a great sensation, expressed his wonder that the people had not, when Tourville was riding victorious in the Channel, *De-witted* the nonjuring prelates.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.*

**dewlap** (dû'lap'), *n.* [**< ME. dewlap, dewlappes (= Dan. doglap; < dew + lap = Dan. lapp), a** loose hanging piece. Otherwise explained, fancifully, as the part which laps or licks the dew in grazing: see *lap*.] 1. The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows; hence, the pendulous skin under the throat of some other animals, as dogs.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung, And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung.

*Addison.*

2. The flesh on the human throat when flaccid with age. [Humorous and rare.]

And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob, And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale.

*Shak., M. N. D., II. 1.*

3. The large median fleshy fold or single wattle of the domestic turkey.

There is a great difference [between the wild and the tame turkey] in the possession by the latter of an enormous *dewlap*.

*S. F. Baird, Birds of North America (ed. 1856), p. 616.*

4. *pl.* In *her.*, same as *wattles*. **dewlapped, dewlapt** (dû'lapt'), *a.* Furnished with a dewlap, or a similar appendage.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind; . . . Crook-knee'd and *dew-lapp'd* like Thracian hinds.

*Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1.*

**dew-plant** (dû'plant'), *n.* 1. Same as *ice-plant*. — 2. Same as *sundew*.

**dew-point** (dû'point'), *n.* [**< D. dauwpunt = Dan. dugpunkt.**] The temperature indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited; that temperature of the air at which the moisture present in it just saturates it. See *saturation*. The more humid the atmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and vice versa. When the air is saturated with moisture and any colder body is brought into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on its surface. See *hygrometer*.

When a body of moist air is cooled, the point of saturation is gradually reached; and when saturated, any further cooling causes a deposition of dew: hence the temperature at which this occurs is called the *dew-point*.

*Huey, Physiography, p. 57.*

**dew-rotted** (dû'ret'ed'), *a.* Rotted or rotted by exposure to dew.

**dew-rotting** (dû'ret'ing'), *n.* The exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew by spreading it on grass, to render easier the separation of the fiber from the feculent matter. Also *dew-rotting, dew-softening*.

**dew-shoe** (dû'shû'), *n.* The heel of the sheath of a sword, which touches the ground.

When the godlike Siguror strode through the full-grown field of corn, the *dew-shoe* of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ear.

*Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 287.*

**dewstone** (dû'stôn'), *n.* A species of limestone occurring in Nottinghamshire, England, which is supposed to collect a large quantity of dew on its surface.

**dewy** (dû'tri'), *a.* [**< Datura.**] The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*. *S. Butler, Radicans.*

**dew-worm** (dē'wurm), *n.* The common earth-worm, *Lumbricus terrestris*.  
**dewy** (dē'y), *a.* [*< ML. dewy, < AS. dedwig (= G. tauig, tauwig = Sw. dagging), < dew, dew, + -y, E. -y.*] 1. Of or pertaining to dew.

Here the hot sun count  
His dewy rosary on the eglantine.  
*Keats, Isabella, st. 24.*  
Tis a morning pure and sweet,  
And a dewy splendour falls  
On the little flower.  
*Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 4.*

2. Of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew: *as, dewy tears.*

A dewy mist  
Went up, and water'd all the ground.  
*Milton, P. L., vii. 323.*

3. Moist with or as if with dew.

His dewy locks distill'd  
Ambrosia.  
*Milton, P. L., v. 56.*

4. Accompanied with dew; abounding in dew.

From morn  
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,  
A summer's day.  
*Milton, P. L., l. 743.*

But now the sun  
With orient beams had chased the dewy night  
From earth and heaven.  
*Addison, Amiel, iii.*

5. Falling gently, or refreshing, like dew: *as, "dewy sleep ambrosial," Cowper, Iliad, ii.—8. In bot., appearing as if covered with dew.*

**Dexia** (dek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dexiē, on the right hand or side: see dexter.*] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidae*, or giving name to a family *Dexiidae*.

**Dexiaris** (dek-si-ā-ri-s), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dexia + -aris.*] Same as *Dexiidae*.

**Dexiids** (dek-si-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dexia + -ids.*] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dexia*. It is a small group, allied to the *Tachinidae*, represented in North America by about 40 species, 30 of which belong to *Dexia*. It was founded by Macquart in 1838. Also called *Dexiariæ*.

**dextrotropic** (dek'si-ā-pō'trōp'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. dexiē, on the right hand, + tropiāōs, < tropōs, a turning, < tpeōw, turn.*] Dextral, as a shell; turning or turned to the right, as the whorls of a spiral shell; dextrotropous: opposed to *laetotropic*.

In Planorbis, which is *dextrotropic* . . . instead of being leiotropic, the oesophagus is on the left side, and receives its nerve from the left visceral ganglion, the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed.

*E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.*

**dexter** (dek'stēr), *a. and n.* [= *F. dextro = Sp. diestro = Pg. It. destro, < L. dexter, right, on the right hand or side, handy, dexterous, also (according to Greek notions of omens) fortunate, = Gr. dexiōpēs, right, comparative forms (with compar. suffix -ter = -tepos) < L. dex = Gr. dexiē, right, fortunate, dexterous, = Skt. dakṣha, able, dexterous, strong (cf. dakṣiṇa, able, dexterous, right, south), = Goth. taihwa, right, taihwo, the right hand, = OHG. zeso (zeso-), right, = W. dehaw, right, south, = Gael. and Ir. deas, right, south (cf. deasil), = O Bulg. desiad, desid, right, desinita, the right hand, = Russ. desnitsa, the right hand; referred to a root represented by Skt. √ dakṣh, suit, be able, dexterous, or strong.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right, as opposed to left: *as, the dexter side of a shield.**

My mother's blood  
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister  
Bounded in my father's.  
*Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.*

On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew.  
*Pope.*

**Dexter base**, in *Ar.*, the dexter side of the base of the field.—**Dexter base point**, in *Ar.*, a point supposed to be half way between the base point and the dexter edge of the field. See *cut under point*.—**Dexter chief**, in *Ar.*, the dexter side of the chief of the field.—**Dexter chief point**, in *Ar.*, a point supposed to be half way between the chief point and the dexter edge of the field. See *cut under point*.—**Dexter diagonal**, in *Ar.*, see *diag.*

**II. n.** In *Ar.*, that side of the shield which is toward the right when the shield is braced or fitted upon the arm; hence, the side of the field toward the left of the spectator.

**dexterity** (dek'stēr-i-tē), *n.* [= *F. dextérité = Pg. dextreidade = It. dexterità, < L. dexteritas (-tē, < dexter, right, right-hand: see dexter.)*] 1. Greater facility in using the right hand than the left; right-handedness. [Not in common use.]

The proportion of left-hand drawings [of the cave-men of France] is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal dexterity of the whole historic period.  
*Science, V. 660.*

Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indifferently.  
*ibid.*

2. Manual skill; skill in using the hands, especially in mechanical or artistic work; hence, physical suppleness or adroitness in general; that readiness in action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or precision of motion.

Dexterity of hand, even in common trades, cannot be acquired without much practice and experience.

*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, l. 10.*

The company being seated round the genial board, and each furnished with a fork, evinced their dexterity in launching at the fattest pieces in this mighty dish.  
*Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 160.*

The Tahitians have the dexterity of amphibious animals in the water.  
*Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 184.*

3. Mental adroitness or skill; cleverness; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations.

I have dispatch'd some half a Dozen Duns with as much Dexterity as a hungry Judge does Causes at Dinner-time.  
*Congress, Love for Love, l. 2.*

A thousand vexations . . . which nothing is required to remove but a little dexterity of conduct.  
*Johnson, Rambler, No. 157.*

By his incomparable dexterity, he [Francis Sforza] raised himself from the precarious and dependent situation of a military adventurer to the first throne of Italy.  
*Machiavelli, Machiavelli.*

= *Syn.* 2. Address, facility, faculty, tact, cleverness, aptness, aptitude, ability, art, knack.

**dexterous, dextrous** (dek'stēr-us, dek'strūs), *a.* [*< L. dexter, right, ready (see dexter), + -ous.*] 1. Having greater skill in using the right hand than the left; right-handed. [Rare.] — 2. Possessing manual skill; hence, skilful or adroit in the use of the body in general; quick and precise in action.

Whether the Murlings were stolen by our own Men, or the Dutch, I cannot say; for we had some very dextrous thieves in our Ship.  
*Dampier, Voyages, l. 629.*

For both their dextrous hands the lance could wield.  
*Pope.*

3. Having mental adroitness or skill; ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; clever; expert: *as, a dexterous manager.*

The Coptic . . . are well acquainted with all affairs, are very dextrous at keeping accounts, which they do in a sort of Coptic characters understood by no body else.  
*Pococke, Description of the East, l. 170.*

The dexterous Captains never choose to preach on the life and miracles of a saint, until they have awakened the devotional feelings of their auditors by exhibiting some relic of him, a thread of his garment, a lock of his hair, or a drop of his blood.  
*Macaulay.*

4. Exhibiting dexterity, in any sense; skilful; artful; clever: *as, dexterous management.*

Cicero was also famous for his bows and arrows, and for a dextrous use of that sort of arms.  
*Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 250.*

The dexterous use of plausible topics for recommending any opinion whatever to the favor of an audience.  
*De Quincy, Style, iv.*

= *Syn.* Expert, Skilful, etc. (see *adroit*), nimble, brisk, agile.

**dextrously, dextronally** (dek'stēr-us-li, dek'strūs-li), *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly.

The good parts he hath he will learn to shew to the full, and use them dextrously.  
*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 90.*

**dextrousness, dextroneness** (dek'stēr-us-nes, dek'strūs-nes), *n.* Dexterity; adroitness. *Bailey, 1727.*

**dextrad** (dek'st'rād), *adv.* [*< L. dexter + -ad, toward: see -ad.*] To the right hand; to, on, or toward the right side; dextrally: opposed to *sinistral*.

**dextral** (dek'st'rāl), *a.* [*< ML. dextralis, "dextralis, on the right, < L. dexter, right: see dexter."*] 1. Right, as opposed to left; right-hand.

Any tunicle or skins which should hinder the liver from enabling the dextral parts.  
*St. T. Brown, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.*

2. In conch., dextrorse: applied to univalve shells whose aperture is on the right side when the shell is held in front of the observer with the apex upward and the aperture downward toward him: opposed to *sinistral*. Most shells are dextral.

**dextrality** (dek'st'rāl-i-tē), *n.* [*< dextral + -ity.*] 1. The state of being on the right side, as opposed to the left.— 2. Superiority in strength and facility in action of the right side of the body; right-handedness.

Did not institution, but nature, determine dextrality, there would be many more scoundrels than are delivered in story.  
*St. T. Brown, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.*

**dextrally** (dek'st'rāl-i), *adv.* By or toward the right side, as opposed to the left; dextrad.

It is a curious fact that the spathes are rolled up indifferently either way — either dextrally or sinistraly — in about equal numbers.

*Jour. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 237.*

**dextran**, **dextrane** (dek'st'rān, -trān), *n.* [*< L. dexter, right, + -an, -ane.*] A gum found in unripe beet-root and in molasses, and formed, together with mannite, by the mucle fermentation of sugar. It is a white amorphous substance readily soluble in water, and dextro-rotatory. It has the formula  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ .

**dextroxy**, *n.* See *dextror*. *Chaucer.*

**dextrine** (dek'st'rīn), *n.* [= *F. dextrine, < L. dexter, right, + -ine.*] The soluble or gummy matters, having the general formula  $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ , into which starch is convertible by diastase or by certain acids. It is white, insipid, and without smell, and is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its composition is the same as that of starch. By the action of hot diluted acids, or of an infusion of malt, dextrine is finally converted into grape-sugar. It is used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts. Also called *gommeine, moist gum, starch-gum, British gum, and Alsace gum*.

**dextrocardia** (dek'st'rō-kār'di-ā), *n.* [NL., *< L. dexter, right, + Gr. kardia = E. heart.*] In *teratol.*, a congenital condition in which the heart is turned toward the right instead of the left side.

**dextro-compound** (dek'st'rō-kom'pound), *n.* [*< L. dexter, right, + E. compound.*] In *chem.*, a compound body which causes the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Dextrine, dextrose, tartaric acid, malic acid, and cinchonine are dextro-compounds.

**dextroglucose** (dek'st'rō-glō'skōs), *n.* [*< L. dexter, right (see dextrose), + E. glucose.*] Same as *dextrose*.

**dextrogyrate** (dek'st'rō-jī-rāt), *a.* [*< L. dexter, right, + gyrate, pp. of gyrate, turn: see gyrate.*] Causing to turn toward the right hand: *as, a dextrogyrate crystal* (that is, a crystal which in circular polarization turns the plane of polarization to the right). See *polarisation*. Also *dextrorotatory*.

If the analyzer has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed or *dextrogyrate*.

**dextrogyrous** (dek'st'rō-jī-rūs), *a.* [*< L. dexter, right, + gyros, a circle: see gyre.*] Gyrate, or circling to the right.

**dextrorotatory** (dek'st'rō-rō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. dexter, right, + E. rotatory.*] Same as *dextrogyrate*.

**dextrorsal** (dek'st'rōr'sāl), *a.* [*< dextro + -sal.*] Same as *dextroverse*.

**dextroverse** (dek'st'rōr's), *a.* [*< L. dextrorsum, uncontracted dextroversum, -versum, toward the right, < dexter, right, + versus, versus, pp. of vertere, vertere, turn: see vertex, vortex, verso. Cf. sinistrovers.*] Rising from right to left, as a spiralling helix, or climbing plant. (In botany this word is used in opposite senses by different authorities. Bentham, Hooker, Darwin, Gray, etc., use it as above defined. Linnaeus, Braun, the De Candolles, and many others give it the opposite meaning.)

**dextrose** (dek'st'rōs), *n.* [*< L. dexter, right, + -ose.*] A sugar  $(C_6H_{12}O_6)$  belonging to the glucose group, which crystallizes from aqueous solution with one molecule of water in nodular masses of six-sided scales. It is readily soluble in water and alcohol, has a taste less sweet than ordinary cane-sugar, and directly reduces alkaline copper solution. It is dextrorotatory to polarized light. Dextrose is widely distributed, being found in most sweet fruits, grapes, raisins, cherries, etc., usually associated with levulose. It also occurs sparingly in various animal tissues and juices, and in excessive quantity in diabetic urine. Dextrose is manufactured from starch in large quantity by the action of sulphuric acid. It is used for making cheap syrup, called glucose syrup, in the manufacture of beer, for adulterating molasses. Also called *dextroglucose, grape-sugar, and starch-sugar*.—*Rotatory dextrose*. See *birefract.*

**dextrotropous** (dek'st'rōt'rō-pūs), *a.* [*< L. dexter, right, + Gr. -tropos (cf. tpeōw, a turning), < tpeōw, turn.*] Turning to the right: opposed to *laetotropic*. Also *dextrotronic*.

**dextrous, dextrously**, etc. See *dexterous*, etc.  
**dey**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* [ME. *dey, deye, deie, daie*, a maid-servant (sometimes applied to a man-servant) about a farm, a milkmaid, *< Icel. deigja*, a maid-servant, esp. a dairymaid, = Sw. *deja*, a dairymaid, = Norw. *deigja, daie, deie*, a maid-servant, usually in comp., as in *bu-deigja*, a maid in charge of the cattle (*bu*, household, farmstead, live stock), *bakster-deigja*, a baker (*bakster*, baking), *rakster-deigja*, a maid employed in raking hay (*rakster*, raking), = ODan. *deje*, in comp. *maikdeigje*, milkmaid (*maikje*,

milk), *munkedje*, monk's concubine (*munk*, monk), etc. Usually referred to *feol. deig* = Sw. *deg* = Norw. *deig*, dough, = E. *dough*, as if the *deigja* were orig. a 'baker' (cf. *bakster-deigja*, above); but there is no evidence of this except the perhaps accidental similarity of form. Among the duties of the *dey* is mentioned that of feeding the young and weak of a flock or herd with foreign milk; this, in connection with the regular duty of milking the cows, gives some color to the phonetically doubtful derivation from Sw. *degga*, OSw. *dagga*, suckle, = Dan. *dagge*, feed with foreign milk, cede, coddle (prob. not connected with Sw. *dia* = Dan. *die*, suck, = AS. *ppr.* "diende, lactantes" (only in Benson's Lex.): see *dag*). Hence *dairy*, q. v.] A female (sometimes a male) servant who had charge of a dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general.

She was as it were a *maner deye*.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 28.

There my father he is an auld collier,

My mother she is an auld *dey*.

Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

The *dey* or farm-woman entered with her piteers to deliver the milk for the family.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii.

**dey<sup>2</sup>** (dā), n. [*F. dey*, < Turk. *day*, a maternal uncle, also "a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently afterwards became pasha or regent of the colony; hence, our misnomer of *dey* as applied to the latter officer" (Redhouse, Turk. Dict.).] The title of the governor of Algiers under Turkish suzerainty from 1710 till its conquest by the French in 1830. From 1600 the *deys* were the elected chiefs of the janissaries of the country, who divided power with the pashas appointed by the Porte, and in 1710 superseded them. Tripoli and Tunis were in former times also sometimes ruled by *deys*, in place of their legitimate bey.

**deye<sup>1</sup>**, v. t. A Middle English form of *die<sup>1</sup>*.

**deye<sup>2</sup>**, v. t. A Middle English form of *die<sup>2</sup>*.

**deyeri**, n. A Middle English form of *dyer*.

**deyhouse** (dā'hous), n. [Also *dayhouse*; < *dey<sup>1</sup>* + house.] A dairy. [Prov. Eng.]

**deymaidt**, n. See *daymaid*.

**deynet**, v. t. An obsolete form of *deign*.

**deynout**, a. See *dainous*.

**deyntei**, **deyntee**, n. and a. Obsolete forms of *deinty*.

**deys**, n. An obsolete form of *daie*.

**desincification** (dē-zing'k'i-f'i-kā'shon), n. [*< de-priv. + sine + (-i)fication*.] Separation of sine from a composition or an alloy in which it is present.

**desymotize** (dē-zī'mō-tiz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *desymotized*, ppr. *desymotizing*. [*< de-priv. + symot(ic) + -ize*.] To free from disease-germs.

**D. F.** An abbreviation of the Latin *defensor fidei*, defender of the faith. See *defender*.

**dft.** A contraction (a) of *draft*, used in commercial writings; (b) sometimes, of *defendant*.

**D. G.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.

**dha** (dā), n. [Burmese.] A measure of length used in Burma; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.

**dhabb** (dab), n. [Ar. *dhabb*, a lizard (the skink).] The dried flesh of the skink, *Scincus officinalis*, used as a medicine.

**dhadium** (dā'di-um), n. A weight of Ballari in India, one fourth of the Ballari maund, or 6 pounds 5 ounces 8 drams avoirdupois.

**dhak** (dāk), n. [Hind. *dhak*, *dhakt*, or *dhakh* (Anglo-Ind. *dawk*); also called *paltan*.] A handsome leguminous tree of India, *Butea frondosa*, the wood, leaves, and flowers of which are used in religious ceremonies. See *Butea*.

**dhāl** (dāl), n. Same as *dhāl*.

**dhalee** (dāl'ē), n. A necklace, usually of gold beads, worn in the Levant.

**dhannoo** (dām'nō), n. [E. Ind.] A tilaceous tree of India, *Grewia elastica*, the wood of which is very tough and elastic.

**ghan** (dām), n. [Hind. Beng. *ghān*.] A gold and silver weight of Bengal, the 384th part of a tola. It is now, by law, 0.469 of a grain troy, but was formerly 0.585 of a grain.

**ghar** (dār), n. [Burmese.] The curved sword of the Burmese, also used as a chopping-implement.

The Burmese dropped their lances and *ghars*, and fled yelling back toward the pagoda.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 421.

**gharri** (dar'i), n. [Hind. *gharri*, also *ghard*, a weight (5 seers).] An East Indian unit of

weight, always a quarter of a maund, but ranging from 6 to 15 pounds; a stone. Also called *dhuddah*.

**ghauri** (dā'ri), n. [E. Ind.] A lythraceous shrub, *Woodfordia floribunda*, common throughout India. Its long spreading branches are covered with brilliant red flowers in the hot season.

**dhobie, dhoby** (dō'bi), n. [Hind. *dhob*, a washerman, < *dhob*, a wash.] In India and the East, a native washerman. Also *doble, dodee*.

In 1877 the introduction of a steam laundry broke the monopoly of the *dhoby*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 142.

**Dhobie's itch**, *Tinea circinata*, a kind of ringworm common in hot, moist climates. Also called *washer's itch*, *Indian ringworm*, etc.

**dhobieman, dhobyman** (dō'bi-man), n.; pl. *dhobimen, dhobymen* (-men). In the East, a washerman.

[The] *dhobyman* was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance — a black washerman, dressed in cotton. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 110.

**dhole** (dōl), n. [E. Ind.] A kind of East Indian dog, the wild dog of the Deccan, *Canis*



Dhole (*Canis dubius*).

*dubius*. It is of moderate size and a rich bay color. It hunts in packs, and is capable of running down large game.

**dholl** (dōl), n. The East Indian name for *Cajanus indicus*, or pigeon-pea, a kind of pulse, dried and split, much used in India as a porridge. Also *dhal*.

**dhoney, dhony**, n. See *dow*.

**dhotee, dhoty** (dō'tē, -tī), n. [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *dhōti*.] A garment worn by men in India, consisting of a long narrow cloth passed round the waist, then between the thighs, and returned under itself at the waist behind. It is sometimes drawn close in all its parts, and sometimes the parts surrounding the thighs are allowed to hang loosely almost to the knees. Also *dhote, dotie*.

**dhourra<sup>1</sup>**, n. See *durra*.

**Dhourra<sup>2</sup>** (dō'rā), n. Same as *Durio*.

**dhow** (dou), n. An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, of from 150 to 250 tons' burden, em-



Dhow.—From Model in South Kensington Museum, London.

ployed in trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Also spelled *dow*.

**dhū** (dō). [The common form (erroneously supposed to be the Gael. spelling) in E. works of the Gael. and Ir. *dhù* (b. scarcely sounded) = W. *du*, black.] A common element in Celtic local and personal names, meaning 'black'; as in *Dhu Loch*, black lake; *Roderick Dhu*, black Roderick (Scott, Lady of the Lake). The proper form (Gaelic and Irish) is *dhù* (see etymology): *Dublin*, originally *dhù bhinn*, black pool; Irish *Dubh-abhainn*, a river in Ireland, now called *Blackwater* (*abh*, a river).

**dhunchoe** (dun'chō), n. [E. Ind.] A tall annual leguminous plant of the tropics of the old world, *Sebania aculeata*: It is cultivated in India for the fibers of its bark, which are used as a coarse substitute for hemp.

**dhurra**, n. See *durra*.

**dhurries** (dūr'is), n. pl. [E. Ind.] A kind of coarse but durable carpeting made in India,

usually in fringed squares, without positive patterns or bright colors. See *derries*.

*Dhurries* are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable; *gaol-dhurries* have no intricate patterns, like those we term "oriental," but are merely intended for rough wear. A. G. F. Elliot & Jones, Indian Industries, p. 14.

**Di.** (a) The chemical symbol of the metal *dysprosium*. (b) [i. c.] An abbreviation of Latin *dimidius*, half.

**di-1**. [L. *di-*: see *dis-*. Cf. *de-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the form of *dis-* before certain consonants: see *dis-*. In some words in earlier English the prefixes *di-* and *de-* often interchanged; whence in modern English some with original *di-* have now also or only *di-*, as *dismet*, while others with original *di-* have now *de-*, as *desolve*, *desolve*, etc.

**di-2**. [L., etc., *di-*, < Gr. *di-*, two-, double-, combining form of *dis*, adv., twice, doubly = L. *dis*, *bi-* = Skt. *di-* = E. *two*, etc., < *dis* = E. *two*: see *bi-2*, *two*, *two*.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with *bi-2* (which see), and meaning 'two-', 'twofold', 'double', as in *dipterous*, two-winged, *diptych*, a two-leaved tablet, *diarchy*, government by two, etc. In chemistry it denotes that a compound contains two units of the element or radical to which *di-* is prefixed: as, manganese dioxide, *MnO<sub>2</sub>*, a compound of one atom of manganese and two of oxygen.

**di-3**. A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *dis-* before a vowel. See *dis-*.

**dia-**. [L., etc., *dia-*, < Gr. *dia-*, prefix, *diá*, prep., through, throughout, during, across, over, by, etc., orig. *\*dīya*, < *\*dīya*, *dia* = E. *two*, connected with *dis*, doubly, and L. *dis*, *di-*, apart, asunder: see *di-1*, *di-2*, *di-3*, *di-4*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning in Greek, and so, with modifications, in modern speech, 'through, right through, in different directions, asunder, between,' etc.: often intensive, 'thoroughly, utterly,' etc.

**diabantite** (di-a-ban'tit), n. [Irreg. < *diabase* (altered as if Gr. *diabazō* (*diabazō*), 2d aor. part. of *diabainō*, go through or over: see *diabase*) + *-ite*.] A chloritic mineral found filling cavities in basic eruptive rocks, like basalt and diabase.

**diabase** (dī-a-bās), n. [*< dia-*, erroneously for *di-3*, double, + *basē*.] The form simulates Gr. *diabazō*, a crossing over, < *diabainō*, go through or over, < *diá*, through, + *baivō*, go: see *basin*.] The name originally given by A. Brongniart to a rock which Hatty later designated as *diorite*, which name Brongniart himself adopted in preference to that of *diabase*. Later (in 1845) Hausmann again introduced the word *diabase*, and by it designated a variety of pyroxenic rock, occurring in the Harz, and characterized by the presence of chlorite in considerable quantity. At the present time the name *diabase* is used to designate a crystalline-granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a trichilitic feldspar, with more or less magnetite or titaniferous iron, or both, and occasionally apatite or olivine, to which is added chloritic matter in varying amount. To this chloritic material the name *viridite* is frequently applied, this being the substance which gives the mass the greenish color which it frequently has. *Diabase* is one of the rocks included under the popular designation of *greenstone*, and also under that of *trap*. It is an altered form of basalt. "The main difference between *diabase* and *basalt* appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the diffused 'viridite' so characteristic of them" (Goldschmidt, 1896). See *greenstone*, *trap*, *diorite*, and *melange*.

**diabase-porphyrite** (dī-a-bās-pōr'fī-rīt), n. See *porphyrite*.

**diabasic** (dī-a-bā'sik), a. [*< diabase* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to, or composed of, *diabase*.

Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by *diabasic* eruptives. *Science*, III. 702.

**diabatorial** (dī-a-bā-tō-ri-āl), a. [*< Gr. diabazō* (see *lept*), offerings before crossing the border or a river, < *diabazō*, verbal adj. of *diabainō*, cross over, < *diá*, across, + *baivō*, go, = L. *venire* = E. *come*.] Passing beyond the borders of a place. *Mitford*. [Rare.]

**diabetes** (dī-a-bē'tēs), n. [NL., < Gr. *diabazō*, diabetes, also a compass, a siphon, < *diabainō*, make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart, also cross over, pass through: see *diabatorial*.] In *pathol.*, the name of two different affections, *diabetes mellitus*, or persistent glycosuria, and *diabetes insipidus*, or polyuria, both characterized in ordinary cases by an abnormally large discharge of urine. The former is distinguished by the presence of an excessive quantity of sugar in the urine, and to it there is a strong tendency to restrict the name. Light and evanescent grades of glycosuria are not considered as *diabetes*, and *diabetes* frequently have an entirely different etiology. The disease is chronic and generally fatal. Its essential pathology is unknown. It is not an affection of the kidneys, but depends upon the accumulation of sugar in the blood, or glycosæmia. (See *glycosæmia*.) *Diabetes insipidus*, or polyuria, is characterized by the discharge of abnormally large quantities of ordinary or watery urine.



**diabolical** (di-ə-bol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. diabolos* + *-kal*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to diabetes. 2. Affected with diabetes: as, a **diabolical** patient. — **Diabolical sugar**,  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ , the sweet principle of diabetic urine, which often contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of it. It is identical with starch-sugar, grape-sugar, sugar of fruits, etc., the name common to all of which is *glucose*. See *glucose*.

II. *n.* A person suffering from diabetes.

After following a strict diet for two or three weeks, **diabetics** lose their craving for prohibited articles of food. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL, 571.

**diabolist** (di-ə-bol'ist), *a.* Same as **diabolical**. **diablerie**, **diablist** (di-ə-bol'ist), *n.* [*Fr. diablerie*, OF. *diablerie*, *diablerie* = *Pr. diabolus* = *Sp. diablura* = *Pg. diablura* = *It. diabolica*], devilry, sorcery, < *diabli*, devil: see *devil*. Cf. *devilry*. 1. Mischievous; wickedness; devilry. 2. Magic arts; incantation; sorcery.

Those were the times when men believed in witchcraft and every kind of **diablerie**.

J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I, liv.

I pinched my arm to make sure that I was not the subject of some **diablerie**. C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 372.

**diabolarchy** (di-ə-bol'ar-ki), *n.* [*Gr. diabolos*, devil, + *archē*, ruler, < *archein*, rule.], The ruler of the devils; the chief devil. [Rare.]

Supposing, however, this Satan to be meant of a real angel, there will be no need to expound it of the **diabolarchy**. J. Oates, Confutation of the Diabolarchy, p. 2.

**diabolarchy** (di-ə-bol'ar-ki), *n.* [*Gr. diabolos*, devil, + *archē*, < *archein*, rule.], The rule of the devil. J. Oates. [Rare.]

**diabolic**, **diabolical** (di-ə-bol'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*LL. diabolicus*, < *Gr. diabolikos*, devilish, < *diabolos*, devil: see *devil*.], Pertaining to the devil; partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish; hence, infernal; impious; atrocious; outrageously wicked: as, a **diabolic** plot; a **diabolical** temper.

Which, in other boasts observed,  
Doubt might beget of **diabolic** power  
Active within, beyond the sense of brute.

Milton, P. L., ix, 95.

The practice of lying is a **diabolical** exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. Ray.

—Syn. See list under *devilish*.

**diabolically** (di-ə-bol'ik-ly), *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; atrociously.

So **diabolically** absurd . . . as to deny that to be . . . unwelcome unto Christians, which they have renounced in their baptism. Pryme, Histrionic-Mastix, I, ii, (cho.).

**diabolicalness** (di-ə-bol'ik-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity.

I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive **diabolicalness**.

J. Walton, Setire on Ranelagh House.

**diabolify** (di-ə-bol'if-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **diabolified**, ppr. **diabolifying**. [*LL. diabolus*, devil, + *-fy*.] To ascribe diabolical qualities to; treat as a devil. [Rare.]

The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and **diabolifies** him. Purinton, Sermons (1847), p. 59.

**diabolish** (di-ə-bol'ish), *adv.* [Humorously substituted for *devilish*, < *LL. diabolus*, devil, + *-ish*: see *devilish*.] Devilish. [Humorous.]

A **diabolish** good word. O. W. Holmes.

**diabolism** (di-ə-bol'izm), *n.* [*LL. diabolus*, devil, + *-ism*.] 1. The actions or influence of the devil; conduct worthy of the devil.

While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of **diabolism**. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i, 14.

2. Possession by the devil.

He was now projecting . . . the farce of **diabolism** and exorcisms. Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, ii, 228.

3. In occultism, black magic; sorcery; invocation of evil spirits.

**diabolism** (di-ə-bol'izm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **diabolized**, ppr. **diabolizing**. [*LL. diabolus*, devil, + *-ize*.] To render diabolical or devilish; impart diabolical ideas to. [Rare.]

He [the reformer] should resolve, with all his might, to divinize instead of **diabolize** public life.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII, 248.

There were two things, when I was a boy, that **diabolized** my imagination — I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape which prowled round the neighborhood where I was born and bred.

O. W. Holmes, Professor, p. 228.

**diabology** (di-ə-bol'j-i), *n.* [A contr. of *diabolology*, < *Gr. diabolos*, the devil, + *-logia*, < *logos*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of the devil; diabolical lore: as, the **diabology** of Milton's "Paradise Lost." [Rare.]

Remember the theology and the **diabology** of the time.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Rem., p. 224.

**diabolus** (di-ə-bol'us), *n.* [*LL. diabolus*, an accuser, adversary, the devil: see *devil* and

**diabolus**.] 1. In occultism, the spirit of evil personified; the devil. — 2. [cap.] In bot., a genus of marsupials, containing the urbane dasyurus or Tasmanian devil, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus*.

**diabrotic** (di-ə-brot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. diabrotoikos*, able to eat through, corrosive, < *diabrotoikos* (diabroto), eat through, < *diu*, through, + *brotoikos* (broto), eat: see *broma*.] 1. *a.* Having the quality of corroding; corrosive: as, a **diabrotic** substance; **diabrotic** action.

II. *n.* In med., a corrosive.

**Diabrotica** (di-ə-brot'ik), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. diabrotoikos*, being able to eat through: see *diabrotoikos*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae* and subfamily *Galerucinae*. They have the claws acutely toothed, the tibiae not sulcate, the front carinate, and the prothorax with two deep impressions. There are numerous new-world species, of rather small size. Their larvae are more elongate than the typical *Chrysomelidae*, and live underground on the roots of plants. A very common North American species is *D. vittata* (Fabricius), of a bright-yellow color, the head and two stripes on each wing-cover black, as are the abdomen and parts of the legs; the elytra are punctate in rows. The species is injurious to squashes and allied plants, and is known as the striped cucumber-beetle. *D. duodecim-punctata*, another common species, has 12 large black spots on the elytra.

**diacatholicon** (di-ə-ka-thol'ik-on), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. diu*, through, + *atholikos*, universal: see *atholikos*.] A kind of purgative medicine formerly in use, compounded of many substances: so called from its supposed general usefulness.

**diacoustic** (di-ə-kas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. diu*, through, + *E. akoustik*, in math. sense.], 1. *a.* In math., belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. If rays *Pm*, issuing from a luminous point *P*, be refracted by the curve *AmB*, so that the sines of incidence are to the sines of refraction



a. Striped Cucumber-beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), and b. *D. duodecim-punctata*, both natural size; c. larva of *D. vittata* (line shown natural size).

There should be a common treasury for this one great **diacoustic** church. Goodwin, Works, IV, iv, 120.

**diacostat** (di-ə-kōst), *n.* [= *F. diacostat* = *Sp. Pg. It. diacostat*, < *LL. diaconatus*, the office of a deacon, < *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] 1. The office or dignity of a deacon. — 2. A body of deacons.

**diaconia** (di-ə-kōn'ia), *n.* pl. [*Gr. diaconia*, neut. pl. of *diaconus*, < *diaconos*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] In the Gr. Ch., the suffrages at the beginning of the liturgy; the deacons' litany. Also called *irenica* and *synapte*. See *irenica* and *synapte*.

**diaconical**, **diaconicalism** (di-ə-kōn'ial, -ism), *n.* [*Gr. diaconia*, neut. of *diaconus*, < *diaconos*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] In Greek churches, a room, usually on the south side of the bema or sanctuary, answering to the prothesis on the north side.

It communicates by a door with the bema, and generally has an outside door besides. Sometimes it is placed in a different part of the church; or there may be two. It is used to contain vestments, sacred vessels, etc., and thus corresponds to the sacristy of a Western church. Other names for it are *metatorium* and *acrophthalmos*. The diaconical and prothesis are found in early times comprehended under the common name of *prothesis*. See *prothesis*.

On the opposite side of the bema was the **diaconical** or sacristy. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I, 191.

**diacope** (di-ə-kōp'ē), *n.* [*LL. < Gr. diakope*, a gash, cleft (MGr. NGr. interruption, cessation), < *diakopein*, cut in two, < *diu*, asunder, + *akopein*, cut.], 1. In gram., same as *inceps*. — 2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of percid fishes having the operculum notched and tuberculate. There are several large and beautiful species in the Indian seas, some of them upward of 3 feet long. Cuvier, 1817.

3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816. — 4. In surg., a deep wound, particularly of the skull and its integuments; an incision, a fissure, or a longitudinal fracture. [Rare.]

**diacoustic** (di-ə-kōs'tik or -kous'tik), *a.* [*Gr. diu*, through, + *akoustikos*, < *akouein*, hear: see *acoustic*.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds. Also *diaphonic*, *diaphonical*.

**diacoustics** (di-ə-kōs'tiks or -kous'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diacoustic*: see *-ics*.] The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media of different density. Also called *diaphonics*.

**diacranterian** (di-ə-kran'tēr'ian), *a.* [*Gr. diu*, through, apart, + *kranterios*, the windom-teeth, so called as completing the set, lit. completers, < *kraivēn*, accomplish, complete.], Having teeth in rows separated by an interval: applied to the dentition of serpents in which the posterior teeth are separated by a considerable interval from the anterior: opposed to *synantherian*. Also *diacranterian*.

**diacrisiography** (di-ə-kris-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. diacrisis*, separation (secretion) (< *diakrivein*, separate: see *diacritic*) + *-ygraphia*, < *graphein*, write.], A description of the organs of secretion. Dugliet.

**diacritic** (di-ə-krit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. diakrivēn*, able to distinguish, separative, < *diakrivein*, distinguish, separate, < *diu*, between, + *krivein*, separate, distinguish: see *crisis*. Cf. *diacrisis*, *diacresis*, which are of similar formation.], 1. *a.* Serving to distinguish: same as *diacritical* (which is the more common form).

II. *n.* A diacritical mark (which see, under *diacritical*).

**diacritical** (di-ə-krit'ik), *a.* Serving to distinguish; distinguishing; distinctive: as, a

**diacritical** mark. [Rare.]

**diacritism** (di-ə-krit'izm), *n.* [*Gr. diacritismos*, a distinguishing, < *diakrivein*, distinguish, separate, < *diu*, between, + *krivein*, separate, distinguish: see *crisis*. Cf. *diacrisis*, *diacresis*, which are of similar formation.], 1. *a.* Serving to distinguish: same as *diacritical* (which is the more common form).

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**diacritical** mark. [Rare.]

**diacritical mark, point, or sign.**—**Diacritical current, in elect.**, a magnetic current which will produce in an iron coil diacritical magnetization, or a magnetization equal to one-half saturation. —**Diacritical mark, point, or sign**, a dot, line, or other mark added or put adjacent to a letter or sign in order to distinguish it from another of similar form, or to give it a different phonetic value, or to indicate some particular accent, tone, stress, or emphasis, as in schemes for the transliteration of foreign languages into Roman letters, or for indicating the exact pronunciation of words, as in the scheme of marking pronunciation used in this dictionary. Thus, the marks attached to a in the forms *ā, â, ã*, are diacritical marks, or diacritics. So in the angular German running-hand the letter *u* (u) is written thus, *ü*, to distinguish it from *u* (u); and the dot over the *t*, formerly used also over *y*, has a like office. Diacritical marks and points are regularly used as a part of the alphabetical systems of many languages.

From "t" in the Icelandic alphabet, "v" is distinguished only by a diacritical point.

Johnson, Grammar of the English Tongue.

**diact** (di'akt), *a.* A contracted form of *diactine*.  
**diactinal** (di-ak'ti-nal), *a.* [*diactine* + *-al*.]  
Same as *diactine*.

**diactine** (di-ak'tin), *a.* [*Gr. di-, two-, + aktis (aktis), a ray.*] Having two rays; sharp-pointed at each end, as a sponge-spicule of the monaxon, biradiate, or rhabdus type. *W. J. Sollas*.  
**diactinic** (di-ak'tin'ik), *a.* [*Gr. di-, through, + aktis (aktis), a ray; see actinic.*] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.

**diadelph** (di'g-delf), *n.* [*NL. \*diadelphus: see diadelphous.*] In bot., a plant the stamens of which are united into two bundles or sets by their filaments.

**Diadelphia** (di-g-del'fi-a), *n. pl.* [*NL., < \*diadelphus: see diadelphous.*] The name given by Linnaeus to his seventeenth class of plants. It consists chiefly of leguminous genera.

**diadelphian** (di-g-del'fi-an), *a.* [*NL. Diadelphia, q. v.*] Same as *diadelphous*.

**diadelphic** (di-g-del'fik), *a.* [*As diadelphous + -ic.*] Being one of a group of two.

**diadelphite** (di-g-del'fit), *n.* [*Gr. di-, two-, + adelphos, brother, + -ite.*] A manganese arsenate occurring in red rhombohedral crystals at Nordmark in Sweden. The name has reference to its close relation to synadelphite and other similar minerals from the same locality. Also called *hematolite*.

**diadelphous** (di-g-del'fus), *a.* [*NL. \*diadelphus, < Gr. di-, two-, + adelphos, brother.*] In bot., having stamens united in two sets by their filaments, the sets being equal or unequal; grouped together in two sets: as, *diadelphous stamens*.

In papilionaceous flowers, out of ten stamens nine are often united, while one (the posterior one) is free. Also *diadelphian*.

**diadem** (di'g-dem), *n.* [*ME. diademe (= D. diadema = G. Dan. Sw. diadem), < OF. diademe, F. diadème = Sp. Pg. It. diadema, < L. diadema, < Gr. diadema, a band or fillet, < diadēn, bind round, < diō, through, < diō, bind, tie.*]

1. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and encircled the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind, so as to fall on the neck. It was originally white and plain, but was later embroidered with gold or set with pearls or precious stones, and little by little increased in richness until it was developed into the modern crown.

The hair, instead of being arranged in spiral curls over the brow and temples, is twined as if round a concealed diadem. *A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, i. 108.*

2. Anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty; a crown.

A crown.  
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns;  
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights  
To him who wears the regal diadem.  
*Milton, P. R., II. 461.*

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;  
They crown'd him long ago  
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,  
With a diadem of snow. *Byron, Manfred, I. 1.*

3. Figuratively, supreme power; sovereignty.  
What more can I expect while David lives?  
All but his kingly diadem be given.  
*Dryden, Abs. and Achit.*

4. In her., one of the arches which rise from the rim or circle of a crown, and support the mound or globe at the top.—5. In zool., a certain monkey, *Cercopithecus diadematus*.

**diadem** (di'g-dem), *v. t.* [*ME. diademen, in pp. used as adj., after L. diadematus, diadem-; from the noun.*] To adorn with or as if with a diadem; crown.

And David shall be diademed, and dauntless alle oore  
enemies. *Piers Plowman (O), IV. 444.*

Not so, when diadem'd with rays divine,  
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from Virtue's shrine.  
*Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 222.*

**Diadema** (di-g-dē'm), *n.* [*NL., < L. diadema, a diadem: see diadem.*] 1. A genus of *Crustacea*. *Schumacher, 1817.*

—2. The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Diadematiidae*. *D. mexicanus* and *D. setosum* are examples. *J. E. Gray, 1825.*—3. A genus of nymphalid butterflies. *Boisduval, 1832.*—4. A genus of *Mollusca*. *Pease, 1868.*

**diadematisid** (di-g-dem'-g-tid), *n.* A sea-urchin of the family *Diadematiidae*.

**Diadematisid** (di-g-de-mat'i-sid), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Diadema(t) + -id.*] A family of demostichous or regular sea-urchins, order *Endocyclida*, represented by the genus *Diadema*, having a thin test, very long, hollow, fragile verticillate spines, crenulate perforate tubercles, and notched peristome.

**diademed** (di'g-demd), *p. a.* [*diadem + -ed.*] In her., surrounded or surmounted by a circle, like a halo or glory: applied to the eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, the two heads of which were anciently bearded to distinguish them from the similar bearings of other princes, which were simply crowned.

**diadem-spider** (di-g-dem-spi'der), *n.* A name of *Epeira diadema*, the common garden-spider: so called from its markings. See cut under *cross-spider*.

**diaderis** (di-g-dek'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. diadēris, a taking from, succession, relief, < diadēroō, take from, succeed to, < diō, through, < diōroō, take, receive.*] In *pathol.*, a transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former in both its nature and its seat. *Dunglison*.

**Diadochi** (di-ad'g-ki), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. diádōchos, pl. of diádōchos, a successor, prop. adj., succeeding, < diadēroō, succeed to, receive from another: see diaderis.*] The Macedonian generals of Alexander the Great, who, after his death in 323 B. C., divided his empire.

Since the time of Alexander many Jews have been led to settle beyond Palestine, either with commercial objects or attracted by the privileges conferred by the diadochi on the inhabitants of the cities they founded. *Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 760.*

**Diadochian** (di-g-dō'ki-an), *a.* [*Diadochi + -ian.*] Relating to the Diadochi.

Near the marble steps were various remains belonging to a monument of small dimensions and lavish Diadochian ornamentation. *J. T. Clark, Rep. of Amos Expedition, 1881, p. 40.*

**diadochite** (di-ad'g-ki), *n.* [*Gr. diádōchos, a successor (see Diadochi) (in allusion to its relation to the arseniate pitticite or iron sinter), + -ite.*] A hydrous iron phosphate with iron sulphate occurring in stalactitic forms of a yellowish-brown color and resinous luster.

**Diadophis** (di-ad'g-fis), *n.* [*NL. (Beard and Girard, 1853), < Gr. diádōphos, a band or fillet, + diō, a snake.*] A genus of *Colebridae*, having the head distinct, the body slender with smooth scales, the postabdominal scutella bifid, the subcaudals all divided, the cephalic plates normal, with a well-developed loreal, 2 postorbitals, 2 anteorbitals, and 2 nasals, between which latter is the nostril. The best-known species is *D. punctatus*, the ring-necked snake, found in many parts of the United States, a very common and pretty snake, quite harmless, of small size, and dark-green color above and yellowish below, with a yellowish ring round the neck. There are several others.

**diadrom** (di'g-drom), *n.* [*Gr. diádromos, diádromos, a running through, < diadromē, run through, < diō, through, < diōmē, run, second aor. associated with tēpē, run.*] 1. A course or passing.—2. A vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

A philosophical foot [is] one third of a pendulum, whose diadroma, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke*.

**diagrama**, *n.* See *diereia*.

**diagramic**, *a.* See *dieretic*.

**diageotropic** (di-g-gē-trop'ik), *a.* [*Gr. diō, through, across, + tropē, the earth, + trōnos, a*

turning (< *trōnos, turn*), + *-ic.*] In bot., growing horizontally or transversely to the direction of gravitation.

**diageotropism** (di-g-gē-ot'rop-izm), *n.* [*As diageotrop-ic + -ism.*] In bot., transverse geotropism; a turning in a direction at right angles to that of gravitation. *Darwin*.

**diaglyph** (di-g-glif), *n.* [*Gr. diaglyphein, carve through, carve in intaglio, < diō, through, < glyphein, carve: see glyph.*] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.

**diaglyphic** (di-g-glif'ik), *a.* [*diaglyph + -ic.*] Pertaining to sculpture, engraving, etc., in which the design is sunk into the general surface.

**diagnose** (di-ag-nōs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosed*, ppr. *diagnosing*. [*< diagnōsis.*] In *pathol.*, *zool.*, and bot., to determine the diagnosis of; ascertain, as a disease, from its symptoms; distinguish; discriminate; diagnosticate.

**diagnosis** (di-ag-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. *diagnoses* (-sēs). [*= F. diagnose = Sp. Pg. diagnóstico = It. diagnosi, < NL. diagnosi, < Gr. διάγνσις, a distinguishing, < διαγνώσκω, distinguish, discern, < diō, between, < γινώσκω (g'ynōskō), know, = E. know, q. v. Cf. gnosco, gnosis, etc.*] Scientific discrimination of any kind; a short distinctive description, as of a plant. Specifically—

(a) In *pathol.*, the recognition of a disease from its symptoms; the determination of the nature of a diseased condition. (b) In *zool.* and bot., a specific characterization; a brief, precise, correct, and exclusively pertinent definition. In this sense *diagnosis* is nearly synonymous with *definition*: both differ from *description* in omitting details or non-essential particulars; but *definition* may include points equally applicable to some other object, the particular combination of points given making it a *diagnosis*. —**Differential diagnosis**, the distinction between two more or less similar diseases or objects of natural history.

**diagnost** (di-ag-nōst), *n.* [*< diagnōst-ic.*] One who diagnoses.

**diagnostic** (di-ag-nōs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. diagnostique = Sp. diagnóstico = Pg. It. diagnostico, < Gr. διαγνωτικός, able to distinguish, < διαγνώσκω, a distinguishing: see diagnosis.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to diagnosis; determining a diagnosis; indicating the nature; constituting a ground of discrimination.

The great diagnostic point between amnesic and static aphasia is, that in the former the patient can always articulate the forgotten word when it is suggested to him; in the latter, no prompting or assistance can enable him to enunciate the proper sound. *Encyc. Brit., II. 171.*

II. *n.* 1. In *pathol.*, a symptom of value in diagnosis. Diagnosis are of two kinds: the *adjuvant*, or such as are common to several diseases; and the *special* or *pathognomonic*, which distinguish a certain disease from all others.

2. In *zool.* and bot., a term or phrase which constitutes a diagnosis; a definition or characterization.

**diagnosticate** (di-ag-nōs'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosticated*, ppr. *diagnosticing*. [*< diagnōstic + -ate.*] To make or give a diagnosis of; discriminate or characterize, as one species or disease from another; diagnose.

Woman as well as man can sell goods, plan buildings, make statues, resolve nebulae, discover elements, diagnosticate diseases, construct philosophies, write epics. *Boardman, Creative Week, p. 220.*

**diagnostician** (di-ag-nōs'tish'an), *n.* [*< diagnostio + -ian.*] One skilled in diagnosis.

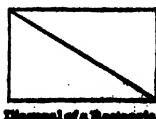
The injured tissue which puts forth an immediate effort at repair is a *diagnostician* and a doctor on a minute scale. *Mind in Nature, I. 51.*

**diagnostics** (di-ag-nōs'tiks), *n.* [*Pl. of diagnosis: see -ics.*] That department of medicine which relates to the study of the symptoms as indicating the disease; symptomatology.

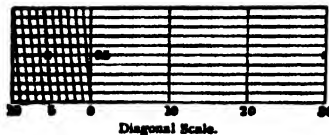
But Radcliffe, who, with coarse manners and little book learning, had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in *diagnostics*, uttered the more alarming words—small-pox. *Mansley, Hist. Eng., 12.*

**diagoneter** (di-g-gom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. diāgēn, conduct (< diō, through, < diō, lead), + metron, a measure.*] A kind of electrocope, consisting of a dry pile and a magnetized needle for an indicator, used for ascertaining the conducting power of different bodies. It was first employed by *Koussan* to detect adulterations in olive-oil, which is said to have less conducting power than other fixed oils.

**diagonal** (di-ag'g-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. Sp. Pg. diagonal = It. diagonale = D. diagonaal = G. Dan. Sw. diagonal, < L. diagonalis, < Gr. διαγώνιος, from angle to angle, diagonal, < diō, through, across, < γωνία, a corner, angle.*] 1. *a. i.* In geom., extending, as a line, from



one angle to another not adjacent, within any figure.—2. Being in an oblique direction; lying obliquely.—3. Marked by oblique lines: as, *diagonal cloth*.—*Diagonal bellows*, in *organ-building*, a bellows whose two sides are placed at an angle to each other, distinguished from *horizontal bellows*.—*Diagonal band*.—*Diagonal brace* or *diagonal tie*. See *angle-brace* (v.).—*Diagonal cloth*, a twilled fabric so made that the diagonal ridges are somewhat prominent and noticeable. Especially—(a) A soft material used as a ground for embroidery, generally made very wide, and dyed in plain colors without pattern. (b) A material for men's wear, especially for coats and waistcoats.—*Diagonal couching*. See *couching*, t.—*Diagonal plane*, in *bot.*, any vertical plane bisecting a flower which is not an anteroposterior plane or at right angles to that plane.—*Diagonal point* of a quadrangle, one of the three points, other than the points of the quadrangle, where the six lines intersect.—*Diagonal scale*, a ruler on which is drawn a set of parallel lines marked off into equal divisions by cross-lines, one of the divisions at one extremity of the ruler being subdivided



Diagonal Scale.

by parallel lines drawn obliquely at equal distances across the parallel. Such a scale facilitates laying down small fractions of the unit of measurement. Thus, if, in the figure, the distance from 0 to 10—one inch—is divided into 10 equal parts, the diagonal which ends at 0 cuts off upon the parallel lines  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{2}{10}$ , etc., inch respectively; the next diagonal cuts off  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{2}{10}$ , etc.—*Diagonal triangle*, a triangle formed by the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral, or the three diagonal points of a quadrangle.

II. *n.* 1. A straight line drawn from one angle to or through another, not adjacent, in any plane or solid figure.—2. Any oblique line.

I moved as in a strange diagonal.

And maybe neither pleased myself nor them.

Tennyson, *Princess*, Conclusion.

Specifically.—3. In *chess*, *checkers*, etc., a line of squares running diagonally across the board. See *chess*.—4. Same as *diagonal cloth*, especially in the United States: a term introduced about 1875.—*Dexter diagonal*, in *math.*, a diagonal from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand angle.—*Principal diagonal*, that diagonal which passes through the angle considered as the first. See *determinant*, 3.

*diagonal-built* (di-ag'g-nal-bilt), *a.* Built, as a boat, in such a way that the outer skin is formed by two layers of planking at right angles to each other and making an angle of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions.

*diagonally* (di-ag'g-nal-i), *adv.* In a diagonal direction; crosswise.

The next leaf may be single; stitch it across with double silk diagonally, and cross those stitches with others.

J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, l. 5.

*diagonalist* (di-a-gō-ni-al), *a.* [*Gr. διάγωνος* + *E.-al*: see *diagonal*.] *Diagonalist*, *diagonalist*: as, "diagonalist contraries," *Milton*.

*diagram* (di'g-ram), *n.* [*F. diagramme*, < *L. diagramma*, a scale, the gamut, in music, < *Gr. διαγραμμα* (r-), that which is marked out by lines, a figure, a written list, register, decree, the gamut, or a scale, in music, < *διαγράφω*, mark out by lines, draw, describe, < *διδ.* across, through, + *γράφω*, write: see *gram*, *graphic*.] 1. In *geom.*, a drawing or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure by observations on the geometrical relations of its parts.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematics; very specious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanic operation. *Dryden*.

2. An illustrative figure giving only the outlines or a general scheme (not an exact representation) of the object; a figure for ascertaining or exhibiting certain relations between objects under discussion by means of analogous relations between the parts of the figure.

Dr. Dalton, in his *Elements of Chemistry*, . . . published a large collection of diagrams, exhibiting what he conceived to be the configuration of the atoms in a great number of the most common combinations of chemical elements. *Watson*, *Elst*, *Scientific Ideas*, vii. 3.

A diagram is a figure drawn in such a manner that the geometrical relations between the parts of the figure help us to understand relations between other objects.

Clark Maxwell, *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 149.

3. In *old music*, a table representing all the sounds of the system; a musical scale.—*Acoustical diagram*. (a) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative accelerations of particles. Also called *acceleration-polygon*. (b) A diagram in which the accelerations of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—*Configuration diagram*, a diagram which shows the relative positions of the parts of a system by means of the relative situations of points, but does not, like a plan,

show the forms of different bodies.—*Contrast diagram*, a color-diagram showing the relations of contrast between colors.—*Displacement diagram*. (a) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative displacements of particles. Better called *displacement-polygon*. (b) A diagram in which the displacements of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—*Force diagram*, a diagram in which the lines of action of forces are represented by lines.—*Frame diagram*, a diagram of a frame in which the positions of the axes of the joints are shown by points, while the rigid or elastic connections are shown by lines between the points. Such a diagram of the configuration of the frame is, in graphical statics, united with a diagram of the forces, the latter being so resolved that all the components pass through joints. By means of a second diagram, the frame-diagram is then completed by the addition of the resultant diagram.—*Funicular diagram*, a diagram in which every joint of a frame is represented by a funicular polygon, and every link in the frame by a line, the side of a funicular polygon or polygon. Also called *stress diagram*.—*Indicator diagram*, the diagram traced by the steam-indicator. The diagram is a curve having rectangular coordinates of which the abscissas represent distances of piston-travel from the beginning of the stroke and the ordinates pressures at these distances. The area of the diagram measures the total work performed by the piston during the stroke. This work, expressed in foot-pounds, divided by Joule's equivalent, gives the heat-equivalent of the work performed in British thermal units. (See *indicator*.) These diagrams may be obtained from nearly all kinds of heat-engines. Also called (with the paper on which it is traced) *indicator-card*.—*Metrical diagram*, a figure drawn to scale from numerical data for the purpose of ascertaining the values of other quantities for measurement.—*Newton's diagram*, a diagram in which the points represent colors, weights attached to points represent luminosities, and collinear points represent colors which can be produced by mixtures of two colors.—*Reciprocal diagrams*, two diagrams such that to every point of concourse of lines in either corresponds a closed polygon in the other.—*Resultant diagram*, a line upon a force-diagram showing the direction and position of the resultant of the forces.—*Stereoscopic diagrams*, a pair of diagrams, perspective representations of a solid diagrammatic figure, intended to be optically combined by means of a stereoscope.—*Stress diagram*. Same as *funicular diagram*.—*Velocity diagram*, a diagram defined like an acceleration-diagram by substituting velocity for acceleration. (See also *color-diagram*.)

*diagram* (di'g-ram), *v. t.* [*diagram*, *n.*] To draw or put into the form of a diagram; make a diagram of. They are matters which refuse to be . . . diagrammed, which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of. *Carlyle*. *diagrammatically* (di-a-gram'at-i-kal-i), *adv.* A shortened form of *diagrammatically*. [Rare.] The folds of her skirts hanging diagrammatically and stiffly. *Philadelphia Times*, April 18, 1886.

*diagrammatic* (di'g-ram-at'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* as if *διαγραμματικός*, < *διαγραμμα* (r-), a diagram.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, a diagram; represented by means of a diagram; consisting of a diagram; more generally, schematic and abstract. Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain diagrammatic contrast of the figures. *St. W. Hamilton*. *Diagrammatic reasoning*, reasoning which proceeds by first constructing a diagram or other visible schema by means of given relations, and then observing in this diagram other relations not made use of, as such, in constructing the diagram. *diagrammatically* (di'g-ram-at'ik-i), *adv.* After the manner of a diagram; by means of a diagram or diagrams; schematically. *diagrammatize* (di-a-gram'at-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagrammatized*, pp. *diagrammatizing*. [*Gr. διαγραμματίζω*, a diagram, + *E.-ize*. Cf. *Gr. διαγραμματίζω*, divide by lines, play at draughts.] To represent by a diagram; put into the form of a diagram. Also spelled *diagrammatize*.

It can be diagrammatized as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. *Nied*, IX. 18.

*diagrammeter* (di-a-gram'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. διάγραμμα*, diagram, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams, 5 seconds long, and used much after the manner of a parallel rule. *E. D.*

*diagraph* (di'g-graf), *n.* [*Gr. διαγράφω*, mark out by lines: see *diagram*.] 1. An instrument by which persons without knowledge of drawing or perspective can reproduce the figures of objects before their eyes. It consists of a carriage for a pencil governed by a system of cords and pulleys working at right angles to one another, and set in motion by the movement of a pointer, which is passed by the operator, who is careful to keep his eye at a fixed point of view around the apparent outlines of his subject. The pencil describes on the paper the exact motions of the pointer, and thus reproduces the desired object.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting. *E. H. Knight*.

*diagraphic*, *diagraphical* (di-a-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. διαγράφω*, mark out by lines: see *diagraph* and *graphic*.] Descriptive. *Imp. Dict. diagraphics* (di-a-graf'ika), *n.* [*Pl. of diagraphic*: see *-ics*.] The art of design or drawing.

*diagrydate* (di-a-grid'it-āt), *n.* [*diagrydium* + *-ate*.] A strong purgative in which scammony is an ingredient.

*diagrydium* (di-a-grid'it-um), *n.* [*NL. ML.*, also *diagrydium*, < *L. diagrydium*, < *Gr. διαγρυδών*, the juice of a purgative plant, *Convolvulus scammonia*.] An old commercial name for scammony.

*diagrylos* (di-a-gr'i-os), *a.* [*L. diagrylos* (Martianus Capella), < *Gr. διαγρυλος* (Aristides Quintilianus) for *dywos*, of two members, < *di*, two, + *γυλος*, limb, member.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of two members: a distinctive epithet of the pæon or pæonic foot in the form commonly known as the Cretic. — *Pæon diagrylos*, the ordinary cretic, a pæonic foot of two semia or divisions ( $\frac{1}{2}$  —  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) as distinguished from the pæon *epistephus* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  —  $\frac{1}{4}$  —  $\frac{1}{4}$  —  $\frac{1}{4}$ ), a compound foot of double the magnitude, divided into four parts. See *epistephus* and *pæon*.

*diabeliotropic* (di-a-bē-li-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [*Gr. διά*, through, across, transversely, + *E. heliotropic*, q. v.] In *bot.*, turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diabeliotropism.

The movements of leaves and cotyledons . . . when moderately illuminated are diabeliotropic. *Darwin*, *Movement in Plants*, p. 446.

*diabeliotropism* (di-a-bē-li-ō-trop'izm), *n.* [*diabeliotropic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light.

As all leaves and cotyledons are continually circumnavigating, there can hardly be a doubt that diabeliotropism results from modified circumnutation. *Darwin*, *Movement in Plants*, p. 366.

*dial* (di'al), *n.* [*ME. dial*, *dyal*, a dial, < *ML. dialis*, daily (cf. *diāle*, as much land as could be plowed in a day), < *L. dies*, a day: see *diary*. From *L. dies* come also *diary*, *diurnal*, *journal*, *journey*, etc.; cf. *dier*?] 1. An instrument for indicating the hour of the day by means of a shadow thrown upon a graduated surface. For dials with a style or gnomon, see *sun-dial*; for portable dials, see *ring-dial*, *pocket-dial*, and *sextarium*.

Read on this dial, how the shades devour

My short liv'd winter's day.

Quarles, *Emblems*, III. 12.

The shy shadow steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Glanville*.

2. The face of a clock or watch, upon which the hours and minutes are marked, and over which the hands move.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;

In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

P. J. Bailey, *Festus*: Scene, A Country Town.

Hence—3t. A timepiece of any kind; a clock or watch. In the first extract Shakespeare may have meant a portable dial of the kind described below; but in the second a watch of some kind seems to be clearly indicated.

And then he drew a dial from his poke;

And looking on it with lack-lustre eye;

Says, very wisely, "It is ten o'clock;

Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags."

Shak., *As you Like It*, II. 7.

Then my dial goes not true. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, II. 5.

4. Any plate or face on which a pointer or an index moves, marking revolutions, pressure, etc., according to the nature of the machinery of which it forms part: as, the dial of a steam-gage, gas-meter, or telegraphic instrument.—5. In *teleg.* and *horol.*, an insulated stationary wheel exhibiting upon its face letters, numerals, or other characters.—6. The lettered or numbered face-plate of a permutation-lock.—7t. A mariners' compass. [Rare.]

We're not to Ceres so much bound for Bread . . .

As (Signior Flauto) to thy witty trail.

For first inventing of the Sea-mans Dial.

Sylvestor, tr. of *De Bartsa's Weeks*, l. 2.

6. In *mining*, a compass or graduated circle with a magnetic needle, arranged for underground surveying where great accuracy is not required. [Eng.].—9. A lapidaries' instrument for holding a gem while it is being cut. It carries the dop to which the gem is directly fixed.—*Astronomical dial*. See *astronomical*.—*Catoptric dial*. See *catoptric*.—*Center of a dial*. See *center*.—*Cylindrical dial*, a dial drawn on a cylindrical surface.—*Declining dial*, a dial the plane of which intersects the horizon in a line not directed to a cardinal point; a dial the surface of whose plane is neither east, west, north, nor south. Also called *decliner*.—*Direct dial*, a dial the surface of whose plane is east, west, north, or south.—*East dial*, a direct dial which is exposed toward the east.—*Equatorial dial*. Same as *equinoctial dial*.—*Equinoctial dial*, a dial whose plane is perpendicular to the earth's axis.—*Fixed dial*, a dial whose plane is vertical.—*Fixed dial*, a dial which is intended to have a fixed position, and to show the time by means of the hour-



angle of the sun or moon.—**Horizontal dial** a dial the plane of which is horizontal.—**Inclined dial**, a dial the plane of which leans forward so that a plumb-line dropped from the upper part will fall outside the wall.—**Meridian line on a dial**, *See meridian*.—**Night or nocturnal dial**, a dial for showing the time by means of the moon's shadow, a rough calculation from the moon's age being used.—**North dial**, a direct dial exposed to the north.—**Phosphorescent dial**, a dial made of enameled paper or thin cardboard, and covered with varnish or a solution of white wax in turpentine, over which is dusted powdered sulphid of barium. Such a dial is luminous in the dark, so that it can be read without a light. It loses its phosphorescence after a time, but this may be restored by exposure to sunlight or to the flame of magnesium-wire.—**Polar dial**, a dial the plane of which passes through the pole of the heavens. Such a dial presents the peculiarity that its center is at infinity.—**Portable dial**, a dial used as a pocket-timepiece. If such a dial is provided with a magnetic or solar compass, it shows the time on the same principle as the fixed dial; but if there is no such compass, as when such dials were in common use there generally was not, the time is only roughly shown by the attitude of the sun.—**Primary dial**, a dial whose plane is parallel or perpendicular either to the plumb-line or to the earth's axis.—**Quadrantal dial**, a portable dial in the shape of the quadrant, with different graduated circles to be used in different months of the year.—**Reclining dial**, a dial whose plane is not vertical, but leans backward so that a plumb-line can be let fall to a point on the lower part from a point outside the body on which the dial is drawn.—**Reflecting dial**, a dial which marks the time by means of a spot of light thrown upon it from a mirror.—**Refracting dial**, a dial which uses refracted light.—**Secondary dial**, a dial not primary.—**South dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the south.—**Tide-dial**, an instrument for showing the state of the tide.—**Universal dial**, a dial having an adjustable gnomon, for use in all latitudes.—**Vertical dial**, a dial whose plane is vertical.—**West dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the west.

**dial** (dī'al), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dialed* or *dialled*, ppr. *dialing* or *dialling*. [*< dial, n.*] 1. To measure with or as if with a dial; indicate upon or as if upon a dial.

Hours of that true time which is *dialled* in heaven.

Telford.

2. In mining, to survey with the aid of the dial or miners' compass, as a mine or underground workings. [Eng.]

**dial-bird** (dī'al-bērd), n. [*< dial, an acorn. E. form of its native name dahli, q. v., + bird¹.*] A bird of the genus *Copcechus*; a magpie-robin. The name is extended to the whole of the genus, from the native name of the best-known species, the dahli or daly (*Copcechus caularis*) of India. There are several species of Asia, the East Indies, and Africa. The dial-bird of the Seychelles in the Indian ocean, *C. seychellarum*, is peculiar to the islands whence it takes its specific name. It is about as large as a blackbird, black in color, with large white wing-spots. See cut under *Copcechus*.

**dialect** (dī'a-lek't), n. [*< F. dialecte = Sp. Pg. dialecto = It. dialetto = G. dialect = D. Dan. Sw. dialekt, < L. dialectos or dialectus, < Gr. διάλεκτος, discourse, discussion, common language or talk, speech, way of talking, language of a country, esp. the dialect of a particular district, < dialyein, discourse, discuss, argue, use a dialect or language, act. dialyein, distinguish, choose between, < διά, between, + λyein, choose, speak. Cf. dialogue, from the same source.*] 1. Language; speech; mode of speech; manner of speaking.

O sacred Dialect! in these the names  
Of men, towns, countries register their fames  
In brief abridgement.

Splendor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal dialect of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations?

South.

His style is a dialect between the familiarity of talking and writing, and his letter such as you cannot distinguish whether print or manuscript.

Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

2. One of a number of related modes of speech, regarded as descended from a common original; a language viewed in its relation to other languages of the same kindred; the idiom of a district or class, differing from that of other districts or classes. Thus the Scotch is a dialect of English; English is a dialect of the Germanic or Teutonic group; Germanic speech is an Aryan or Indo-European dialect. Of the various dialects of Greek—Attic, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, and so on—the Attic finally became the common dialect of all cultivated Greeks. Every literary language is originally one of a body of related dialects, to which favoring circumstances have given vogue and general acceptance.

The Dane was converted; he sank into the general mass of Englishmen: his tongue became simply one of the local dialects of English. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 152.

3. The idiom of a locality or class, as distinguished from the generally accepted literary language, or speech of educated people.—4. Dialectic; logic.

Logique, otherwise called dialect (for thei are both one) is an art to trie the curme from the chaffe, the truth from every falshod. Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1655).

**Attic dialect**, **Attic dialect**, common dialect, **Attic dialect**, etc. See the adjective.—**Doric dialect**. See Doric, n.—**Æolic dialect**. See common dialect.

under common.—**Fig. 1 to 2. Idiom, Diction, etc.** (see language), tongue, phraseology.

**dialect** (dī'a-lek't), v. t. [*< dialect, n.*] To make dialectal.

By corruption of speech they false dialect and mis-sound it. Neake, Lenten Stuffe (Hart. Misc., VI. 166).

**dialectal** (dī'a-lek'tal), a. [*< dialect, n., + -al.*] Of or belonging to a dialect; relating to or of the nature of a dialect; as, 'cauld' is a *dialectal* (Scotch) form of 'cold'; the *dialectal* varieties of Italian.

**dialectally** (dī'a-lek'tal-l), adv. In dialect; as a dialect.

Common *dialectally* in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Knaye, Brit., XXII. 282.

**dialectic** (dī'a-lek'tik), a. and n. [*< L. dialecticus, < Gr. διαλεκτικός, belonging to disputation, < dialyein, discourse, discussion, disputation (the sense 'belonging to a dialect' is modern, < dialect + -ic): see dialect.*] I. a. 1. Relating to the art of reasoning about probabilities; pertaining to scholastic disputation. Kantians sometimes use the word in the sense of pertaining to false argumentation.

Master of the dialectic sciences, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the understanding in possession of it.

Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 257.

2. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

Even languages of so limited area as the Basque in the Pyrenees, as some of the tongues in the Caucasus, have their well-marked *dialectic* forms.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

Practically they [English and Dutch] have become two languages. They have passed the stage of *dialectic* difference. They are for practical purposes mutually unintelligible. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 76.

Also *dialectical*.

**Dialectic Methodists**. See *Methodist*.

II. n. [= F. *dialectique* = Sp. *dialectica* = Pg. *dialectica* = It. *dialettica* = G. Dan. Sw. *dialektik*, < L. *dialectica*, < Gr. διαλεκτική (so. *τήν*), the dialectic art, the art of discussion, logical debate, also the logic of probabilities, fem. of *διαλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation: see I.] 1. Logic, or a branch of logic; specifically, the art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; inductive logic applied to philosophy; the logic of probable reasoning; the art of discussion and of disputation; logic applied to rhetoric and refutation. The invention of the art of dialectic is attributed to Zeno the Eleatic, whose arguments against motion are examples of the original meaning of the Greek word. The famous dialectic of Socrates and Plato, their chief instrument of philosophical inquiry, was a conversational discussion with inductive appeals to special instances. Dialectic was limited by Aristotle to logic accommodated to the uses of the rhetorician, appealing only to general belief, but not to first principles. The Stoics, who probably introduced the term *logic*, divided that art into rhetoric and dialectic, the former being the art of continuous discourse, the latter that of discussion with an interlocutor. Cicero and other Latin writers, influenced by Stoic doctrine, understand by dialectic "the art of discussing well" (*ars bene disserendi*). It thus became the name of that branch of the trivium of the Roman schools which we call logic, and retained that meaning throughout the middle ages. Hence, in all the earlier English literature, it is the synonym of *logic*, differing from that word only by a more distinct suggestion of the idea of disputation. Modern logicians have frequently restricted it to the doctrines of the Topics and Sophistical Elenchi, or to the former alone. It has also been used as a synonym of *epistémology*. Kant named the constructive part of his Transcendental Logic *transcendental analytic*, and the destructive part *transcendental dialectic*. For the sake of this phrase, he makes dialectic, in general, the theory of fallacies. According to Hegel, each concept in the development of thought by a primitive necessity develops its own diametrical opposite, and to this reaction of thought against itself, regarded not as final, but as subject to a subsequent reconciliation in a higher order of thought, he gave the name of *dialectic*.

There hath not been, to my understanding, sufficiently inquired and handled the true limits and use of reason in spiritual things, as a kind of divine *dialectic*. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 264.

We termed *Dialectic* in general a logic of appearance. This does not signify a doctrine of probability; for probability is truth, only conigned upon insufficient grounds, and though the information it gives us is imperfect, it is not therefore deceitful. Kant, tr. by McKeljohn.

St. Paul, though bred in the *dialectics* of the Greek schools, came late by his conversion to the new faith, and remained a Jew to the last. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 59.

It remains true that the value of the *Dialectic* which asks and gives such an account of ideal good as at once justifies and limits obedience to practical authorities is conditional upon its finding in the individual a well-formed habitual morality.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 228.

3. Skill in disputation. Also *dialectics*. **dialectical** (dī'a-lek'ti-kal), a. 1. Same as *dialectic*, I.

A *dialectical syllogism* is nothing more than a syllogism generating opinion, or any other ascent besides science. Burgesius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The flow of wit, the dash of repartee, and the dialectical brilliancy of some of the most famous comic scenes in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 150.

I know very well that you like to amuse yourself with dialectical gymnastics, but I do not care about talking for talking's sake, and have no talent for badinage.

Alcott, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

Intellectual courage and a certain *dialectical* skill are united with a surprising ignorance of the complexity of the problems attacked. E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 159.

2. Same as *dialectic*, 2.

Schultens supposes that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabic language was the same, with a small *dialectical* variation only.

Hedges, On Job, Preliminary Discourse.

Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient *dialectical* words, and therefore seldom gives them any place in his dictionary.

Pope, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

**Dialectical disputation**, **sylogism**, etc. See the nouns.

**dialectically** (dī'a-lek'ti-kal-l), adv. 1. Logically.

Theory you may not find *dialectically* sustained, but you are sure to glean facts which will be useful to your own generalizations. Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 242.

The evolution of thought is the evolution of being—a maxim *dialectically* good but practically weak. H. Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 27.

2. In the manner of a dialect; in regard to dialect.

Two coins, differing *dialectically* in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris in 1812, and are now in the British Museum. Knaye, Brit., XVII. 641.

**dialectician** (dī'a-lek-tish-yan), n. [= F. *dialecticien*; as *dialectic* + -ian.] One skilled in dialectic; a logician; a master of the art of discussion and disputation.

This was a logic which required no subtle *dialectician* to point and enforce. De Quincey, Emerson, III.

Let us see if doctors or *dialecticians*

Will dare to disport our definitions.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

**dialecticism** (dī'a-lek'ti-sizm), n. [*< dialectic* + -ism.] Dialectal speech or influence; the characteristics or nature of dialect; a dialectal word or expression.

*Dialecticism*, phoneticism, ellipsis, and so forth.

The Academy, Jan. 14, 1890, p. 27.

**dialectics** (dī'a-lek'tiks), n. [Pl. of *dialectic*: see -ics.] Same as *dialectic*, 1.

**dialectologer** (dī'a-lek-tol'ō-jēr), n. [*< dialectology* + -er.] One versed in or engaged in the study of dialectology.

The good custom has been established of giving them [popular tales] in the vernacular of the narrators. And in this way the compilers themselves have been forced to become *dialectologers*.

Quoted by J. A. H. Murray, in 8th Ann. Add. to Philol. Soc.

**dialectological** (dī'a-lek-tol'ō-j-i-kal), a. Of or pertaining to dialectology; as, a *dialectological* introduction.

**dialectologist** (dī'a-lek-tol'ō-jist), n. [*< dialectology* + -ist.] A dialectologist.

The *dialectologist* must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material, where he can only study both form and phonetics for almost every shading of every dialect belonging to the group. Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 490.

**dialectology** (dī'a-lek-tol'ō-jī), n. [*< Gr. διάλεκτος, a dialect, + -λογία, < λyein, speak: see -ology.*] That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects.

The paramount importance of *dialectology* for the proper discrimination and classification of any set of language-elements is now generally recognized, and constitutes the most striking difference between the leading drift of language-study to-day and ten to fifteen years ago. Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 488.

**dialectory** (dī'a-lek-tōr), n. [Irreg. (as if L.) *< dialect*.] One skilled in dialectics; a dialectician. Imp. Dict.

**dialer**, **dialler** (dī'al-ēr), n. In mining, one who uses a dial. See dial, 8.

**dialing**, **dialling** (dī'al-ing), n. [Verbal n. of dial, v.] The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial; gnomonics.

This hypothesis may be tolerated in physics, as it is not necessary in the art of *dialing* or navigation to mention the true system or earth's motion.

Sp. Berkeley, Siris, § 225.

**Dialing**, sometimes called *gnomonics*, is a branch of applied mathematics which treats of the construction of sundials: that is, of those instruments, either fixed or portable, which determine the divisions of the day by the motion of the shadow of some object on which the sun's rays fall. Knaye, Brit., VII. 155.

**Dialing lines** or **style**, graduated lines placed on rulers, or the edges of quadrants and other instruments, to facilitate the construction of dials.—**Dialling sphere**, an instrument made of brass, with several circular dials

over and another upon a movable horizon, serving to demonstrate the nature of spherical triangles, as well as to give the true line of drawing dial on all sorts of planes.

**dialist** (dī'al-ist), n. [*< dial + -ist*]. A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialing.

Scientific **dialists**, by the geometric considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.

J. Moore, *Mechanical Dialing*.

**diallage** (dī'al-g-ls), n. [*< Gr. διάλλαγή, interchange, a change, difference, < διάλλω, interchange, change, make different, < διά, between, + ἄλλω, change, < ἄλλω, other.*] 1. In rhet., a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then brought to bear all upon one point.—2. A variety of pyroxene, commonly of a green color, characterized by its lamellar or foliated structure. As formerly used, the term covered metalloidal diallage or bronsite, also schillerspar and hypersthene.

**diallel** (dī'al-lē), a. [*< Gr. διάλληλος, through one another, < διά, through, + ἄλλω, gen. pl. of one another. See parallel.*] Meeting and intersecting, as lines; crossing; not parallel.

E. Phillips, 1708.

**diallel** (dī'al-lē), n.; pl. **diallels** (-ls). [*< Gr. διάλληλος, neut. of διάλλω; see diallel, diallelus.*] In logic, a tautological definition; a definition which contains the word defined; the definition of a term by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; definition in a circle.

The ancients called the circular definition . . . by the name of **diallelus**, as in this case we declare the definition and the definition reciprocally by each other (δὲ ἀλλήλων).

Sir W. Hamilton, *Logic*, xiv.

**diallelus** (dī'al-lē-lus), a. [*< Gr. διάλληλος, through one another; see diallel, diallelus.*] In logic, involving the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle—that is, the proving of one position by assuming another identical with it, or defining two things each by the other.

**diallelus** (dī'al-lē-lus), n.; pl. **diallels** (-ls). [*< Gr. διάλληλος, through one another; < διά, through, + ἄλλω, argument in a circle; see diallel.*] In logic, a circle in proof; an attempt to prove one proposition by another which is itself proved only by the first.

The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the . . . **diallelus**.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Logic*, xvi.

**dialler, dialling**. See **dialer, dialing**.

**dial-lock** (dī'al-lok), n. A lock provided with one or more dials, each with a hand or pointer connected with the mechanism of the lock in such a way that the bolt will not move unless the hands are set in a particular manner.

**diallogite**, n. See **dialogite**.

**diallyl** (dī'al-il), n. [*< dial + allyl*]. See **allyl**.

**dialogic, dialogical** (dī'al-ōj'ik, -i-kal), a. [*< F. dialogique = Pg. It. dialogico, < Gr. διάλογος, < διά, discourse; see dialogue.*] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a dialogue; dialogistic. Burton.—**Dialogic method**, the method of the Socratic dialogue, in which the teacher asks the learner such questions as to direct his understanding to the recognition of the truth.

**dialogically** (dī'al-ōj'ik-al-i), adv. In the manner of a dialogue; dialogistically. Goldsmith.

**dialogism** (dī'al-ō-jizm), n. [*< F. dialogisme = Sp. Pg. It. dialogismo, < L.L. dialogismos, < Gr. διάλογος, consideration, < διάλογος, consider, converse; see dialogue.*] 1. In rhet.: (a) Deliberation or discussion with one's self, as in soliloquy, of what course to pursue. (b) Introduction into an oration of two or more persons as engaged in dialogue.

Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their dialogisms and colloquia.

D. Stead, *Twelve Minor Prophets*, Pref. (1868).

2. A necessary inference having a single premise and a disjunctive conclusion: as, Enoch and Elijah did not die; hence, either Enoch and Elijah were not men, or some men do not die.

**dialogist** (dī'al-ō-jist), n. [*< F. dialogiste = Sp. dialogista = Pg. It. dialogista, < L.L. dialogista, < Gr. διάλογος, a converser, < διάλογος, converse; see dialogue.*] 1. A speaker in a dialogue.

The like doth Cicero assert in many places, sometimes in the persons of his dialogists, sometimes according to his own sense.

Bernard, *Sermons*, II. viii.

2. A writer of dialogues.

I am very far from conceitously insinuating that this dialogist is the only person who hath managed the dispute I speak of with others.

F. Bacon, *Deum Revealed*, Pref.

**dialogistic, dialogistical** (dī'al-ō-jis'tik, -i-kal), a. [*< dialogist + -ic, -ical*]. Having the form of a dialogue; consisting in dialogue.

**dialogistically** (dī'al-ō-jis'tik-al-i), adv. In the manner of a dialogue.

In his prophesy, he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogistically.

Sp. Richardson, *Observations on Old Test.*, p. 448.

**dialogite** (dī'al-ō-jit), n. [*< Gr. διάλογος, doubt, + -ite*]. A mineral of a rose-red color, which crystallizes in rhombohedrons and related forms, and also occurs massive with rhombohedral cleavage. It is a carbonate of manganese. Sometimes erroneously spelled **dallogite**. Also called **rhodochroite**.

**dialogue** (dī'al-ō-jis), v. t.; pret. and pp. **dialogued**, ppr. **dialoguing**. [*< F. dialoguer = Sp. dialogar = Pg. dialogar = It. dialogare, < Gr. διάλογος, consider, converse, < διά, a conversation, < ἄλλω, a conversation, enumeration; see dialogue.*] To discourse in dialogue. Also spelled **dialogies**. Richardson.

**dialogue** (dī'al-ō-jis), n. [*< ME. dialoge, miswritten dialoke, = D. dialoog = G. Dan. Sw. dialog, < F. dialogue = Sp. dialogo = Pg. It. dialogo, < L. dialogus, < Gr. διάλογος, also dialōgē, a conversation, dialogue, < διά, to converse, converse; see dialect.*] 1. A conversation between two or more persons; a colloquy; a talk together.

So pass'd in pleasing dialogue away  
The night; then down to short repose they lay.

Pope, *Ode on the Death of an Old Man*, xv.

Specifically.—2. A literary work in the form of an imaginary conversation or discussion.—(a) Used as the means of conveying views or opinions: as, the **Dialogues** of Plato.

The [Greek] philosophers adopted the form of **dialogue**, as the most natural mode of communicating knowledge.

Macaulay, *History*.

(b) Used as part of a play to be acted, or to be spoken as a school exercise.

**dialogue** (dī'al-ō-jis), v.; pret. and pp. **dialogued**, ppr. **dialoguing**. [*< dialogue, n.*] 1. *trans.* To discourse together; converse; talk; confer.

Far. Serv. How dost, fool?  
Apem. Dost dialogue with thy shadow?  
Far. Serv. I speak not to thee.

Shak., *T. of A.*, II. 2.

II. *trans.* To express as in dialogue; put in the form of a dialogue.

And dialogued for him what he would say,  
Ask'd their own wills and made their wills obey.

Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, I. 182.

**Dialonian** (dī'al-ō-ni-an), n. [*< Dial (see def.) + -onian, as in Babylonian, etc.*] An inhabitant of the Seven Dials, a locality in London long noted for its misery and crime.

The editors of the "Times" and the "Daily News" . . . should know these who can tell them what the **Dialonians** feel and what the outcome in the New Cut suffer.

Contemporary Rev., L. 670.

**dial-plate** (dī'al-plāt), n. 1. The plate of a dial, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day.—2. The face of a clock or watch, on which the time of the day is shown.—3. Any kind of index-plate.

**dial-resistance** (dī'al-rē-sis'tans), n. In elect., a set of resistance-coils arranged in the circumference of a circle, so that they may be thrown into the circuit by moving an arm attached to the center of the dial.

**dial-telegraph** (dī'al-tel'ē-graf), n. A telegraph in which the receiving and transmitting instruments have the letters of the alphabet arranged on the circumference of a circle. The mechanism is so arranged that when a movable index on the transmitter points to any letter, the index of the receiver points to the same.

**dial-wheel** (dī'al-hwēl), n. One of those wheels placed between the dial and the pillar-plate of a watch. Also called **minute-wheel**.

**dial-work** (dī'al-wērk), n. The motion-work of a watch between the dial and the movement-plate.

**dialycarpous** (dī'al-i-kār'pus), a. [*< NL. dialycarpus, irreg. < Gr. διάκω, separate, + καρπός, fruit.*] In bot., bearing fruit composed of separate carpels: same as **apocarpous**.

**Dialypetalum** (dī'al-i-pet'g-ls), n. pl. [*< NL. fem. pl. of dialypetalus; see dialypetalous.*] In bot., same as **Polypetalum**.

**dialypetalous** (dī'al-i-pet'g-lus), a. [*< NL. dialypetalus, irreg. < Gr. διάκω, separate, + πέταλον, a leaf (mod. bot. a petal).*] In bot., same as **polypetalous**.

**dialyphyllous** (dī'al-i-fil'us), a. [*< NL. dialyphyllus, irreg. < Gr. διάκω, separate, + φύλλον = L. folium, a leaf.*] In bot., composed of separate leaves: applied to a polysepalous calyx or a polypetalous corolla.

**dialynable**, a. See **dialysable**.

**dialysate** (dī'al-i-sāt), n. [*< dialysis + -ate*]. In chem., the product removed from a solution by dialysis.

**dialyse**, v. t. See **dialyses**.

**dialysopalous** (dī'al-i-sep'g-lus), a. [*< NL. dialysopaleus, irreg. < Gr. διάκω, separate, + NL. sepalum, a sepal.*] In bot., having a calyx composed of separate sepals; polysepalous.

**dialyser**, n. See **dialyser**.

**dialysis** (dī'al-i-sis), n. [*< L.L., a separation (rhet.), < Gr. διάκω, a separation, breaking up, dissolution, dissolving, dialysis, < διάκω, separate, dissolve, < διά, apart, + λύω, loose, dissolve. Cf. analysis, paralyse.*] 1. In gram.: (a) Division of one syllable into two; dieresis. (b) In Latin grammar, specifically, resolution of the semivowels *i* and *e* (i. e., *y* and *w*) into the corresponding vowels *i* and *e* respectively.—2. In rhet.: (a) Interruption of a sentence by a clause independent of it in construction; parenthesis. (b) Succession of clauses without connectives; asyndeton. Also called **dialyton**.—3. In anat., separation of parts in general; dissolution of continuity of parts previously united.—4. In med., loss of strength; weakness of the limbs.—5. In chem., the act or process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid, depending on the principle that soluble crystalloid bodies will diffuse readily through a moist membrane, while colloids diffuse very slowly, if at all. This is done by pouring a mixed solution of crystalloid and colloid on a sheet of parchment-paper stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha hoop, having its edges well drawn up and confined by an outer rim. The parchment is allowed to float in a basin of water. Diffusion immediately commences, the crystalloid passing through and dissolving in the water beneath, while the colloid remains behind. Thus, grael or broth containing a very little arsenic dissolved in it gives up the whole of its arsenic to the water, while scarcely a trace of the organic substance passes through. As almost all the poisons in common use—arsenic, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid, lead acetate, morphia, and salts of strychnine, etc.—are crystalloids, the toxicologist is by this process furnished with an easy mode of detecting their presence, if they are in a form readily soluble in water.

6. [cap.] [*< NL.*] A genus of dipterous insects. Walker, 1850.

**dialytic** (dī'al-i'tik), a. [*< Gr. διάλυτικός, able to dissolve, < διάκω, dissolve, verbal adj. of διάκω, dissolve; see dialysis.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dialysis, in any sense of that word.—2. In med., unloosening; unbraiding, as the fibers; relaxing.—3. In math., pertaining to the process of differentiating equations successively until the different powers of the unknown quantities can be regarded as independent.—**Dialytic elimination**, in math., a method invented by Sylvester, leading to the same result as Euler's method. It consists in increasing the number of equations by successively multiplying them by combinations of powers of the unknown, until a system of equations is obtained from which the unknown factors of the different terms can be eliminated as independent quantities, the equations being regarded as linear.—**Dialytic telescope**, a telescope in which the flint-glass lens is brought down to about half the distance of the crown-glass lens from the eye. It was invented by Littrow in 1837, and constructed by Ploessl.

**dialyton** (dī'al-i-ton), n. [*< L.L. < Gr. διάκω, dissolve, dialysis, orig. neut. of Gr. διάκω, dissolved, separated; see dialytic.*] In rhet., same as **dialysis**, 2 (b).

**dialysable** (dī'al-i'sa-bl), a. [*< dialyse + -able*]. Capable of separation by dialysis. Also spelled **dialysable**.

**dialyse** (dī'al-is), v. t.; pret. and pp. **dialysed**, ppr. **dialysing**. [*< dialysis, like analyse (analysis, after verbs in -ize, -ise).*] In chem., to separate by dialysis. Also spelled **dialyses**.—**Dialysed iron**, a feeble chalybeate for medical use, consisting of a solution of ferric oxychloride in water. It is prepared by adding ammonia to a solution of ferric chloride and dissolving the resulting precipitate by agitation. This solution is then dialysed till all crystalloid salts are removed.

**Dialysed iron** has been injected hypodermically, but in some instances with the following of abscess at the site of puncture.

Buck's *Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 228.

**dialyser** (dī'al-i-sēr), n. [*< dialyse + -er*]. The parchment-paper, or septum, stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha ring, used in the operation of dialysis. Also spelled **dialyser**.

**diamagnet** (dī'a-mag-net), n. [*< As diamagnetism, after magnet.*] A diamagnetic substance.

**diamagnetic** (dī'a-mag-net'ik), a. and n. [*< F. diamagnétique, < Gr. διά, through, across, + μαγνῆς (magnēs), magnet; see magnet, magnetic.*] 1. a. Pertaining to or exhibiting diamagnetism. II. n. A substance which is diamagnetic in a magnetic field of force. See **diamagnetism**, 1.

Paramagnetics tend to move from weak to strong places of force, while diamagnetics tend to go from strong to weak places. J. K. H. Gordon, *Elect. and Mag.*, II, 17.

**diamagnetically** (di'-mag-net-i-kal-i), *adv.*  
In a diamagnetic manner; as a diamagnetic.

When submitted to magnetic influence, such crystals (having one axis of figure) take up a position so that their optic axis points *diamagnetically* or transversely to the lines of magnetic force.

W. R. Grove, *Corr. of Forces*, p. 171.

**diamagnetism** (di'-mag-net-izm), *n.* [= F. *diamagnétisme*; as *diamagneto* + *-izm*.] 1. The phenomena exhibited by a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, take a position with the longer axis at right angles to the magnetic lines of force. From the experiments of Faraday it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two divisions, the *paramagnetic* and the *diamagnetic*. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances; and among the latter are bismuth, antimony, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a paramagnetic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horseshoe magnet, it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the *axial line*. On the other hand, when a diamagnetic substance is suspended in the same manner, it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction at right angles to the axial line.

The magnetism of two iron particles lying in the line of magnetization is increased by their mutual action, but, on the contrary, the *diamagnetism* of two bismuth particles lying in this direction is diminished by their mutual action. J. E. H. Gordon, *Elect. and Mag.*, II, 21.

If, however, the magnetism of the molecules were so much increased that they held each other tight, and so could not be turned round by ordinary magnetizing forces, it is shown that effects would be produced like those of *diamagnetism*. W. E. Clifford, *Lectures*, I, 241.

2. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.

**diamagnetization** (di'-mag-net-i-zā'shon), *n.*  
[*diamagnetize* (< *diamagnet* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.]  
The state of diamagnetic polarity.

**diamagnetometer** (di'-mag-net-ō-mē'tēr), *n.*  
[*diamagnetic* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the intensity of the diamagnetic power of different substances.

**diamanti**, *n.* A Middle English form of *diamond*.

**diamantiferous** (di'-man-tif'-e-rus), *a.* [*F. diamantifère*, < *diamant*, diamond (see *diamond*), + *-fère* (E. *-ferous*), bearing, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Yielding or bearing diamonds; producing diamonds.

Note on the minerals associated with the diamond in the newly-discovered *diamantiferous* district of Salobra. *Nature*, XXX, 188.

**diamantine** (di'-man-tin), *a.* [*F. diamantine* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamantino*, *adamantine*; see *adamantine* and *diamond*.] Adamantine.

For in the Heav'n, above all reach of ours,  
He dwells immur'd in *diamantine* Towers.

Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II, The Ark.

**diametragamous** (di'-me-sog'-a-mus), *a.* [*Gr. διά*, through, + *μέτρον*, middle, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In bot., fertilized by the intervention of some external agent, as wind, water, or insects: applied to flowers.

**diameter** (di-am'e-tēr), *n.* [*ME. diametre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *diameter*, < OF. *diametre*, F. *diamètre* = Sp. *dímetro* = Pg. It. *diametro*, < L. *diamētros*, < Gr. *διὰ μέτρον*, the diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle (cf. *διὰ μέτρον*, measure through), < *διά*, through, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*.] 1. In *geom.*, a chord of a circle or a sphere which passes through its center; in general—(a) a chord of a conic cutting it at points tangents to which are parallel; (b) a line intersecting a quadric surface at points where the tangent planes are parallel. The conception was extended by Newton to other algebraic curves by means of the following theorem:

If on each of a system of parallel chords of a curve of the *n*th order there be taken the center of mean distances of the *n* points where the chord meets the curve, the locus of this center is a straight line, which may be called a *diameter* of the curve.

2. The length of a diameter; the thickness of a cylindrical or spherical body as measured, in the former case on a diameter of a cross-section made perpendicular to the axis, and in the latter on a line passing through the center: as, a tree two feet in *diameter*; a ball three inches in *diameter*. In *arch.*, the diameter of the lower face of the shaft of a column, divided into 60 parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of a classical order are commonly measured. The 60th part of the diameter is called a *minute*, and 90 minutes make a *module*.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth. Raleigh.

**Apparent diameter of a heavenly body.** See *apparent*.—**Biparietal diameter.** See *biparietal*.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic.** See *conjugate*.—**Ideal diameter.** An ideal chord through the center. See *ideal*.—In *diameter*, diametrically.

He falls off again warping and warping till he comes to contradict himself in *diameter*.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

**Tactical diameter.** In *naval tactics*, the space occupied by a ship in turning 180° from a straight course: the diameter of the circle in which the ship turns after her motion has become uniform is called her *tactical diameter*. Tactical diameters vary according to the angle at which the rudder is held.

**diametral** (di-am'e-tral), *a.* and *n.* [*F. diamétral* = Sp. Pg. *diametral* = It. *diametrato* = D. *diametral* = Dan. Sw. *diametral*, < NL. *diametralis*, < L. *diamētros*, diameter: see *diameter* and *-al*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to a diameter; diametrical: used especially in the physical sense.

So *diametral*

One to another, and so much opposed,

As if can hold them both at once together. . . .

I shall have just occasion to believe

My wit is magisterial.

R. Johnson, *Magnetick Lady*, I, 1.

This band shall occupy a *diametral* position along the whole height of the vessel, and thus receive the friction the same as the walls of the tube do.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV, 41.

**Diametral circle.** A circle doubly tangential to a Cartesian oval on its axis of symmetry.—**Diametral number.** (a) A number equal to  $\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{2})^n$ , where *n* is any integer. These numbers are 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, etc. (b) A number resolvable into two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. Thus, 180 is such a number, because  $180 = 8 \times 15$  and  $8^2 + 15^2 = 17^2$ .—**Diametral planes.** In *crystal*: those planes which are parallel to the vertical and one of the lateral axes; a prism formed by such planes is called a *diametral prism*.

II. *n.* A diameter; a diagonal.  
**diametrically** (di-am'e-tral-i), *adv.* In a diametral manner.

**diametric** (di'-met-rik), *a.* Same as *diametrical*. [Rare.]

**diametrical** (di'-met-ri-kal), *a.* [*Gr. διαμετρικός*, < *διὰ μέτρον*, diameter: see *diameter*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a diameter; along a diameter; diametral. *Prynne*.

Every portion of a current proceeding in a *diametrical* direction from the equator to the centre must progressively rise in temperature.

H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 282.

2. Pertaining to the extremities, as if of a diametrical line; extreme in degree; absolute; utmost: as, their characters are *diametrical* opposites.—**Diametrical opposition**, an expression applied by Aristotle to the extreme of opposition; the relation between two propositions which differ as much from each other as two propositions in the same terms can.

At all events he had exposed himself to reproach by *diametrical* opposition to the profession of his whole life.

Macaulay.

**diametrically** (di'-met-ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly; in an extreme degree.

These sayings seemed to clash with one another, and to be *diametrically* opposite. Howell, *Letters*, II, 17.

The real leaders of the party . . . were men bred in principles *diametrically* opposed to Toryism.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

**diamine** (di'am-in), *n.* [*Gr. διά*, two-, + *αμίνια* (< *ἀμίν*).] The name of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for hydrogen in a double molecule made up of two ammonia molecules. Diamines are *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

**diamond** (di'-a-mōnd), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. diamonde*, *dyamand*, *diawant*, *diamant* = D. *diamant* = MHG. *diamant*, *diamant*, G. *diamant*, *diamant* = Dan. Sw. *diamant*, < OF. (& F.) *diamant* = Pr. *diaman* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamante* (ML. *diamantes*, *diamantum*, MGr. *διαμάντις*, after Rom.), < L. *adamas* (*adamant*), (1) *adamant*, (2) the diamond: see *adamant*. The change of form (in simulation of words with prefix *dia*, < Gr. *διά*) is supposed to have been due to some association with It. *diáfano* = F. *diaphane*, < Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] 1. *n.* 1. *Adamant*; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability. Then seal, whose substance is ethereal, arising in complete *diamond*, ascends his fiery chariot. Milton.

2. A precious stone, distinguished from all others by being combustible and by its extreme hardness, as well as by its superior refractive and dispersive power. It consists of pure or nearly pure carbon, leaving only a very small quantity of ash when burned. Its specific gravity is about 3; its crystalline form is the isometric, and it cleaves readily in planes parallel to the faces of the regular octahedron.

Natural crystals are found in a great variety of forms belonging to the isometric system. The crystalline planes of the diamond have this peculiarity, that they are frequently more or less convex, instead of being flat, as those of crystals usually are. The range of color of the diamond is extensive, but hues of light yellow, or straw-color, and brown are of most common occurrence. Diamonds of a decided color, such as green, blue, or even red, are found, but they are extremely rare; only one deep-red diamond is known. A diamond is of the first water when it is without flaw or tint of any kind. The value of the gem increases in an increasing ratio with its weight up to a moderate size; beyond that there is no fixed value. A first-water diamond of one carat being considered worth \$100, one of two carats would be held at \$800, and one of ten at \$11,000. The most desirable form in which the diamond may be cut is called the *brilliant*. (See *cuts under brilliant*.) Diamonds formerly came chiefly from India, and later from Brazil; the present principal source of supply is southern Africa, where they are found associated with a peculiar rock of unequivocal volcanic origin. In all other diamondiferous regions diamonds have been found only in the surface detrital material (gravel and mud), or else, rarely, in rock of fragmental origin. See *bert*.

Thel ben so hard, that no man may pollyshe hem: and men called hem *Dymandus* in that Contree, and *Hamese* in another Contree.

Manderley, *Travels*, p. 187.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;

Or, for my diamond, the chain you promise'd.

Shak., C. of E., IV, 2.

3. A geometrical figure bounded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a losenge; specifically, such a figure printed in red on a playing-card.—4. A playing-card stamped with one or more red losenge-shaped figures.—5. A tool armed with a diamond, used for cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and they are so mounted as to set upon the glass, not by an angle, but by a curvilinear edge of the crystal.

6. In *base-ball*, the square space inclosed within the four bases. See *base-ball*.—7. In *her.*, the tincture black in blazoning by means of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*—8. The smallest size of printing-type in common use; a size smaller than pearly. Brilliant, very rarely used, is the only regular size below it.

This line is printed in diamond.

**Black diamond.** (a) Same as *bert*, 2. (b) Mineral coal, as consisting, like diamonds, of carbon. [Colloq.]—**Bristol diamond.** Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*).—**Cornish diamonds.** Quartz crystals found in the tin mines of Cornwall.—**Diamond cut diamond.** the case of an encounter between two very sharp persons.—**Matura diamond.** a name given in Ceylon to sircen from the district of Matura.—**Plate diamond.** See the extract.

The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called *plate diamonds*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 381.

**Point diamond.** See the extract.

When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished, . . . jewellers call [it] a *point diamond*.

Birdwood, *Indian Arts*, II, 20.

**Rose diamond.** See *rose-cut*.—**Rough diamond.** a diamond uncut; hence, a person of genuine worth, but rude and unpolished.—**Table diamond.** See *brilliant*.

II. *a.* 1. Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds: as, a *diamond* luster; a *diamond* necklace; a *diamond* ring.

For all the haft twinkled with *diamond* sparks,  
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work  
Of subtlest jewellery. *Tennyson*, *Morte d'Arthur*.

2. Losenge-shaped; rhombic: as, *diamond* window-panes.—3. Having rhomboid figures or markings: as, the *diamond* rattlesnake.—**Diamond cotton.** a fine fabric of cotton and linen.—**Diamond couching.** See *couching*, *s.*—**Diamond-cut glass.** See *glass*.—**Diamond drill.** See *drill*.—**Diamond edition.** an edition of a work printed in diamond, or in some other very small type.—**Diamond fret.** See *fret*.—**Diamond linen.** a name given to various kinds of diaper, such as toweling, the given of which is small losenges.—**Diamond-impaled glass.** See *glass*.—**Diamond netting.** See *netting*.—**Diamond pencil.** a cutting instrument used by glassers and glass-cutters.—**Diamond rattler.** *diamond rattlesnake*, *Oreolais adamantus*.

**diamond** (di'-a-mōnd), *v. t.* [*diamond*, *n.*] To set or decorate with diamonds.

He plays, dresses, *diamonds* himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock. *Wells*, *Letters*, II, 241.

**diamond-backed** (di'-a-mōnd-bak), *n.* The diamond-backed turtle (which see, under *diamond-backed*).

**diamond-backed** (di'-a-mōnd-bakt), *a.* Having the back marked with losenge-shaped figures.—**Diamond-backed turtle.** *Malaclemys palmeri*, a tortoise of the family *Emyidae*. The shell is keeled, with the shields pale yellow, and marked with brownish rings, which are often impressed; the head and limbs are grayish-black, spotted and lined; the temples are naked; and the nose is covered with soft, spongy skin. It inhabits the salt-water marshes of the middle and eastern Atlantic States, and is especially abundant in Chesapeake bay. This is the "terrapin" of the Philadelphia, Phil-



more, and Washington macrura, highly esteemed for food. They are mostly caught in the summer, and sent up in jars or "cans," to be reserved for the winter months.

**diamond-beetle** (di'-g-mond-bē'tl), n. A splendid South American beetle, *Eutimius imperialis*, of the family *Chrysomelidae*.

**diamond-bird** (di'-g-mond-bērd), n. The Anglo-Australian name of the shrikes of the genus *Pardalotus*, as *P. punctatus*: so called from the marking of the plumage.

**diamond-breaker** (di'-g-mond-brē'kēr), n. A seal-engraver's instrument, consisting of an air-tight chamber of steel provided with a closely fitting pestle, which under the blows of a hammer pulverizes a diamond without waste.

**diamond-cutter** (di'-g-mond-kut'er), n. One who cuts and polishes diamonds.

**diamond-cutting** (di'-g-mond-kut'ing), n. One of three processes by which diamonds are prepared for use as ornaments or in the arts, the others being diamond-cleaving and diamond-polishing. Diamond-cutting is performed by rubbing together two diamonds secured with shellee in wooden holders or handles, one of which is held in each hand of the cutter over the edge of a box called a cutters' box, into which the dust is allowed to fall. This rubbing is continued until each diamond assumes the proper outline, whether brilliant, rose, or briolette, the smaller facets being afterward made by polishing. Both stones are cut at the same time, irrespective of size or shape, or of the outline to be produced. Diamond-cutting is sometimes performed by machinery. In this case one of the handles or dops is stationary and the other is moved backward and forward, both diamonds being cut at the same time, but more rapidly and accurately than by hand.

**diamond-draft** (di'-g-mond-draft), n. In weaving, a method of drawing the warp-threads through the heddles. *E. H. Knight.*

**diamond-dust** (di'-g-mond-dust), n. Same as diamond-powder.

**diamonded** (di'-g-mond-ded), a. [*< diamond + -ed*]. 1. Furnished or adorned with diamonds, or as with diamonds: as, all diamonded with dew.

When in Paris the chief of the police enters a ball-room, . . . many diamonded pretenders shrink and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can, or give him a supplicating look as they pass. *Emerson, Behavior.*

2. Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, rhomb, or lozenge.

Break a stone in the middle, or lop a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the grain thereof (by some secret cause in nature) diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. *Fuller, Profane State, p. 303.*

**diamond-gage** (di'-g-mond-gā), n. A staff in which are set small crystals of sizes decreasing from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a carat, used by jewelers in estimating the sizes of small diamonds.

**diamond-knot** (di'-g-mond-not), n. An ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope.

**diamond-mortar** (di'-g-mond-mōrtār), n. In seal-engraving, a hard steel mortar used to grind diamonds into a fine powder for use in engraving or cutting. It is also used by chemists for pulverizing hard substances.

**diamond-plaice** (di'-g-mond-plās), n. A local English name (Sussex) of the common plaice, *Pleuronectes platessa*.

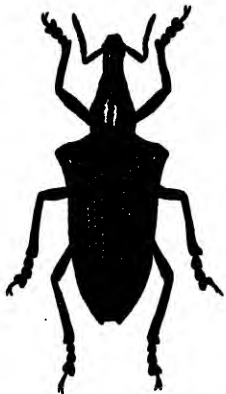
**diamond-plate** (di'-g-mond-plāt), n. In seal-engraving, a plate of steel on which diamond-powder and oil are spread to prepare it for the rubbing down of the surfaces of stones before and after designs are cut on them.

**diamond-point** (di'-g-mond-point), n. A stylus having a fragment of a diamond at the end, used in ruling glass, in etching, and in ruling-machines. — *Diamond-point chisel.* See *chisel*.

**diamond-powder** (di'-g-mond-pou'dēr), n. A fine dust produced in diamond-cutting by the abrasion of two stones against each other. It is used in cutting and polishing diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and topazes, and in making cameos, intaglios, etc. Also called *diamond-dust*.

**diamond-setter** (di'-g-mond-set'er), n. One who sets or mounts diamonds and other gems in gold, platinum, or other metals.

**diamond-shaped** (di'-g-mond-shāpt), a. Shaped like a lozenge; rhombic.



Diamond-beetle (*Eutimius imperialis*), natural size.

**diamond-snake** (di'-g-mond-snāk), n. 1. A large Australian serpent, *Morella spilotes*, a kind of boa or python: so called from the pattern of its coloration. — 2. A venomous serpent of Tasmania, *Hoplocephalus superbus*.

**diamond-spar** (di'-g-mond-spār), n. Another name for *corundum*.

**diamond-truck** (di'-g-mond-truk), n. A cart-truck the side frames of which are diamond-shaped and made of iron.

**diamond-weevil** (di'-g-mond-wē'vī), n. A name of species of the genus *Eutimius*, as *E. imperialis*. See *diamond-beetle*.

**diamond-wheel** (di'-g-mond-hwēl), n. In gem-cutting: (a) A wheel made of copper and charged with diamond-powder and oil, used in grinding any gem. (b) A similar wheel made of iron, used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds. It makes from 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions a minute. Also called *shive*.

**diamond-work** (di'-g-mond-wērk), n. In masonry, a method of laying stones so that the joints form lozenge-shaped designs.

**diamorphosis** (di'-g-mōr'fō-sis), n. [*< Gr. διαμορφωσις*, a forming, shaping, *< διαμορφω*, form, shape, *< διά*, through, + *μορφή*, form, *< μορφή*, form.] Same as *diamorphism*. [*Rare.*]

On the *Diamorphosis* of *Lynceus*, *Schizogonolium*, and *Prasiola*. *H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Alga, p. 240.*

**diamortosis** (di'-g-mō-tō'sis), n. [*NL., < Gr. διαμωρτωσις*, *< διαμωρτω*, put lint into a wound, *< διά*, through, + *μωρός*, lint.] In *surg.*, the introduction of lint into a wound.

**Diana** (di-an'ā or di-ā'nā), n. [*L., in OL. also Jana (and rarely Deiana), fem. corresponding to Janus, q. v.; from same root as Diovīs = Jovis, Jupiter, Juno, Dis, and other names of deities: see *deity*.*] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, an original Italian goddess dwelling in groves and about fountains, presiding over the moon, and forbidding the approach of man. She was the patron divinity of the plebeians, and her worship was not favored by the patricians. She was later completely identified in characteristics and attributes with the Greek Artemis (which see).

2. [*I. c.*] The alchemical name of silver. — 3. [*NL.*] In *zool.*: (a) [*I. c.*] A large African monkey, *Cercopithecus diana*: so called from a fan-



Diana Monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*).

ciated resemblance of its white coronet to the silver bow of Diana. Also called *roloway*. (b) A genus of fishes, the type of a peculiar family *Dianidae*; the young state of *Larus* (which see). *Bisso, 1826.* (c) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Laporte and Gory, 1837.* (d) A genus of *Mollusca*. *Clessin, 1878.* — *Diana* of the Ephesians or Ephesian Artemis, an ancient Asiatic divinity whose worship was adopted by the Ionian Greeks. She was a personification of the fruitfulness of nature, and was quite distinct from the Greek goddess, though assimilated to her by the Ephesians from some resemblance of attributes. She was represented wearing a mural crown and with many breasts, and with the lower part of her body cased like a mummy, in a sheath bearing mystical figures.

**dianatist** (di'-g-nat'ik), n. [*< Gr. διανέμω*, flow through, percolate, *< διά*, through, + *νέω*, flow.] Reasoning logically and progressively from one subject to another. *E. Phillips, 1706.*



Dianthus of the Ephesians. — From statues in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

**dianostre** (di-an-nis'trē), n.; pl. *dianostres* (-trēs). [*NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + νωστρον, pl. νωστρον, hook.*] In sponges, a flesh-spicule in the form of a rod with a hook at each end divided by an incision.

**dianther** (di-an'tēr), n. [*< NL. "dianthus": see dianthus.*] In *bot.*, a plant having two stamens.

**Dianthra** (di-an'dri-ā), n. pl. [*NL., < "dianthra", having two stamens: see dianthrus.*] The second class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only two stamens, which are free and distinct.

**dianthrian** (di-an'dri-an), a. [*As dianthrous + -ian.*] Same as *dianthrous*.

**dianthrous** (di-an'drus), a. [*< NL. "dianthrus", having two stamens, < Gr. δι-, two-, + ανθρον (anthron), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen.*] In *bot.*, having two stamens; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dianthra*.

**Dianthus** (di-an'thūs), n. pl. [*NL., < Diana, δ (dā), + -thūs.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: a synonym of *Luaridae*. Also *Dianthus*. *Bisso, 1826.*

**dianthe** (di'-ā-nthē), n. [*< dianthum (see def.) < Diana + -the.*] A name given by Franz von Kober to the columbite of Bodenmais, Bavaria, on the supposition that it contained a new metal called by him *dianium*.

**dianodal** (di'-g-nō'dal), a. [*< Gr. διά, through, + L. nodus, a knot: see node and nodal.*] In *math.*, passing through a node. — **Dianodal center**, a point related to a system of given points, all but two of which may be arbitrarily chosen, in such a way that if a surface of a certain order has nodes at those given points any additional nodes that it may have must be at one or more of the dianodal centers. — **Dianodal curve**, a curve so related to a determinate number of given points, all but one of which may be arbitrarily chosen, that if a surface of a given order has nodes at all those points any additional node which it may have must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on the dianodal curve. The dianodal curve for a quartic surface is of the 18th order. — **Dianodal surface**, a surface on which must lie (except in certain cases) any nodes of a surface of a given order which is to have a certain number of nodes at certain arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points, any eighth node which it may have, unless it is at a certain point, must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on a certain sextic surface, the dianodal surface of the seven nodes.

**dianoetic** (di'-g-nō-et'ik), a. and n. [*< Gr. διανοητικός*, of or for thinking, intellectual, *< διανοεῖν*, verbal adj. of *διανοεῖσθαι*, think of, think over, purpose, *< διά*, through, + *νοεῖν*, think, *< νοός*, contr. *νοῦς*, mind, thought.] I. a. Thinking; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

II. n. That part of logic which treats of ratiocination. Sir William Hamilton proposed to extend the meaning of the term so as to include the whole science of the laws of thought.

I would employ . . . *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xviii.*

**dianology** (di'-g-nō-lō-jī), n. [*Irreg. for the analogically reg. "dianacology", < Gr. διάνοια, intelligence, understanding, thought, purpose (cf. διανοεῖσθαι, think of, purpose: see dianoetic), + -λογία, < λόγος, speak: see -ology.*] That department of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**dianome** (di'-g-nōm), n. [*< Gr. διανόμη, distribution, < διανέμω*, distribute.] In *math.*, a surface, especially a quartic surface, having all its nodes, over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located, situated on the dianodal surface of the latter.



a. China Pink (*Dianthus chinensis*). b. Clove Pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

**Dianthus** (di-an'thus), n. [NL., said to be < Gr. *diōs*, divine, + *anthos*, a flower; but perhaps < Gr. *diandros*, double-flowering, < *di-*, two-, + *andros*, a flower.] A large herbaceous genus of the natural order *Caryophyllaceae*, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, distinguished from other related genera by a calyculate tubular calyx and peltate seeds with a straight embryo. Various species are known by the common English name of *pink*, and several have long been in cultivation for the fragrance and beauty of their flowers. From the clove-pink (*D. Caryophyllus*) of southern Europe have originated all the numerous forms of the carnation. (See *carnation*.) The sweet-william or bunch-pink (*D. barbatus*), the pheasant's eye (*D. plumarius*), and the China or Indian pink (*D. Chinensis*), in many varieties, are common in gardens, as well as hybrids of these and other species. See *pink*, and cut on preceding page.



*Dianthus Lappaceus*

**diapase** (di'g-pās), n. Same as *diapason*.

And make a tuneful *Diapase* of pleasures.  
Spenser, *Tears of the Muses*.

**diapasm** (di'g-pāz-m), n. [= F. *diapasm*, < Gr. *diapasma*, scented powder to sprinkle over the person, < *diandros*, sprinkle, < *diā*, through, + *andros*, sprinkle.] A perfume consisting of the powder of aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together to be worn as a chain.

There's an excellent *diapasm*, in a chain too, if you like it.  
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

**diapason** (di-g-pā-zon), n. [= D. G. F. Sp. It. *diapason* = Pg. *diapasso*, < L. *diapason*, an octave, < Gr. *diapason*, the concord of the first and last tones, more correctly written separately, *diā* *pasōn*, an abbrev. of the phrase *diā* *pasōn* *χορδών συμφωνία*, a concord through all the tones—that is, a concord of the two tones obtained by passing through all the tones: *diā*, prep., through; *pasōn*, gen. pl. fem. of *πάς*, all; *χορδών*, gen. pl. of *χορδή*, a string; *συμφωνία*, symphony: see *di-*, *pass-*, *chor-*, *symp-*.] In music: (a) In the ancient Greek system, the octave.

The *diapason* or eight in music is the sweetest concord; inasmuch as it is in effect an unison.

(b) The entire compass of a voice or an instrument.

But cheerful Birds, chirping him sweet Good-mornings,  
With Nature's music do beguile his sorrows;  
Teaching the fragrant Porrea, day by day,  
The *Diapason* of their Heaven's lay.  
Spenser, *Tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

From harmony to harmony  
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,  
The *diapason* closing full in Man.  
Dryden, *Song for St. Cecilia's Day*, 1687, l. 15.

(c) Correct tune or pitch.

Love their motion sway'd  
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood  
In first obedience, and their state of good.  
Milton, *A Solemn Music*, l. 22.

(d) (1) A rule by which organ-pipes, flutes, etc., are constructed, so as to produce sounds of the proper pitch. (2) A fixed standard of pitch, as the French *diapason normal*, according to which the A next above middle C has 435 vibrations per second. See *pitch*. (3) A tuning-fork. (e) In organ-building, the two principal foundation-stops, called respectively the *open diapason* and the *stopped diapason*. The open diapason has metal pipes of large scale, open at the top, giving that full, sonorous, majestic tone which is the typical organ-tone. The stopped diapason has wooden pipes of large scale, stopped at the top by wooden plugs, giving that powerful, flute-like tone which is the typical flute-tone of the organ. The most important mutation-stops of the open-diapason species are the *double open diapason*, sounding the octave below the key struck; the *principal* or *octave*, sounding the octave above; and the *fifteenth*, sounding the second octave above. Those of the stopped-diapason species are the *bourdon*, sounding the octave below; the *flute*, sounding the octave above; and the *piccolo*, sounding the second octave above. Many varieties of each of these occur. See *stop*.—*Diapason diapente*, or *diapason cum diapente*, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a fifth, or a twelfth.—*Diapason dissonance*, or *diapason cum dissonance*, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a fourth, or an eleventh.—*Diapason ditone*, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a major third, or a major tenth.—*Diapason normal*, the pitch which is recognized as the standard in France. See *pitch*.—*Diapason semi-ditone*, in Gr. and medieval music, the interval of an octave and a minor third, or a minor tenth.—*Out of diapason*, out of tune.

**diaped** (di'g-ped), n. In math., a line common to the planes of two non-contiguous faces of a polyhedron, just as the diagonal of a polygon is the line joining two non-contiguous vertices.

**diapedetic** (di'g-pē-det'ik), a. [*Diapedetic* (-*det*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis.

**Diapensiaceae** (di-g-pen-si-ā-sē-sē), n. pl. [NL., < *Diapensia* (Linnæus), the typical genus (< Gr. *diā* *psēre*, by five, in ref. to the flower: see *diapente*), + *-aceae*.] A small order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, somewhat allied to the *Ericaceae*, including 6 genera and 8 or 9 species, widely separated in their distribution. *Diapensia*, of 2 species, alpine or arctic in eastern North America, northern Europe and Asia, and Tibet, and *Pyrola*, of the pine-barrens of New Jersey, are dwarf heath-like evergreens. The other genera, *Shortia*, *Galax*, etc., of the Alleghany mountains, Japan, and Tibet, are acaulescent scapigerous plants with creeping rootstocks and evergreen leaves.

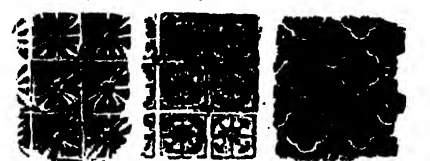
**diapente** (di-g-pen'tē), n. [*Diapente*, < Gr. *diā* *psēre*, for *diā* *psēre*, *so* *χορδών συμφωνία*, the interval of a fifth (cf. *diapason*): *diā*, prep., through; *psēre* = E. *five*.] 1. In Gr. and medieval music, the interval of a fifth.—2. In *phar.*, a composition of five ingredients; an old electrolytic consisting of the diatessaron with the addition of another medicine.—*Diapason diapente*. See *diapason*.

**diaper** (di'g-pēr), n. [*ME. dyaper, diapery*, < OF. *diapre, diapre* = Pr. *diapre* (cf. ML. *diaprus, diapra*), a kind of ornamented cloth, diapered cloth; a particular use of OF. *diapre, diapre* = Pr. *diapre* = Sp. *diapero, diapero* = Pg. *diapero* = It. *diapero, jasper*, < L. *diapri(d)-s*, jasper: see *jasper*, which is thus a doublet of *diaper*.] 1. Originally, a silken fabric of one color having a pattern of the same color woven in it; now, a textile fabric having a pattern not strongly defined, and repeated at short intervals; especially, such a fabric of linen, where the pattern is indicated only by the direction of the thread, the whole being white or in the unbleached natural color. Compare *damask*, 1 (d). The pattern of such diaper is usually a series of squares, lozenges, and the like, or of sets of squares, etc., one within another.

Anic weaver, which his worke doth boast  
In *diaper*, in damaske, or in lyne.  
Spenser, *Malopalmos*, l. 364.

Six chests of *diaper*, four of damask.  
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, v. 1.

2. A pattern for decoration of any kind consisting of a simple figure often repeated, as in the woven fabric. Hence—3. Any pattern constantly repeated over a relatively large surface, whether consisting of figures separated by the background only, or of compartments constantly succeeding one another, and filled



*Diaper*.—a, from Westminster Abbey, and b, c, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

with a design, especially a geometric design, or one based on a flower-form. It is used in architecture, especially medieval, sculptured in low relief as an ornamental ground, and is frequent in manuscript illumination, in painted panels, especially with gilding, and as a decoration for other flat surfaces.

4. In *her.*, same as *diapering*.—5. A towel or napkin.

Let one attend him with a silver basin, . . .  
Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*.  
Shak., *T. of the S.*, Ind., l.

6. A square piece of cloth for swaddling the nates and adjacent parts of an infant; a cloth.—*Mrs's-eye diaper*, a kind of toweling.

**diaper** (di'g-pēr), v. [*ME. only in pp. diapered, diapered*, after OF. *diapré*, pp. of *diaprer*, F. *diaprer*, diaper, ornament with diaper-work; from the noun.] 1. To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; flower: as, *diapered silk*.

Let the ground whereas her foot shall tread,  
For fear the stones her tender foot should wrong,  
Be strewn with fragrant flowers all along,  
And *diapered* like the discolored mead.  
Spenser, *Epithalamion*, l. 51.

Down-droop'd in many a flowing fold,  
Engarlanded and *diaper'd*  
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.  
Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

2. To draw or work in *diaper*, or as part of a *diaper*; introduce in a *diapered* pattern or fabric.

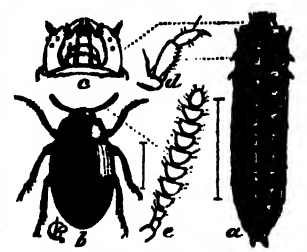
A scope covered with trees and *diapered* birds.  
Tennyson in E. K. Fennell, p. 38.

**II. intrans.** To draw a series or succession of flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half: for reason tells you that your fold must cover somewhat unseen.  
Peecham, *Drawing*.

**diapering** (di'g-pēr-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *diaper*, v.] 1. (a) A *diaper* pattern.—2. In *her.*, the decoration of the surface with ornament other than heraldic bearings: said of the field or of any ordinary. Also called *diaper*.

**Diaperis** (di-g-pēr'is), n. [NL., irreg. < Gr. *diaperis*, drive through, perforate, < *diā*, through, + *peris*, pierce, perforate.] A genus of stracheliate heteromorous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae* and subfamily *Tenebrioninae*. It is characterized by the broadly oval body, entirely corneous front, eyes emarginate in front, pygidium not exposed, and the first joint of the tarsi slender, but not longer than the second. The few species known, both of the old and the new world, live in the larva and imago stages, in fungi growing on old logs.



*Diaperis* *hybrid*.  
a, larva; b, beetle; c, under side of head of larva; d, leg of same; e, antenna of beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

*Diaperis* is a shining black beetle, with bright orange-red elytra with variable black markings.

**diapery**, n. See *diaper*.

**diaphanet** (di-af'g-nal), a. [As *diaphanous* + *-al*.] Same as *diaphanous*.

Divers *diaphanet* glasses filled with several waters, that showed like so many tones of orient and transparent hues.  
B. Jonson, *Entertainment at Theobalds*.

**diaphane** (di'g-fān), n. [= F. *diaphane*, transparent, < Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] 1. A silk fabric having figures more translucent than the rest of the stuff.—2. In anat., a cell-wall; the investing membrane of a cell or sac. [Rare.]

**diaphaneity** (di'g-fā-nē'tē-ti), n. [*F. diaphanéité*, irreg. < Gr. *diaphanēia*, transparency, < *diaphanēs*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; diaphanousness; pellucidity.

It [the garnet] varies in *diaphaneity* from transparent to nearly opaque.  
Encyc. Brit., X. 51.

**diaphanet** (di-g-fān'ik), a. [*Gr. diaphanēs*, transparent, + *-ic*.] Same as *diaphanous*. *Raleigh*.

**diaphanometer** (di'g-fā-nom'ē-tēr), n. [*Gr. diaphanēs*, transparent, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for estimating the transparency of the air.—2. An instrument for testing spirits by comparing their transparency with that of spirits of known purity.

**diaphanoscope** (di-g-fān'ō-skōp), n. [*Gr. diaphanēs*, transparent, + *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *diaphanous*.] A dark box in which transparent positive photographs are viewed, either with or without a lens. The positive should be placed as far from the eye as the equivalent focal length of the lens with which the negative was taken; and when a lens is used for viewing the picture, its focal length should be the same as that of the lens with which it was taken.

**diaphanotype** (di-g-fān'ō-tēp), n. [*Gr. diaphanēs*, transparent, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a picture produced by coloring on the back a positive lightly printed on a translucent paper, and placing this colored print exactly over a strong duplicate print.

**diaphanous** (di-af'g-nus), a. [(Cf. F. *diaphane* = Pr. *diaphan* = Sp. *diáfano* = Pg. *diáfano* = It. *diáfano*) < Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent, < *diaphanēs*, show through, < *diā*, through, + *phainō*, show: see *fancy* = *fantasy* = *phantasy*, *phantom* = *phantom*.] Transmitting light; permitting the passage of light; transparent; clear; translucent.

Behold the daybreak!  
The little light fades the immense and *diaphanous* shadows!  
Walt Whitman.

**diaphanously** (di-af'g-nus-lē), adv. Transparently.

**diaphanousness** (di-af'g-nus-nēs), n. The quality of being diaphanous.

**diaphanetric** (di-af'g-nē't-rik), a. [*Gr. diā*, through, + *μέτρον*, touch, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *-ic*.] Relating to the measurements of the

tactile sensibility of parts: as, *diaphragmatic compasses*. *Dunglison*.

**diaphragmatic** (di-ə-fon'ik, -i-kəl), *a.* [*Gr. diaphragma*, diaphragm, dissonant, discordant, taken in lit. sense of 'sounding through or across,' < *diá*, through, across, + *phwé*, a sound.] Same as *diacoustic*.

**diaphragms** (di-ə-fon'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of diaphragm*: see *-is*.] Same as *diacoustics*.

**diaphony** (di-ə-fō-ni), *n.* [*Gr. diaphonia*, dissonance, discord, < *diáphōnōs*, dissonant, discordant: see *diaphonic*. Cf. *symphony*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a dissonance distinguished from *symphony*.—2. In *medieval music*, the earliest and crudest form of polyphony, in which two, three, or four voices proceeded in strictly parallel motion, at such intervals with one another as the octave, the fifth, and the fourth. Also called *organum*.

**diaphoresis** (di-ə-fō-rē-sis), *n.* [*LL. perspiration*, < *Gr. diáphorōs*, a carrying off, perspiration, < *diáphorōs*, spread abroad, carry off, throw off by perspiration, < *diá*, through, + *phōrōs*, carry, freq. of *phéiv* = *E. bear*.] In *med.*, perspiration, especially when artificially produced.

The insensible halitus, when in a quantity to be condensed, and in this state sensible to the feelings, is the *diaphoresis*. *Perr. Med. Diet. (Ord. Mā.)*

**diaphoretic** (di-ə-fō-rē-tik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. diáphorētikós*, promoting perspiration, < *diáphorōs*, throw off by perspiration: see *diaphoresis*.] I. *a.* Promoting or increasing perspiration; *sudorific*.

A *diaphoretic* medicine, or a *sudorific*, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts*.

**Diaphoretic antimony**. See *antimony*.

II. *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a *sudorific*.

*Diaphoretics*, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Arbuthnot*.

**diaphoretical** (di-ə-fō-rē-ti-kəl), *a.* Same as *diaphoretic*.

**diaphorite** (di-ə-fō-rīt), *n.* [*Gr. diáphorōs*, different (< *diáphōrōs*, differ: see *differ*), + *-itēs*.] A mineral having the same composition as freieslebenite, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

**diaphragm** (di-ə-fram), *n.* [*F. diaphragme* = *Sp. diafragma* = *Pg. diaphragma* = *It. diafragma*, < *LL. diaphragma*, < *Gr. diáphragma*, a partition-wall, barrier, the midriff, diaphragm, < *diáphragma*, separate by a barrier, barricade, < *diá*, between, + *phragmā*, equiv. to the more common *phōsiv*, fence, inclose, = *L. farcio*, stuff, whence ult. *E. farce* and *force*, *q. v.*] 1. A partition; something which divides or separates. Specifically—2. In *mech.*: (a) A thin piece, generally of metal, serving as a partition, or for some other special purpose: as, the vibrating *diaphragm* of a telephone, for the communication of transmitted sounds. (b) A ring, or a plate pierced with a circular hole so arranged as to fall in the axis of the instrument, used in optical instruments to cut off marginal beams of light, as in a camera or a telescope. Such diaphragms are often made movable, especially for photographic lenses, so that one with a large opening may be inserted when it is desired to admit abundant light to the lens, in order to use a short exposure, and one with a small opening when sharpness of detail is more desirable than shortness of exposure.

3. In *anat.*, the midriff; the musculomembranous partition which separates the thoracic from the abdominal cavity in mammals. In man the diaphragm consists of a muscular sheet whose fibers

radiate from a central tendinous center to attach themselves to the lower margin of the thorax, and behind form a large bundle on either side, called *pillars of the diaphragm*. The diaphragm is pierced by three principal openings: the *esophageal*, for the passage of the esophagus accompanied by the pneumogastric nerves; the *aortic*, for the passage of the aorta, thoracic duct, and large azygos vein; and the *caval*, for the inferior vena cava; besides some others for splanchnic nerves, etc. The diaphragm is invested on its thoracic surface by the pleural and pericardial serous membranes; on its abdominal surface by the peritoneum, a fold of which, reflected upon the liver, forms the suspensory ligament of that organ. The diaphragm is deeply concavo-convex, the convexity upward; the general figure is that of an umbrella. It is a powerful respiratory muscle, contracting at each inspiration and so flattening, while its relaxation in expiration renders it more convex; its contraction also assists in *defecation* and in *parturition*, and its spasmodic action is concerned in *hiccough* and *snoring*: when most relaxed it rises to the level of about the fifth rib. A rudimentary diaphragm exists in birds; it is best developed in the *aperyx*.

4. In *cryptogamic bot.*, in *Equisetum*, a transverse partition in the stem at the node; in *Selaginella* and its allies, a layer separating the prothallium from the cavity of the macrospore; in *Characeae*, a constriction formed by the enveloping cells near the tip of the oogonium.—5. In *conch.*, a septum or shelf-like plate extending into the cavity of a shell, more or less partitioning it.—Also of the diaphragm. See *ala*.—*Crura of the diaphragm*. See *crura*.—*Iris diaphragm*, a form of diaphragm used with lenses, in which the size of the aperture is varied at will, and at the same time kept nearly circular by the simultaneous motion of a large number of small shutters.—*Ligaments of the diaphragm*, the internal and external arcuate ligaments border of the mammalian diaphragm, where it arches over the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles.—*Pillars of the diaphragm*. See *def. 3*.—*Revolving diaphragm*, in *optics*, a lens-diaphragm consisting of a disk pierced with holes of various diameters, and pivoted in such a position that by rotating it any opening desired may be brought in line with the axis of the lens.—*Tresfold of the diaphragm*, the three leaflets into which the musculomembranous part of the diaphragm is divided.

**diaphragmal** (di-ə-frag-mal), *a.* [*Gr. diaphragma* (LL. *diaphragma*) + *-al*.] 1. Partitioning or separating, as a partition between two cavities; septal.—2. Same as *diaphragmatic*.

**diaphragmalgia**, **diaphragmalgy** (di-ə-frag-mal'ji-ē, -ji), *n.* [*NL. diaphragmalgia*, < *Gr. diáphragma*, diaphragm, + *álgos*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

**diaphragmatic** (di-ə-frag-mat'ik), *a.* [*LL. diaphragma* (-), diaphragm, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm. Also *diaphragmatic*.—*Diaphragmatic foramina*. See *foramen*.—*Diaphragmatic ganglion*. See *ganglion*.—*Diaphragmatic suture*. Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

**diaphragmatitis** (di-ə-frag-mat'i-tis), *n.* [*NL. < LL. diaphragma* (-), diaphragm, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the diaphragm or of its serous coats. Also *diaphragmitis*.

**diaphragmatocoele** (di-ə-frag-mat'ō-sēl), *n.* [*Gr. diáphragma* (-), diaphragm, + *coēlōs*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia, or a tumor, from a part of the viscera escaping through the diaphragm.

**diaphragmatodynia** (di-ə-frag-mō-din'i-ē), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. diáphragma*, diaphragm, + *dy-nōs*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

**diaphyses**, *n.* Plural of *diaphysis*.

**diaphysal** (di-ə-fis-i-əl), *a.* [*< diaphysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a diaphysis; extending continuously between two ends, as the shaft of a bone.

**diaphysis** (di-ə-fis-i-sis), *n.* [*pl. diaphyses* (-ēs).] [*NL. < Gr. diáphōs*, a growing through, bursting of the bud, < *diáphōsiv*, grow through, of buds, < *diá*, through, + *phōsiv*, grow: see *physis*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, an abnormal elongation of the axis of a flower or of an inflorescence; a form of proliferation.—2. In *anat.*, the continuity of a bone between its two ends; the shaft of a long bone, as distinguished from its epiphyses or apophyses.

**diaplasia** (di-ə-plā-sis), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. diáplasis*, a putting into shape, setting of a limb (Galen), < *diáplasis*, form, mold, set a limb, < *diá*, through, + *plasis*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, reduction, as of a dislocation or fracture. *Dunlison*.

**diaplastic** (di-ə-plas'tik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. diáplastos*, verbal adj. of *diáplasis*, form (see *diaplasia*), + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to diaplasia: as, a *diaplastic* medicine or embrocation.

II. *n.* A medicine used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

**diaplex** (di-ə-plēks), *n.* Same as *diaplexus*.

**diaplexal** (di-ə-plēks-əl), *a.* [*< diaplex* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the diaplexus.

**diaplexus** (di-ə-plēks'us), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. diá*, through, + *L. plexus*: see *plexus*.] The choroid plexus of the diencephalon or third ventricle of the brain. Also *diaplex*.

**diapnoet** (di-ə-pnō-ē), *n.* [*Gr. diápnōē*, a passage, outlet, evaporation, perspiration, < *diápnōsiv*, blow through, < *diá*, through, + *pnōsiv*, blow.] Sweating; perspiration. *E. Phillips*, 1708.

**diapnoe** (di-ə-pnō-ē), *a. and n.* [= *F. diapnoe*: see *diapnoe* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* In *med.*, producing a very slight, insensible perspiration; gently diaphoretic.

II. *n.* A remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration; a mild diaphoretic.

**diapnoetic** (di-ə-pnō-ē-tik), *a.* [*Gr. diápnōē*, passage, outlet, perspiration (see *diapnoe*), + *-ot-ic*.] Promoting gentle perspiration.

**diapophyses**, *n.* Plural of *diapophysis*.

**diapophysal** (di-ə-pō-fis-i-əl), *a.* [*< diapophysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a diapophysis; having the morphological character of a diapophysis: as, a *diapophysal* process; the *diapophysal* element of a vertebra. *Geol. Jour.*

**diapophysis** (di-ə-pō-fis-i-sis), *n.* [*pl. diapophyses* (-ēs).] [*NL. < Gr. diá*, through, + *apōphōsiv*, outgrowth: see *apophysis*.] The transverse process proper of a vertebra; the lateral process from each side of the neural arch, paired with its fellow of the opposite side of the same vertebra. It is one of the most constant and characteristic of the several vertebral apophyses. When there are more than one pair of transverse processes, the diapophysis is the dorsal or neural one, as distinguished from a parapophysis or pleuropophysis. In cervical vertebrae the diapophyses are commonly confluent with pleuropophyses, forming a compound transverse process, pierced by the vertebral foramen, the posterior tubercular being the proper diapophysal portion of such formations. See *cut* under *axis*, *cervical*, and *dorsal*.

**diaporesis** (di-ə-pō-rē-sis), *n.* [*LL. < Gr. diáporōsiv*, a doubting, a rhetorical figure so called, < *diáporōsiv*, doubt, be at a loss, < *diá*, through, apart, + *apōsis*, be at a loss: see *aporia*.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the speaker professes to be in doubt which of several statements to make, which of several courses to pursue or recommend, where to begin or end, or, in general, what to say on a topic: as, What shall I do—remain silent or speak freely? Shall I call this folly, or shall I call it crime? If a judge, the audience, or an opponent is asked to settle the doubt, the figure is called *anacoenosis*.

**Diapria** (di-ə-pri-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Latreille)*.] The typical genus of *Diapriinae*.

**Diapriine** (di-ə-pri-ā-nē), *n.* [*NL. < Diapria* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidae*. They have entire hind wings, 1-spurred fore tibia, antennae inserted above the mouth, and the broad hind wings with no middle vein. The subfamily was established by Haliday in 1840.

**diapry**, *a.* [*F. diapré*, diapered, pp. of *diaprer*, diaper, adorn with diaper-work: see *diaper*, *v.*] Adorned with diaper-work; variegated.

The *Diapry* Mansions, where man-kinds doth trade, Were built in six Daies: and the Seav'nth was made The sacred Sabbath.

*Spenser*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Handy-Crafts.

**diaprysis** (di-ə-pri-sis), *n.* [*NL. < Gr. diáprōsiv*, suppuration, < *diáprōsiv*, suppurate: see *diaprytic*.] Suppuration. *Dunglison*.

**diaprytic** (di-ə-pri-ē-tik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. diáprōsiv*, promoting suppuration, < *diáprōsiv*, suppurate, < *diá*, through, + *prōsiv*, pus.] I. *a.* In *med.*, producing suppuration; suppurative.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces suppuration; a suppurative.

**diapyle** (di-ə-pil), *n.* [*Gr. diá*, through, + *pylē*, gate, entrance.] A term applied by Miers to a perforation through the testa at the end of a seed, for the passage of the raphe.

**diarchy** (di-ə-ki), *n.* [*pl. diarchies* (-is).] [*Gr. as if diárhōsiv*, < *diárhōsiv*, only in pl. *diárhōsiv*, lit. two rulers, < *di*, two, + *rhōsiv*, rule.] A government in which the executive power is vested in two persons, as that of the two joint kings of Sparta or of Ham, or as in the case of William and Mary of England. Also, erroneously, *diarchoy*.

**diarrhodon** (di-ə-rhō-don), *n.* [*NL. < diarrhodon*, also *diarrhodoneus*, < *Gr. diárrhōdōs*, compounded of *rhōs*, < *diá*, between, + *rhōdōs*, a rose.] A color mentioned in medieval descriptions of stuffs: probably, from its derivation, a brilliant red.

**diarial** (di-ə-ri-əl), *a.* [*LL. diarium*, a diary, + *-al*.] Same as *diarian*.

**diarian** (di-ə-ri-ən), *a.* [*LL. diarium*, a diary, + *-an*.] Pertaining to a diary or journal; journalistic.



Lower Surface of Human Diaphragm.

PCL, posterior costal ligament; V.C., inferior vena cava; T.D., thoracic duct; A, aorta.



You take a name; Philander's odes are seen,  
Printed, and praised, in every magazine;  
Diarian sages greet their brother sage,  
And your dark pages please th' enlighten'd age.  
Craik, News-paper.

**diarist** (di'ar-ist), *n.* [*< diary + -ist.*] One who keeps a diary.

Incidents written down by a monk in his cell, or by a diarist pacing the round with majesty, would be equally warped by the views of the monastery in the one case, or by a flattering subservience to the higher power in the other.  
J. D. Isaacs, Amen. of Lit., I, 274.

William [of Malmsbury] stands next in order of time after Bede in the series of our historical writers, properly so called, as distinguished from mere compilers and diarists.  
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit.

**diarise** (di'ar-ize), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *diarised*, pp. *diarising*. [*< diary + -ize.*] To record in a diary; write a diary.

The history that the earliest men of New England wrote was what we may call contemporaneous history; it was historical *diarising*.  
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I, 116.

**diarrhea**, **diarrhoea** (di'ar-rē'ā), *n.* [= *F. diarrhée* = *Sp. diarrea* = *Pg. diarrhoea* = *It. diarrea* = *D. diarrhoea* = *G. diarrhoe* = *Dan. Sw. diarrhe*, *< L.L. diarrhœa*, *< Gr. diarrhœa*, diarrhoea, lit. a flowing through, *< diappaiv*, flow through, *< diá*, through, + *peiv*, flow.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the bowels, generally arising from inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and commonly caused by errors in regimen, as the use of food hurtful from its quantity or quality; intestinal catarrh.

**diarrheal**, **diarrhoeal** (di'ar-rē'al), *a.* [*< diarrhœa*, *diarrhœa*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resulting from diarrhoea; having the character of or characterizing diarrhoea; catarrhal, with reference to the intestines.

That three thousand and more individuals, mostly children, died from diarrhoeal diseases, does not surprise one who is familiar with the intense heat of our summer.  
Science, IX, 82.

**diarrhetic**, **diarrhoeic** (di'ar-rē'ik), *a.* [*< diarrhœa*, *diarrhœa*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhoea; as, a diarrhetic flux.

**diarrhetic**, **diarrhoeic** (di'ar-rē'ik), *a.* [Irreg. *< diarrhœa*, *diarrhœa*, + *-ic*.] Same as diarrhetic.

**diarthrodial** (di'ar-thrō'di-al), *a.* [*< diarthrosis*, after *arthrodial*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis; as, a diarthrodial articulation; diarthrodial movement.

**diarthromere** (di'ar-thrō-mēr), *n.* [*< Gr. diarthromere*, *< diarthromere*, *q. v.*] A vertebrate metamere; the typical double-ring or figure-8 segment of the body of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to a theoretically complete vertebra and its accompaniments.  
Cohen, 1868.

**diarthromeric** (di'ar-thrō-mēr'ik), *a.* [*< diarthromere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a diarthromere or metamere of a vertebrate.  
Cohen.

**diarthrosis** (di'ar-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *diarthroses* (-ēss). [NL., *< Gr. diarthrosis*, division by joints, articulation, *< diarthroiv*, divide by joints, *< diá*, between, + *arthroiv*, join, articulate, *< arthron*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis*.] In anat., that articulation of bones which leaves them free to move in some or any direction; free, as distinguished from fixed, arthrosis; thorough-joint: applied both to the joints themselves and to the motion resulting from such mechanism. The principal kinds of articulation thus designated are *enarthrosis*, or ball-and-socket joint, the freest of all, as seen in the hip and shoulder; *ginglymus*, or hinge-joint, as in the elbow and knee; and *cylarthrosis*, or pivot-joint. See *arthrosis*. Also called *arthrosis*.—*Rotatory diarthrosis*. Same as *cylarthrosis*.

**diary** (di'ar-i), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. as if \*diarius*, adj. (only as noun: see II.), *< dies*, day: see II.] 1. *a.* Lasting for one day: as, a diary fever.  
Bacon.

II. *n.*; pl. *diaries* (-riz). [= *Sp. Pg. It. diario*, *< L. diarium*, a daily allowance for soldiers, L.L. also a diary, neut. of *\*diarius*, adj., *< dies*, day: see *diat*, *diety*.] The synonym *journal* is of the same ult. origin. 1. An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; specifically, a daily record kept by a person of any or all matters within his experience or observation: as, a diary of the weather; a traveler's diary.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men . . . make diaries; but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, . . . they omit it.  
Bacon, Travel.

2. A book prepared for keeping a diary; especially, a book with blank leaves bearing printed dates for a daily record, often including other printed matter of current use or interest: as, a lawyers' diary.

This is my diary,  
Wherein I note my actions of the day.  
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv, 1.

**diaseuast**, *n.* See *diaseuast*.

**diaseuasma** (di'ar-sē'ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. diaseuasma*, anything cloven, in music half the diesis, *< diaseuiv*, cleave, sever, *< diá*, asunder, + *seuiv*, out, separate: see *schism*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a minute interval whose size is variously given.—2. In *modern music*, the larger subdivision of a syntonic comma (see *comma*, 5, b), represented by the ratio 2048:2025. In strict intonation it is the interval between C and D $\sharp$ . A diaseuasma and a schisma together equal a syntonic comma.

**diaseuordium** (di'ar-sē'ō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *diaseuordia* (-ā). [*< Gr. diaseuōv*, through, + *seuōv*, a certain plant: see *seuōv*.] An electrolyte in the composition of which the plant scordium or water-germander formed an important element.  
Dunham.

With their syrups, and their juleps, and diaseuordium, and mithridate, and my lady what-shall-call-um's powder.  
Scott, Abbot, xrv.

**diasia** (di'ar-si'ā), *n.* pl. [*< Gr. diasia*, pl., *< Zeus* (gen. *Διός*), Zeus.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus Melichios (the Propitious), celebrated without the walls, with sacrifices and rejoicing, in the latter half of the month Arctesterion (beginning of March).

**diaseuasis** (di'ar-sē'ā'sis), *n.* [NL., as if *< Gr. diaseuōv*, *< diaseuōv*, revise: see *diaseuast*.] Revision; editing.

The authorship of this work is aptly attributed to Vyasa, "the arranger," the personification of Indian diaseuasis.  
Encyc. Brit., XXI, 281.

**diaseuast** (di'ar-sē'ā'st), *n.* [*< Gr. diaseuōv*, *< diaseuōv*, get quite ready, set in order, revise for publication, *< diá*, through, + *seuōv*, make ready, prepare, *< seuvōv*, implement, tool, equipment.] A reviser; an interpolator: used especially with reference to old recensions of Greek writings. Also written *diaseuast*.

I should be inclined to suspect the hand of the diaseuast in this passage more than in almost any other of the poems.  
Gladstone, Studies on Homer, II, 82.

But these fables only purport to be Babrius spoiled, after having passed through the hands of a diaseuast: that is, some late writer who has turned his verses into barbarous Greek and wretched metre.  
Encyc. Brit., III, 181.

**Diapsina** (di'as-pi'nē), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Diapsis* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Coccidae*, typified by the genus *Diapsis*; the scale-lice. Also written *Diapsina*.

Named *Diapsina* from its principal genus, *Diapsis*. It contains some of the most pernicious insects in existence, which, by reason of their vast multiplicity, ruin or destroy whole orchards of valuable fruit trees, or groves of shade trees.  
Stand. Nat. Hist., II, 214.

**Diapsis** (di'as-pis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. diá*, through, + *opsis*, a shield.] The typical genus of scale-insects of the subfamily *Diapsina*.

**diapora** (di'as-pō'rā), *n.* [*< Gr. diapora*, a scattering, dispersion, collectively, in the Septuagint and New Testament, the dispersed Jews, *< diaporeiv*, scatter, sow abroad, *< diá*, through-out, + *poriv*, scatter, sow.] The dispersion of the Jews; among the Hellenistic Jews and in the New Testament, the whole body of Jews living scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity: also used by the Jewish Christians of the apostolic age for their fellow Christians outside of Palestine (rendered "the strangers" in the authorized version of 1 Pet. i, 1, and "the Dispersion" in the revised version).

The development of Judaism in the *diapora* differed in important points from that in Palestine.  
Encyc. Brit., XVIII, 760.

**diaspore** (di'as-spōr), *n.* [*< Gr. diaspora*, a scattering; see *diapora*.] A hydrate of aluminum occurring in crystals and foliated masses, colorless or of a pearly gray. It is infusible, and a small fragment placed in the flame of a candle, or exposed to the flame of the blowpipe, almost instantly decrepitates and is dispersed: hence its name.

**diaprop**, *n.* [*< ML. diasprus*, diaper, jasper: see *diaper*, *jasper*.] Same as *jasper*.

Great stones like to Cornelians, Granites, Agates, Diaprops, Caledonians, Hematites, and some kinds of natural Diamonds.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 114.

**diapron** (di'as-prōn), *n.* [ML., var. of *diaprus*, diaper, jasper, etc.: see *diaper*.] Same as *diaper*.

**diastaltic** (di'as-tal'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. diastaltikós*, able to distinguish, in music able to expand or exalt the mind. *< diastalliv*, dilate, expand, distinguish, *< diá*, apart, + *stalliv*, send.] In *Gr. music*, dilated or extended: applied both

to particular intervals and to a general heroic quality in a melody.

**diastase** (di'ar-sē'sis), *n.* [*< F. diastase*, *diastase*, lit. separation (see *diat*).] *< Gr. diastasis*, separation: see *diastasis*.] A substance existing in barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes after germination. It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of three parts of water and one of alcohol, at a temperature of 115°, a certain quantity of germinated barley ground and dried in the open air, and then putting the whole under pressure and distilling it. Diastase is solid, white, and soluble in water and diluted alcohol, but insoluble in strong alcohol. In solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at the temperature of 150°, transforming it first into dextrin and then into sugar.

**diastasis** (di'as-tā'sis), *n.*; pl. *diastases* (-ēss). [NL., *< Gr. diastasis*, a separation, *< diastiv*, pres. *diastiv*, separate, cause to stand apart, *< diá*, apart, + *stiv*, pres. *stiv*, cause to stand, = *E. sta-nd*.] Forcible separation of bones without fracture, as the result of external mechanical injury or direct violence; dislocation; luxation.

**diastatic** (di'ar-stat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. diastatikós*, separative (cf. *diastasis*, separation: see *diastase*), *< diastiv*, pres. *diastiv*, separate: see *diastasis*.] Of or pertaining to diastase; possessing the properties of diastase: as, a diastatic ferment.

**diastatically** (di'ar-stat'ik-ly), *adv.* In the manner of diastase.

The quantity of the diastatically acting albuminous substances increases with the progress of germination.  
Thomson, Beer (trans.), p. 291.

**diastem** (di'ar-stem), *n.* [*< L.L. diastema*, interval: see *diastema*.] Same as *diastema*, 2.

**diastema** (di'ar-stē'm), *n.*; pl. *diastemata* (-mā-tā). [L.L., an interval, esp. in music, *< Gr. diastema*, an interval, difference, *< diastiv*, separate: see *diastasis*.] 1. In *anat.* and *anat.*, an interval between two consecutive teeth, especially between any two series or kinds of teeth, as between the canines and premolars or incisors, or among the incisors, as in many bats. When there are no canines, as in rodents, diastema occurs between the incisors and the premolars. It necessarily occurs when opposing teeth are so long that they cross each other when the mouth is shut. Man is notable as having normally no diastema, his teeth forming a continuous series, and being all of approximately equal length. But the same is the case with some other mammals, as in the genera *Ternstroemia* and *Anaplotherium*.

2. In *anc. Gr. music*, an interval. Also *diastem*.

**diaster** (di'as-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. diá*, two-, + *astēr*, star.] In *biol.*, a double star; the caryocentric figure which results from the aster of a nucleus before this separates into two nuclei. See *aster* and *caryocinesis*. Also *diaster*.

A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-splindle, and is not to be confused with the diaster.  
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XII, 822.

**diastimeter** (di'as-tim'ē-tēr), *n.* [Prop. *\*diastimeter*, *< Gr. diastasis*, distance, interval (*< diastiv*, *diastiv*, stand apart), + *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances.  
E. H. Knight.

**diastole** (di'as-tōlē), *n.* [L.L., *< Gr. diastolē*, dilatation, expansion, lengthening of a syllable, *< diastelliv*, dilate, expand, put asunder: see *diastaltic*.] 1. The normal rhythmic dilatation or relaxation of the heart or other blood-vessel, which alternates with *systole* or contraction, the two movements together constituting pulsation or beating: as, auricular diastole; ventricular diastole. The term is also extended to some other pulsating organs, as lymph-vessels, and specifically to the expanding action of the contractile vesicle of infusorians and other protozoans.

2. The period or length of time during which a rhythmically pulsating vessel is relaxed or dilated; the time-interval which alternates with *systole*.—3. In *Gr. gram.*, a mark similar in position and shape to a comma, but originally semicircular in form, used to indicate the correct separation of words, and guard against a false division, such as might pervert the sense. Such a sign was needed to obviate the confusion arising from the ancient practice of writing without division between words. The diastole is still occasionally used, generally in order to distinguish the pronominal forms *tu*, and *tu*, "whenever, which," from the particles *tu*, "that," and *tu*, "when." The usual practice at present, however, is to use a space instead of the diastole. When the present shape of the comma came into use, more or less confusion between it and the diastole necessarily ensued. Also called *apostrophe*. See *apostrophe*.

4. In *anc. pros.*, lengthening or protraction of a syllable regularly short; especially, protraction of a syllable preceding a pause or taking the letus: as,

Ire negabamini et tecta ignota subire.  
Ovid, Metamorph., xiv, 282.

Most cases of diastole in Latin poetry are supposed to be instances of reversion to an older pronunciation, though the pause which usually follows could of itself make good the metrical deficiency. This reversion is seen chiefly in verb-terminations with final *i* and *r*: as,

*Collidit ut solent humeris portare viator.*

*Horace, Satires, l. v. 90.*

**diastolic** (di-*g*-stol'ik), *a.* [*<* *diastole* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or produced by diastole.

**diastoly** (di-as'tō-lī), *n.* An obsolete form of *diastole*.

**Diastopora** (di-*g*-stop'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., for *\*Diastopora*, *<* Gr. *diastopora*, split up, divided (*diastopos*, separate: see *diastasis*), + *poros*, passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Diastoporida*.

**Diastoporida** (di-as'tō-por'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Diastopora* + *-ida*.] A family of cyclostomatous gymnommatous polyzoans.

**diastyle** (di-*g*-stil), *a.* [*<* L. *diastylus*, *<* Gr. *diastylus*, having the columns wide apart (whence *diastylus*, the space between columns), *<* *diá*, apart, + *stylon*, a column: see *style*.] In arch., pertaining to that arrangement of columns in a classical order in which the intercolumniation measures three diameters. See *cut* under *intercolumniation*.

**Diastylidae** (di-*g*-stil'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Diastyle* + *-idae*.] A family of macrurous thoracostracous crustaceans, equivalent to the suborder *Oumacea* of some authors, containing remarkable annectant forms related on the one



*Diastylis quadrifidus.*

hand to schizopoda, on the other to copepoda, and exhibiting in some respects a persistence of a larval type of the higher Crustacea. They are Thoracostraca or Podophtalmia with a small cephalothoracic shield, typically 5 thoracic somites, 6 pairs of legs, of which at least the two anterior pairs are biramous or of the schizopod type, maxillipeds in 2 pairs, and the abdomen elongated, of 6 somites, and in the male bearing several pairs of swimming-feet besides the terminal appendages. *Diastylis* and *Leusson* are leading genera. As understood by recent naturalists, it is limited to *Diastylis* and *Leptostylis*; these have the integuments strongly indurated, body and tail sharply defined, and the carapace large and vaulted, with a conspicuous rostriform prominence.

**Diastylis** (di-as'tī-lis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *diastylis*: see *diastyle*.] The typical genus of the family *Diastylidae*.

**diatrym** (di-*g*-trīm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *diatrymē*, dis-*paragmenē*, ridicule, in rhet. a figure of speech so called, *<* *diatrypein*, dispare, ridicule, tear in pieces, *<* *diá*, apart, + *trypein*, drag, draw.] In rhet., a figure of speech expressing disparagement or ridicule.

**diatessaron** (di-*g*-tes'ā-rōn), *n.* [L., *<* Gr. *diatessaron*, for *ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων*, sc. *χορδὴν συμφωνία*, the interval of a fourth (see *diapason*, *diapente*): *τεσσαρά*, gen. pl. fem. of *τέσσαρες* = E. *four*: see *tesara* and *four*.] 1. In Gr. and medieval music, the interval of a fourth.—2. [Gr. *ῥὴ διὰ τεσσάρων* (Tatian, in Eusebius).] A harmony of the four Gospels. The first work of this kind was that of Tatian (latter half of the second century), a Christian apologist, but afterward a Gnostic.

Who would lose, in the confusion of a *Diatesaron*, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? *Mosley*, Howells's Johnson.

3. In old phar., an electuary composed of four medicines: gentian, birthwort, bayberries, and myrrh.—*Diapason diatessaron*. See *diapason*.

**diathermal** (di-*g*-ther'mal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *diá*, through, + *thermē*, heat, + *-al*. Cf. *diathermanous*.] Same as *diathermanous*.

**diathermanous** (di-*g*-ther'mā-nūs), *a.* [*<* *diathermanous* + *-ous*, cf. after Gr. *diathermanous*, heating, *<* *thermē*, heat.] The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermanous.

**diathermanous** (di-*g*-ther'mā-nūs), *a.* [= F. *diathermanous*; as *diathermanous* + *-ous*.] Same as *diathermanous*.

**diathermanism** (di-*g*-ther'mā-nizm), *n.* [As *diathermanous* + *-ism*.] The transmission of radiant heat.

**diathermanous** (di-*g*-ther'mā-nūs), *a.* [*<* Gr. *diathermanous* (*diathermanous*), warm through, *<* *diá*, through, + *thermē*, warm, heat, *<* *thermē*, heat.] Freely permeable by heat. The term is specifically applied to certain substances, such as crystalline pieces of rock-salt, etc., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, much in the same way as transparent or diaphanous bodies allow of the passage of light. See *diaphanous*. Also *diathermal*, *diathermic*, *diathermous*.

**diathermic** (di-*g*-ther'mik), *a.* [As *diathermal* + *-ic*.] Same as *diathermanous*.

In thin plates some descriptions tint the sun with a greenish hue: others make it appear a glowing red without any trace of green. The latter are by far more *diathermic* than the former.

*Tyndall*, Radiation, § 8.

**diathermometer** (di-*g*-ther'mom'ē-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *diá*, through, + *thermē*, heat, + *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

**diathermons** (di-*g*-ther'mūs), *a.* [*<* Gr. *diá*, through, + *thermē*, heat.] Same as *diathermanous*.

The diathermons forenoon atmosphere.

*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Whole No. cxxix, p. 300.

**diathesis** (di-*g*-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *diathesis*, arrangement, disposition, state, condition (of body or mind), *<* *diathēva*, arrange, dispose, place separately, *<* *diá*, apart, + *thēva*, place, put. Cf. *thesis*.] 1. In med., a predisposing condition or habit of body; constitutional predisposition: as, a strumous or scrofulous *diathesis*.

She inherited a nervous *diathesis* as well as a large dower of intellectual and æsthetic graces.

*E. H. Clarke*, Sex in Education, p. 98.

2. A predisposing condition or state of mind; a mental tendency; hence, a predisposing condition or tendency in anything.

In whichever rank you see corruption, be assured it equally pervades all ranks—be assured it is the symptom of a bad social *diathesis*.

*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 264.

All signs fall in a drought, because the predisposition, the *diathesis*, is so strongly toward fair weather.

*The Century*, XXV, 675.

**diathetic** (di-*g*-thet'ik), *a.* [*<* *diathesis* (*-thet*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or dependent upon *diathesis*; constitutional: as, *diathetic* tumors.

*Diathetic* diseases: that is to say, diseases dependent upon a peculiar disposition of body or mind, or both.

*B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 505.

**diathetically** (di-*g*-thet'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* In a diathetic manner; as regards *diathesis*, or constitutional predisposition; constitutionally.

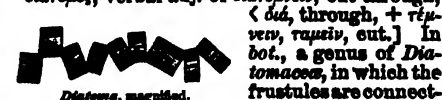
Out of the serous layer is evolved the whole voluntary motor apparatus of bones, muscles, aponeuroses, ligaments, and serous tissue; so that . . . they are related to each other nutritionally and *diathetically*.

*E. C. Menn*, Psychol. Med., p. 346.

**diatite** (di-*g*-tīt), *n.* [*<* *diatite* (*-tīt*) + *-ite*.] A cement composed of a mixture of shellac and finely divided silica.

**diatom** (di-*g*-tōm), *n.* A member of the *Diatomaceæ*.—*Diatom* *prism*. See *prism*.

**Diatoma** (di-at'ō-mā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. as if *\*diatromos*, verbal adj. of *diatromēin*, cut through,



*Diatome, magnified.*

*<* *diá*, through, + *trōmēin*, *trōmēin*, cut.] In bot., a genus of *Diatomaceæ*, in which the frustules are connected together by their angles, forming a zigzag chain, and the valves composing them only meet at the edges without overlapping. There are about a dozen species, found on submerged plants and stones.

**Diatomaceæ** (di-*g*-tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Diatoma* + *-aceæ*.] An order of microscopic unicellular algae, much resembling the *Desmidiaceæ*, from which they are distinguished by a silification of the cell-wall and by the presence of a brownish pigment which conceals the green of the chlorophyll. The cells are either isolated or united into threads, etc., and often secrete a thin jelly in which they live socially. Each frustule is composed of two separate and similar parts (valves), the edges of which usually fit one over the other like the lid of a box. Reproduction takes place, as in the desmids, in two ways: by division and by sexual conjugation. Diatoms exist in all parts of the world in immense numbers



*Diatomaceæ, magnified.*

a, young individuals of *Coscinodiscus lecontei*; b, a longitudinal view of a single frustule of *Stictococcus interruptus*, showing striae; c, *Gomphonema agillii*, showing striae; d, a filament of *Conferva*; e, *Stictococcus lecontei*; f, many individuals united laterally to form a strap-shaped colony, with a lateral pedicel. (From Leconte and DeCandolle's *Traité général de Botanique*.)

at the bottom of the sea and of fresh water, and are also found attached to the submerged parts of aquatic plants, etc., and among mosses and in other damp localities. There are many genera, and the number of known species exceeds 1,500. They vary greatly in the form and markings of the valves, which are often exquisitely sculptured, forming beautiful objects under the microscope and testing its highest powers. In some species the lines are found to equal 125,000 to the inch. Extensive fossil deposits of the siliceous remains of *Diatomaceæ* occur in various localities, as at Billin in Bohemia, and in Virginia, Nevada, and California. They are sometimes used as polishing powder. They are abundant in guano. Also called *Bacillariae*.

**diatomacean** (di-*g*-tō-mā'sē-ān), *n.* [*<* *diatomaceæ* + *-an*.] In bot., a plant of the order *Diatomaceæ*.

**diatomacean** (di-*g*-tō-mā'sē-ān), *a.* [*<* *Diatomaceæ* + *-ous*.] In bot., belonging to or resembling *Diatomaceæ*.

During the voyage of the Challenger, a . . . *diatomacean* ooze was found, as a pale straw-colored deposit, in certain parts of the Southern Ocean. *Huxley*, Physiol., p. 232.

**diatomie** (di-*g*-tōm'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *diá*, two-, + *trōmēin*, atom, + *-ic*.] In chem., consisting of two atoms: as, a *diatomie* radical: specifically applied to hydrates which have two hydrogen atoms united to the nucleus radical by oxygen. It is these hydrogen atoms alone which are easily replaced by metallic bases or other radicals.

The alcohols and fat acids are monatomic, the glycols are diatomic, and the glycerines are triatomic compounds. *J. P. Cooke*, Chem. Philos., p. 117.

**diatomiferous** (di-*g*-tōm'if'ē-rūs), *a.* [*<* NL. *Diatoma* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*, + *-ous*.] Containing or yielding diatoms.

**diatomine**, **diatomine** (di-at'ō-mīn), *n.* [*<* *diatom* + *-ine*, *-inē*.] The buff or yellowish-brown pigment which colors diatoms and brown algae, obscuring the chlorophyll. Also called *phyco-xanthine*.

**diatomist** (di-at'ō-mist), *n.* [*<* *diatom* + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Diatomaceæ*.

**diatomite** (di-at'ō-mīt), *n.* [*<* *diatom* + *-ite*.] Diatomaceous earth; infusorial earth.

**diatomoscope** (di-*g*-tōm'ō-skōp), *n.* [*<* NL. *Diatoma* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the examination of diatoms.

**diatomous** (di-at'ō-mūs), *a.* [*<* Gr. as if *\*diatromos*, verbal adj. of *diatromēin*, cut through: see *Diatoma*.] In mineral, having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

**diatonic** (di-*g*-tōn'ik), *a.* [= F. *diatonique* = Sp. *diatónico* = Pg. *diatónico* (cf. D. G. *diatonisch* = Dan. *Sv. diatonisk*) *<* LL. *diatonica*, *<* Gr. *diatōnikos*, also simply *diatōnos* (sc. *tytos*, class), the diatonic scale, neut. of *diatōnos*, extending through, *<* *diatēvō*, stretch through, extend, *<* *diá*, through, + *trēvō*, stretch, *>* *trōvō*, tone: see *tone*.] 1. In Gr. music, noting one of the three standard tetrachords, consisting of four tones at the successive intervals of a half tone, a tone, and a tone: distinguished from *chromatic* and *enharmonic*. See *tetrachord*.

—2. In modern music, using the tones, intervals, or harmonies of the standard major or minor scales without chromatic alteration.—*Diatonic instruments*, instruments constructed to produce only the tones of the standard major or minor scales of their fundamental tone.—*Diatonic melody*, a melody without modulation.—*Diatonic modulation*, a modulation to a closely related key. See *modulation*.—*Diatonic progression*, a melodic passage in which the tones of the standard scale, major or minor, are used in succession upward or downward.—*Diatonic scale*, a standard scale, major or minor. See *scale*.

**diatonically** (di-*g*-tōn'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

**diatonicus** (di-at'ō-nūs), *a.* [*<* Gr. *diatōnos*, extending through: see *diatonic*.] Extending from front to back: in masonry, said of stones which extend entirely through a wall so that they appear on both sides of it.

**diatriba**, *n.* Same as *diatribe*, 1.

I have read your learned *diatribe* concerning Prayer, & do exceedingly pray for your method.

*Evelyn*, To Mr. E. Thurland.

**diatribe** (di-*g*-trib), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *diatribe*; = F. *diatribe* = Sp. *diatriba* = Pg. *diatribe* = It. *diatribe*, *<* ML. *diatribe*, a disputation (L. *diatribe*, a school), *<* Gr. *diatribē*, a wearing away, pastime, way of spending time, a school, a discussion, waste of time, *<* *diatribēin*, rub away, waste, spend time, discuss, *<* *diá*, through, + *tribēin*, rub: see *tribe*.] 1. A continued discourse or disputation.

I have made . . . a *diatribe* on the subject of descriptive poetry. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 3d ser., p. 132.

Specifically.—2. A bitter and violent criticism; a strain of invective.





action.] Satisfaction; munitions; portmanteau. *Cochran*, 1833.

Lucius . . . had a scornful name given him by the military diction of his own company.

*Sp. Hatch*, *Abp. Williams*, II. 123.

This gave a sort of petulant diction to his remarks.

*Grove*, *Spiritual Quixote*, I. 2.

**Dicoides** (di-oid'-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicoides* + *-ides*.] An artificial family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Dicoides*, usually merged in *Neotritidae*. It includes, according to some authors, 19 genera of chiefly Indian, Australian, and Polynesian birds, resembling the sun-birds in many respects.

**Dicology** (di-ol'-o-jē), *n.* [LL. *dicologia*, < Gr. *dikologia*, a plea in defense, < *dikao*, right, just, neut. *dikaios*, a right, a just claim (< *dikē*, justice), + *-logia*, < *lyō*, speak; see *-ology*.] In rhet., a mode of defense by which the accused admits the act charged as stated, but seeks to justify it as lawful, or by pleading mitigating circumstances.

**Dicoum** (di-ō'-um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).]

An extensive genus of Indian and East Indian tenuirostral passerine birds, of the family *Neotritidae* and subfamily *Drepapinae*; a group of small sun-birds, having a slender, acute, arcuate bill, the tarsi short, and the plumage more or less red. *D.*



Swallow Sun-bird (*Dicoum atrinidaceum*).

*atrinidaceum* of Australia has a relatively broad and flattened beak, like a swallow's (whence the name), and is the type of a subgenus *Microchalcidion*. It was formerly called the *swallow-warbler*. Also written *Dicoum*. *Strickland*, 1843.

**dicarbonate** (di-kār'-bō-nāt), *n.* [ < *di-* + *carbo-* + *-nate*.] In chem., same as *bicarbonate*.

**dicarpellary** (di-kār'-pē-lā-rē), *a.* [ < *di-* + *carpo-* + *-ellary*.] In bot., composed of two carpels.

**dicast** (di'-kast), *n.* [ < Gr. *δικαστής*, a judge (in Athens rather a juryman, the presiding judge being *δ' κριτής*; see *critic*), < *δικάω*, judge, < *dikē*, justice.] In ancient Athens, one of 6,000 citizens who were chosen by lot annually to sit as judges, in greater or less number according to the importance of the case, and whose functions corresponded to those of the modern juryman and judge combined. The 6,000 dicasts were divided by lot into 10 sections of 600 each, with a supplementary section of 1,000, from which accidental deficiencies or absences were supplied. The sections were assigned from time to time to the different courts; and, according to the character of the case to be tried, a single section sat, or two or more sections together, or a fractional part of a section. In cases pertaining to religion or military matters, etc., trial was sometimes had before a selected panel of dicasts (a special or struck jury), who sat as experts. In cases of importance one of the *thymothetes* served as president of the court. Also *dikast*.

**dicastery** (di-kas'-tē-rē), *n.* [ < Gr. *δικαστήριον*, a court of justice, < *δικάω*, judge; see *dicast*.] In Gr. antiq., a court of justice; especially, in Athens, one of the courts in which dicasts sat; hence, the court or body of dicasts themselves. The dicastery differed from the modern jury in that the former may be regarded as the whole body of citizens represented by a numerous section sitting in judgment, while the jury is a group of peers, originally also friends or acquaintances, of the parties concerned.

**dicatalextic** (di-kat'-g-ēk'-tik), *a.* [ < Gr. *δικατάλετος* (Hephæstion), < *di-*, two, double, + *κατάλετος*, catalextic, < *κατάλειψω*, leave off; see *catalextic*.] In pros., characterized by double catalexis, both interior and final; having an incomplete foot both in the middle and at the end. The dactylic pentameter is an example of a dicatalextic line, the third and the last foot both being incomplete:

— — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —

See *catalextic* and *procatalextic*.

**dicatalexis** (di-kat'-g-ēk'-tis), *n.* [NL. (cf. LGr. *δικατάλεξις* — *Marinus Victorinus*), < Gr. *di-*, two, double, + *κατάλεξις*, catalexis; see *catalextic*.] In pros., concurrence of interior and final catalexis; incompleteness of both a middle and a final foot in a line.

**diēs** (dī), *n. pl.* [ < ME. *diēs*, *dyce* (sometimes in double pl. *dyces*), irreg. spelling of *dyce*, *dyce*,

*diēs*, *diēs*, pl. of *diēs*, *diēs*; see *diēs*.] 1. The plural of *diēs*. — 2. A game with dice. See *diēs*. *diēs* (dī), *v.* pret. and pp. *diēd*, pp. *diēd*. [ < ME. *dyces*, play with dice, also cut into cubes or squares, < *dyce*, *dyce*, dice; see *diēs*, *n.*] 1. *intrane*. To play with dice.

Against they *diēs* as fast, the poorest rogues of all Will sit them down in open field, and there to gaming fall. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 268.

1 . . . *diēd* not above seven times a week. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., III. 3.

II. *trans*. 1. To cut into cubes or squares. — 2. To sew a kind of waved pattern on (the border of a garment). — 3. To decorate with a pattern (especially a woven one) resembling cubes seen diagonally—that is, with hexagons so shaded by the run of the thread as to resemble cubes so placed; less properly, to weave with a pattern of squares or lozenges touching one another. — To *diēs* away, to lose at dice; gamble away. [Rare.]

An unthrill, that will *diēs* away his skin, Rather than want to stake at ordinaries. *Shakley*, *The Wedding*, v. 2.

**diēs-box** (dī'-boks), *n.* 1. A box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually in the form of a cylinder contracted in the middle.

The common method of throwing the dice is with a hollow cylinder of wood, called the *diēs-box*, into which they are put, and thence, being first shaken together, thrown out upon the table. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 403.

2. A species of insulator for telegraph-wires, shaped like a box for throwing dice, along the axis of which the wire is carried.

**diēs-coal** (dī'-kōl), *n.* In coal-mining, certain layers of coal which break readily into small cubical fragments resembling dice in form. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

**dicellate** (di-sel'-āt), *a.* [ < Gr. *δικέλλα*, a two-pronged hoe (< *di-*, two-, + *κέλλω*, drive, urge), + *-ate*.] Two-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

**Dicentra** (di-sen'-trā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκεντρος*, with two stings or points, < *di-*, two-, + *έντρον*, a point, sting, spur; see *center*.] A genus of delicate perennial herbs, of the natural order *Fumariaceae*, of about a dozen species, natives of North America and eastern and central Asia. The species have glaucous dissected leaves and a heart-shaped or two-spurred corolla. The squirrel-corn,



Bleeding-heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*).

*D. canadensis*, and Dutchman's-breeches, *D. cucullaria*, are common species of the northern United States. The bleeding-heart, *D. spectabilis*, a very ornamental species from northern China, is frequent in gardens. Also called *Dicentra*.

**diccephalous** (di-sēf'-a-lus), *a.* [ < Gr. *δικοκέφαλος*, two-headed, < *di-*, two-, + *κέφαλή*, head.] Having two heads on one body; bicipitate.

**diēs-play** (dī'-plā), *n.* The game of dice.

*Diēs-play*, and such other foolish and pernicious games, they know not. *Str. T. More*, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 4.

**diēs-player** (dī'-plā'-er), *n.* [ < ME. *diēcplayer*; < *diēs* + *player*.] One who plays at dice; a dicier.

**diēs** (dī'-sēr), *n.* [ < ME. *dyser*, *dyser*, < *dyce*, dice; see *diēs*, *v.*] One who plays at dice; a gamester.

As false as *diēser* oaths. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 4.

**Diceras** (dis'-e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκερας*, a double horn; see *dicorvus*.] 1. A genus of dimyarian bivalves, having subequal valves with spirally prolonged umbones and a very thick hinge, with prominent teeth, two in one valve and one in the other, occurring in the Oolite,



Right and Left Valves of *Diceras aratum*. *a, a*, adductor impressions.

and referred to the family *Chamidae*: named from the pair of beaks twisted like a ram's horns. *Lamarck*, 1805. — 2. A genus of worms. *Endolphi*, 1810.

**dicorion** (di-sēr'-i-on), *n.* [MGr. *δικορίον*, < Gr. *δίκερον*, two-horned (*δίκερα*, a double horn), < *di-*, two-, + *κέρα*, a horn.] A candlestick with two lights, representing the two natures of Christ, used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *tricerion*.

**dicorvus** (dis'-e-rus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκερος* (*δίκερον*, *δίκερος*), also *δίκερος* (*δίκερον*), two-horned (cf. *Dicurus*), < *di-*, two-, + *κέρα*, horn. Cf. *dicorn*.] In entom., having a pair of developed antennae.

**dicht**. A corrupt form found only in the following passage, usually explained as standing for *dit* (do it).

Much good *dicht* thy good heart, *Apemantus*. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, I. 2.

**Dichæta** (di-kē'-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διχæτα*, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those two-winged flies which have the proboscis or sucker composed of two pieces. It contains the family *Muscidae* and others. The common house-fly is an example.

The number of pieces composing the haustellum varies—two, four, or six; and on this character Macquart has founded his arrangement, naming his divisions *Dichæta*, *Tetrachæta*, and *Hexachæta*, respectively. *Pascoe*, *Noël*, *Class.*, p. 123.

**dichætosus** (di-kē'-tus), *a.* [As *Dichæta* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dichæta*.

**dichas** (di'-kas), *n.* [Gr. *δίχας* (*δίχας*), the half, < *δίχα*, in two, < *δις* (*di-*), twice; see *di-*.] A half foot in ancient Greek long measure. The Attic measure is supposed to have been 5.94 inches, the late Egyptian (Philetarian) 7 inches, English measure.

**dichasia**, *n.* Plural of *dichasium*.

**dichasial** (di-kā'-si-āl), *a.* [ < *dichasium* + *-al*.] In bot., pertaining to or resembling a dichasium.

The *dichasial* form of inflorescence. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 124.

**dichasium** (di-kā'-si-um), *n.*; pl. *dichasia* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *δίχασμα*, division; see *dichastasis*.] In bot., a cyme having two main axes.

**dichastasis** (di-kas'-tā-sis), *n.* [NL., improper for *dichasias*, < Gr. *δίχασμα*, division, half, < *δίχασμα*, *δίχασμα*, divide, < *δίχα*, in two, < *δις* (*di-*), twice; see *di-*.] Spontaneous subdivision. *Dana*.

**dichastic** (di-kas'-tik), *a.* [ < Gr. *δίχασμα*, division; cf. *dichastasis*.] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. *Imp. Dicel.* [Rare.]

**diche**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *dich*.

**Dicholesthiidae** (di-kē'-les-thī'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicholesthium* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Dicholesthium*, having abortive limbs. Also written *Dicholesthiidae*.

**Dicholesthium** (di-kē'-les-thī-um), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *δίχολος*, also *δίχολος*, cloven-hoofed, orig. two-parted (neut. *δίχολος*, forerunner; < *di-*, two- + *χολή*, a hoof, cloven hoof, claw, spur, forked probe, notch, etc., orig. anything parted, < *√ χα* in *χαίρειν*, gape, yawn, part), + *τέλειον*, eat.]



*Dicholesthium sturionis*, magnified.

The typical genus of fish-lice of the family *Dicholesthiidae*. Also written *Dicholesthium*. *Hermann*, 1804.

**Dichtomida** (di-ki-ton'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χίτων*, tunica (chiton), + *-ida*.] A group of tuniciacae, ascidiacae, or sea-squirrels, equivalent to the order *Ascidioidea*.

**dichlamydeous** (di-kla-mid'-ē-us), *a.* [*Gr. di-*, two-, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμύδ-*), a cloak (see *chlamys*), + *-ous*.] In bot., having a double perianth, consisting of both calyx and corolla.

**dichlorid** (di-klo'-rid), *n.* Same as *bichlorid*.

**dichloro-methane** (di-klo'-rō-mē-thān), *n.* [*Gr. di-*, two-, + *μέθανος* (*μέθαν-*), methane].

**dicho-** [*Gr. di-*, combining form of *δύω*, in two, apart, < *δύς* (*dy-*), twice, two-; see *di-*.] The first element in several scientific terms, meaning 'in two parts', 'in pairs'.

**Dichobune** (di-kō-bū'-nē), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. di-*, in two, + *βουνός*, a hill, height, mound, prob. a Cynaeic word.]. 1. A fossil genus of non-ruminant or bunodont artiodactyl quadrupeds of Eocene age, type of the family *Dichobunidae*: so called from their bunodont molars.—2. (di'-kō-būn). [*L. c.*] An animal of this genus or of the family *Dichobunidae*.

**Dichobunidae** (di-kō-bū-ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dichobune* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct artiodactyl quadrupeds. They are related to the anoplotheres, but have the body somewhat leporiform, with the hind limbs disproportionately longer than the fore, and the teeth more specialized than in the *Anoplotheriidae*. The teeth are 44 in number, with 6 peralunate upper incisors. The dichobunes are supposed to have had a diffuse placenta and a tripartite stomach with no developed caecum, and hence to have been non-ruminant. The dentition is of the pattern called bunodont. The leading genera are *Dichobune* and *Dichodon*, from the Eocene.

**dichogamic** (di-kō-gam'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. di-*, two-, + *χῶμος* (*χῶμ-*), marriage.]. In bot., exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

**dichogamous** (di-kō-gā-mus), *a.* [*Gr. di-*, in two, + *χῶμος*, marriage.]. In bot., exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

With *dichogamous* plants, early or late flowers on the same individual may intercross.

*Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 250.

**dichogamy** (di-kō-gā-mi), *n.* [*As dichogamous* + *-y*.] In bot., a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization by a difference in the time of maturity of the anthers and stigma. It is distinguished as *proterandrous* or *proterogynous*, according as the anthers or the stigmas are the first to become mature.

The same end (cross-fertilization) is gained by *dichogamy* or the maturation of the reproductive elements of the same flower at different periods.

*Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 258.

**Dicholophidae** (di-kō-lof'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Dicholophus* + *-idae*.] A family of birds, taking name from the genus *Dicholophus*: a synonym of *Cariamidae* (which see). *J. J. Kaup*, 1850.

**Dicholophus** (di-kō-lof'-us), *n.* [*NL.* (Illiger, 1811), < *Gr. di-*, in two, + *λόφος*, a crest, ridge.]. A genus of birds: same as *Cariama*, 2.

**dichord** (di'-kōrd), *n.* [*Gr. διχορδον*, an instrument with two strings, neut. of *διχορδός*, two-stringed, < *di-*, two-, + *χορδή*, string; see *chord*, *cord*.] 1. An ancient musical instrument, of the lute or harp class, having two strings.—2. A general term for musical instruments having two strings to each note.

**dichoree** (di-kō-rē), *n.* Same as *dichoreus*.

**dichoreus** (di-kō-rē'-us), *n.*; *pl. dichorei* (-i). [*L.*, also, later, *dichorius*, < *Gr. διχορεός*, < *di-*, two-, + *χορεός*, choreus.]. A double choreus or trochee; a trochaic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. Also called *dichoree* and *di-trochee* (which see).

**dichotomal** (di-kōt'-ō-māl), *a.* [*As dichotomous* + *-al*.] In bot., growing in or pertaining to the forks of a dichotomous stem: as, a *dichotomal* flower.

**dichotomic** (di-kō-tōm'-ik), *a.* [*As dichotomous* + *-ic*.] Same as *dichotomous*.—*Dichotomic* synoptical table. Same as *dichotomous* key (which see, under *dichotomous*).

**dichotomically** (di-kō-tōm'-i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *dichotomously*.

**dichotomize**, *v.* See *dichotomize*.

**dichotomist** (di-kōt'-ō-mist), *n.* [*Gr. διχοτομία* + *-ist*.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by subdivision into pairs.

These *dichotomists* . . . would wrest . . . whatsoever doth not aptly fall within these dichotomies.

*Dacon, On Learning*, VI. ii. § 1.

**dichotomisation** (di-kōt'-ō-mi-zā'-shn), *n.* [*Gr. διχοτομία* + *-ation*.] Division into two parts; separation or classification by dual or binary subdivision.

**dichotomize** (di-kōt'-ō-miz), *v.*; *pret. and pp. dichotomized*, *ppr. dichotomizing*. [*Gr. διχοτομίζω*, cut in two (*διχοτομίζω*, adj., cut in two), + *-ize*: see *dichotomous*.] 1. *trans.* To cut into two parts; divide into pairs; specifically, to classify by subdivision into pairs.

II. *intrans.* To separate into pairs; become dichotomous.

The leaf in *Dracunculus* has a very peculiar shape: it consists of a number of lobes which are disposed upon a stalk which is more or less forked (tends more or less to dichotomize). *Nature*, XXX. 572.

Also spelled *dichotomise*.

**dichotomous** (di-kōt'-ō-mus), *a.* [*L.L. dichotomos*, < *Gr. διχοτομός*, cutting in two, proper oxymoron *διχοτομός*, cut in two, divided equally, < *di-*, in two, + *τομή*, *ταύειν*, cut.]. Pertaining to or consisting of a pair or pairs; divided into two, or having a dual arrangement or order.

Take the classification of the sciences, and it is seen that the process begins at its whitest sweep with a pure dichotomous division: it is the contrast of the Abstract and the Concrete. *W. L. Davidson, Mind*, XII. 251.

Specifically—(a) In bot., regularly dividing by pairs from below upward; two-forked: as, a *dichotomous* stem. A good example of a dichotomous stem is furnished by the mistletoe. See cut under *dichotomy*.

It is in this manner that the dichotomous character is given to the entire stipes. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc.*, § 294.

(b) In zool.: (1) Branching by pairs; bifurcous; bifurcate; forked: as, the dichotomous division of a deer's antlers; the dichotomous foot of a crustacean. (2) Distichous; bifurcous; two-rowed or two-ranked; parted in the middle: as, the dichotomous hairs of a squirrel's tail.

(c) In classification, binary; dual; arranged in two ranks or series; opposed by pairs, as a set of characters, or a number of objects characterized by dichotomization. Also *dichotomise*.—*Dichotomous* key or table, in *nat. hist.*, a tabular guide to the orders, genera, etc., as of a flora, arranged artificially, so that by a series of contrasts and exclusions the desired order is finally reached.

**dichotomously** (di-kōt'-ō-mus-i-l), *adv.* In a dichotomous manner; by subdivision into two parts or into pairs. Also *dichotomically*.

All the *Maurogalea* possess a larynx, a trachea, and one or two lungs. The bronchi do not divide dichotomously, as they do in *Mammalia*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert.*, p. 267.

**dichotomy** (di-kōt'-ō-mi), *n.*; *pl. dichotomies* (-miz). [*Gr. διχοτομία*, a cutting in two, < *διχοτομίζω*, cutting in two; see *dichotomous*.] A cutting in two; division into two parts or into twos; subdivision into halves or pairs; the state of being dichotomous.

Nor contented with a general breach or dichotomy with their church, [they] do subdivide and mince themselves almost into atoms. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, l. 8.

Specifically—(a) In logic, the division of a whole into two parts; binary classification. Ramus revived, against the Aristotelians, the Platonic doctrine, which has had many adherents, that all classification should be by dichotomy. But the opinion has found little favor since Kant.

We cannot by any logical dichotomies accurately express relations which, in Nature, graduate into each other insensibly. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol.*, § 75.

(b) In astron., that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures.

(c) In bot., a mode of branching by constant forking, as is shown in some stems, the venation of some leaves, etc. This mode of branching in plants is variously modified, as when only one of the branches at each fork becomes further developed, in which case the dichotomy is said to be *sympodial*. If these undeveloped branches lie always upon the same side of the axis, the sympodial dichotomy is *helictoid*; if alternately upon opposite sides, it is *scorpioid*.—*Argument from dichotomy*, one of the arguments of Zeno the Eleatic against plurality and magnitude. Anything having magnitude must consist of two parts, and those again of two, *ad infinitum*. Thus, the ultimate parts have no magnitude, and hence not the whole.

**dichotriane** (di-kō-tri'-ēn), *n.* [*Gr. διχα*, in two, + *τρίαινα*, a trident; see *triene*.] In the nomenclature of spongo-spicules, a dichotomous triene; a cladose rhabdus whose three cladi or arms divide into two. See *triene*.

The arms of a triene may bifurcate (*dichotriane*) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.

*Sollas, Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**dichroic** (di-kro'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. δίχρος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ic*.] 1. Characterized by dichroism: as, a *dichroic* crystal.—2. Same as *dichromatic*.

**dichroism** (di-kro'-izm), *n.* [*Gr. δίχρος* + *-ism*.] In optics: (a) A property possessed by many doubly refracting crystals of exhibiting different colors when viewed in different directions. Thus, palladium chlorid appears of a deep-red color along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction. Mica affords another example, being nearly opaque when viewed in one direction, but transparent and of a different color in another. This property is due to the difference in the absorption of the light-vibrations in the different directions. See *pleochroism*. (b) The exhibition of essentially different colors by certain solutions in different degrees of dilution or concentration.

**dichroistic** (di-kro'-is'-tik), *a.* [*Gr. δίχρος* + *-istic*.] Having the property of dichroism. Also *dichroous*.

**dichroite** (di-kro'-it), *n.* [*Gr. δίχρος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ite*.] Lollite (which see): so called from its variation in color.

**Dichromanassa** (di-kro'-ma-nas'-sā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. di-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *νάσσα*, Doric form of *νόσση*, *νόσση*, a duck; see *Anas*.] A genus of herons exhibiting dichromatism; the dichrois egret, as the reddish egret, *D. rufa*, which in one state is pure white (and known as Peale's egret), in another variously colored.

**dichromate** (di-kro'-māt), *n.* [*Gr. δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color.]. Same as *bichromate*.

**dichromatic** (di-kro'-mat'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα* (-r-), color; see *chromatic*. Cf. *dichromic*.] Having or producing two colors; exhibiting or characterized by dichromatism. Also *dichroic* and *bichromatic*.

**dichromatism** (di-kro'-ma-tizm), *n.* [*Gr. δίχρος* + *-ism*.] The quality of being dichromatic; the state or condition of normally presenting two different colors or systems of coloration: in zool., said of animals which, being ordinarily of a given color, regularly or frequently exhibit a different coloration, due to melanism, erythrisim, etc. The red and gray plumages of many owls, the red and green plumages of sundry parrots, the white and colored states of various herons, are examples of dichromatism. See *color-variation*.

Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting dichromatism, or permanent normal difference in color.

*Cosens, Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 686.

**dichromic** (di-kro'-mik), *a.* [*Gr. δίχρος*, two-colored, < *di-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color; see *chromic*, etc.]. Relating to or embracing two colors only; bichromatic: used by Herschel to describe the vision of a color-blind person who lacks the perception of one of the three primary colors assumed in accordance with the Young-Helmholtz theory of color (which see, under *color*).

Herschel regarded the vision of Dalton as *dichromic*, the red being wanting.

*Le Conte, Night*, p. 63.

**dichronous** (di-kro'-nus), *a.* [*L.L. dichronus*, < *Gr. δίχρονος*, having two times or quantities, < *di-*, two-, + *χρῶνος*, time.]. In *anc. pros.*: (a) Having two times or quantities; varying in time; sometimes long and sometimes short; common; doubtful (*Latin anceps*): as, a *dichronous* vowel or syllable; representing a doubtful vowel-sound: as, a *dichronous* letter. In Greek grammar the three vowel-letters *α*, *ι*, *υ*, which may be either long or short in sound, are called *dichronous*, in contrast to the four remaining vowel-letters, which are fixed in quantity (*ε* and *ο* always short, *η* and *ω* always long). (b) Consisting of two normal short times or more; disemic: as, a *dichronous* foot; lasting for the space of two times or more: as, a *dichronous* long (that is, an ordinary long, equal to two shorts, distinguished from a *trichronous* or other protracted long): as, a *dichronous* pause. See *disemic*.

**dichroous** (di-kro'-us), *a.* [*Gr. δίχρος*, *δίχρους*, two-colored, < *di-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, *χρῶμα*, color.]. 1. Same as *dichromatic*.—2. Same as *dichroistic*.

**dichroscope** (di-kro'-skōp), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *Gr. δίχρος*, two-colored, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.]. An instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals, usually consisting of an achromatized double-image prism of Iceland spar, fixed in a brass tube which has a small square hole at one end and a convex lens at the other, of such power as to give a sharp image of the square hole. On looking through the instrument the square hole appears double, the light which passes through being divided into two rays polarized in planes at right angles to each other; and if a dichroic crystal is placed in front of it, the two images, corresponding to the two sets of light-vibrations, will appear of different colors. A dichroscope may be combined with the polarizing apparatus of a microscope.

**dichroscopic** (di-kro'-skōp'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. δίχρος* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the dichroscope: as, *dichroscopic* observations.

**dichtings**, *n. pl.* See *dichtings*.

**dicing** (di'-sing), *n.* [*ME. dycing*, verbal *n.* of *dycen*, *dycen*, dice: see *die*, *v.*]. 1. Gaming with dice.

Where *dicing* is, there are other follies also.

*Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI.*, 1546.

2. A method of decorating leather in squares or diamonds by pressure. *E. H. Knight*.

**dicing-house** (di'-sing'-hous), *n.* A house in which games with dice are played; a gaming-house.

The public houses cannot be kept where public dicing-houses are permitted.

*Jos. Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium*, II. 672. (*Latimer*.)

**dikh** (dik), *n.* [*Var. of dikke and of ditch*.] The mound or bank of a ditch; a dike. *Green*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**dict<sup>3</sup>** (dik'), n. [Perhaps < D. dek, a cover, a horse-cloth (cf. *dek*, a coverlet, blanket, quilt), the same as *dek*, a deck: see *dek*, n., of which *dict* is thus appar. a var. form. The E. form may be due in part to association with the proper name *Dict*. Hence dim. *dicty<sup>2</sup>*, q. v.] 1. A leather apron.—S. A. bib. *Hall-well*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**dict-dunnook** (dik'dun'ok), n. [< *dict* (see *dicty<sup>2</sup>*) + *dunnook*.] A local British name of the hedge-sparrow, *Acoonor modularis*. *Macgillivray*.

**dictens** (dik'ens), n. [Prob. ult. connected with LG. *duka*, *duker*, *deuker*, *deiker*, the dense; all prob. fanciful variations of *denso*, LG. *dus* (see *denso*), the E. *dictens* simulating *Dicton*, *Dictoon*, an old dim. nickname for *Richard* (see *dicty<sup>2</sup>*), whence the surnames *Dictens*, *Dictonson*, *Dictoonson*, *Dictonson*, *Dictinson*, etc.] The dense: used interjectionally, with the definite article (formerly sometimes with the indefinite).

*Ford*. Where had you this pretty weathercock?  
*Mrs. Page*. I cannot tell what the *dictens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., III. 2.

What a *dictens* does he mean by a trivial sum?  
*Compreve*, Old Batchelor, II. 1.

To play the *dictens*. Same as to play the *deuce* (which see, under *deuce*).

It is not a safe matter to undertake to disperse these robust monkeys who play the *dictens* with the telegraph lines.  
*Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XII. 6.

**dicty<sup>1</sup>** (dik'er), n. [= *So. daker*, *dakir*, *daiker*, a quantity of ten (hides, etc.), < ME. *dyker* = Icel. *dekr* = Sw. *decker* = Dan. *deger* = LG. *deker* = G. *decher*, ten (hides, etc.) (ML. *decora*, *decara*, *dicora*, *dacra*, *dacrum*, OF. *dakero*, *dacra*, after the Teut. forms), < L. *decuria*, a division consisting of ten, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decury* and *ten*.] The number or quantity ten; particularly, ten hides or skins, forming the twentieth part of a last of hides. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Also that no mauer foreyn sille no lother in the sold cite, but it be in the yelde halle of the same, paynges for the custom of every *dyker*, I. d.  
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

**dicty<sup>2</sup>** (dik'er), v. [Prob. < *dicty<sup>1</sup>*, with reference to the frontier trade in hides, skins, etc.] I. *intrans.* To trade by petty bargaining and barter; haggle.

The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to *dicty* and to swap.  
*Cooper*, Oak Openings.

After years of *dictyng*, highly discreditable to a great State, Tennessee and her creditors agreed on sixty cents as the figure at which the State's obligations should be settled.  
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXIX. 136.

II. *trans.* To barter; trade off; swap. [Rare.] [U. S.]

**dicty<sup>3</sup>** (dik'er), n. [< *dicty<sup>2</sup>*, r.] Trading on a small scale by bargain and barter; a transaction so conducted. [U. S.]

Sellish thrift and party hold the scales  
For peddling *dicty*, not for honest sales.  
*Whittier*, The Panorama.

**dicty<sup>4</sup>**, n. See *dicty<sup>2</sup>*.

**dictinsonite** (dik'in-son-it), n. [After the Rev. William *Dictinson*.] A phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, occurring in crystals and crystalline aggregates of a green color and micaceous structure at Branchville, Connecticut.

**Dictsonia** (dik-sō-ni-ā), n. [NL., after James *Dictson*, a British botanist (died 1822). The surname *Dictson*, otherwise spelled *Dixon*, is equiv. to *Dict's son*, *Dict* being a familiar form of *Richard*, and used both as a Christian name and as a surname. Cf. *dicty<sup>2</sup>*.] A genus of ferns having large, much-divided fronds, and small sori placed close to the margin of the frond at the apex of a vein. The sori consist of an elevated globose receptacle bearing the sporidia, and enclosed by the cup-shaped indusium. The latter is open at the top, and partly adherent at the outer side to a reflexed toothlet of the frond. The number of species known is over 40, and about half of them are tree-ferns. An Australian species, *Dictsonia antarctica*, is one of the most ornamental tree-ferns in cultivation. Most of the species are confined to tropical America and Polynesia; but a few occur in the southern parts of the north temperate zone, and one, *D. pilosissima*, is common in eastern North America, and extends as far north as Canada.

**Dictsonites** (dik-sō-ni-ā-tēs), n. [NL., < *Dictsonia* + *-ites*.] The name of a genus of fossil forms proposed by Stenzel, including species previously referred by authors to *Pecopteris*, *Alisopteris*, and other genera, from which this genus has been separated in accordance with certain marked peculiarities in its fructification.

It occurs in the Lower Carboniferous in various localities in Europe.

**dicty<sup>1</sup>** (dik'i), n.; pl. *dicties* (-is). [E. dial., also called *dict-ase*; a familiar use of the proper name *Dict*, dim. *Dicty*; cf. *jack*, *jack-ase*, of similar origin. The name *Dict*, otherwise *Rick*, is a familiar form of *Richard*, a favorite name in England since the time of *Richard Coeur de Lion*. The name is F., of OHG. origin: OHG. *riht*, *riht*, powerful, rich; *hart*, in comp. *-hart*, strong, brave: see *rich* and *hard*. Cf. *dictens*.] An ass; a donkey.

Time to begin the *dicty* races,  
More famed for laughter than for speed.  
*Bloomfield*, *Richard* and *Kate*.

**dicty<sup>2</sup>**, **dickey** (dik'i), n.; pl. *dicties*, *dickeys* (-is). [Of dial. origin; dim. of *dict<sup>1</sup>*, q. v.] 1. A leather apron.—S. A child's bib.—S. A shirt-front; a separate front worn over the breast in place of a shirt, or to hide a shirt not fit to be seen. Separate shirt-fronts of this kind, also called *false bosoms* and *shams*, were worn over plain shirts for many years in the first half of the nineteenth century. 2. A kind of high standing shirt-collar formerly worn. [New Eng.]

My soul swells till it almost tears the shirt off my bussum, and even fractures my *dickey*.  
*J. C. Neal*, *Charcoal Sketches*, III. 34.

5. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not; a seat behind the body of a carriage for servants, etc.

Three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat, of course, in his own particular little *dickey* at the side.  
*Dictens*, *Pickwick*, xlv.

**dicty-bird** (dik'i-bērd), n. [Also *dickey-bird*; < *dickey*, dim., applied familiarly to animals (see *dickey<sup>1</sup>*), + *bird<sup>1</sup>*.] A little bird.

'Twas, I know, in the spring-time when Nature looks gay,  
As the poet observes, and on tree-top and spray  
The dear little *dickey-birds* carol away.  
*Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 229.

Gladly would I throw up history to think of nothing but *dickey-birds*, but it must not be yet. *Kingsley*, *Life*, II. 41.

**dictesium** (di-klē'si-um), n.; pl. *dictesia* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κλεισις*, a shutting up, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close<sup>1</sup>*.] In bot., a dry fruit consisting of an achenium inclosed within the persistent hardened base of the perianth, as in the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

**dictinic**, **dictinate** (di-klīn'ik, di'kli-nēt), a. [< Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κλινειν*, incline (see *clinic*, *incline*), + *-ic*, *-ate<sup>1</sup>*.] In crystal., having two of the intersections of the axes oblique: applied to a system so characterized. No crystals in nature are known which belong to this system, and it is in fact only a variety of the triclinic system, possessing no higher degree of symmetry. Also *dictinuous*.

**dictinism** (di'kli-nism), n. [< *dictin-ous* + *-ism*.] In bot., the state of being *dictinuous*.

*Dictinism* may appear everywhere and is actually observed in many species, in which sexual cells are endowed with free motion, whether active or passive.  
*De Bary*, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 221.

**dictinuous<sup>1</sup>** (di'kli-nus), a. [As *dictin-ous* + *-ous*.] In crystal., same as *dictinic*.

**dictinuous<sup>2</sup>** (di'kli-nus), a. [< Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κλινειν*, a bed, < *κλινειν*, recline. Cf. *dictinic*.] In bot., having only stamens or pistils: applied to unisexual flowers.

They [anemophilous plants] are often *dictinuous*: that is, they are either monocious with their sexes separated on the same plant, or dioecious with their sexes on distinct plants.  
*Darwin*, *Cross and Self Fertilization*, p. 408.

**dicococcus** (di-kōk'us), a. [< Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] In bot., formed of two cocci: applied to fruits having two separable lobes.

**dicolous** (di-sō'lus), a. [< Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κόλος*, hollow.] In anat.: (a) Cupped or hollowed at both ends, as a vertebra; amphicelous. *P. Owen*. (b) Having two cavities, in general; bilocular.

**dicola**, n. Plural of *dicolon*.

**dicolic** (di-kō'lik), a. [As *dicolon* + *-ic*.] 1. In pros., consisting of two cola or members: as, a *dicolic* line, verse, or period. In Greek and Roman poetry *dicolic* periods preponderate. The most frequent kinds of verse, the dactylic hexameter and the anapaestic and trochaic tetrameters (but not the iambic trimeter, which is monocolic), are examples. See *cola<sup>1</sup>*.

The first two lines of each stanza resemble the two cola of a Greek *dicolic* line, or two musical phrases making up a longer strain.  
*Franc. Amer. Philol. Am.*, XVI. 85.

2. In rhet., consisting of two clauses or groups of clauses: as, a *dicolic* period.

**dicolon** (di-kō'lon), n.; pl. *dicola* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κόλος*, member.] In pros., a verse or period consisting of two cola or members. See *dicolic*.

**dicondylia** (di-kon-dil'i-an), a. [< Gr. *δυο*, double, double-knuckled, < *di-*, double-, + *κνύδα*, knuckle: see *condyle*.] Having two occipital condyles, as the skull of a mammal or an amphibian: opposed to *monocondylia*.

The Amphibia are the only air-breathing Vertebrates which, like mammals, have a *dicondylia* skull.  
*Boycie*, *Brit.*, XV. 370.

**Dicoryne** (di-kōr'i-nē), n. [NL. (Allman, 1859), < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κόρυς*, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans or tubularian hydroids, giving name to a family *Dicorynidae*. *D. conferta* is an example.

**Dicorynidae** (di-kō-rin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dicoryne* + *-idae*.] A family of *Hydropolypinae*, the generative zooids of which are free-swimming polyps with two tentacles and without a mouth, carrying two ova each. These zooids bud only on polypoides, and never on the alimentary zooids which have one verticil of filiform tentacles.

**dicotyledon** (di-kōt-il'ē-don), n.; pl. *dicotyledons* (-dōnz) or *dicotyledones* (-dō-nēs). [< Gr. *di-*, two-, + *κότυλη*, a cavity: see *cotyledon*.] A plant which produces an embryo having two cotyledons. *Dicotyledons* form a natural class of the phanerogamous series of plants, characterized by the two opposite cotyledons, an exogenous mode of growth, and a netted venation of the leaves, and by seldom having a trimerous arrangement of the parts of the flower. From the structure of the stem, increasing by external growth, they are also known as *euphorbia*. The gymnosperms, in which the embryo has several cotyledons in a whorl, are usually included as a subclass, but by some recent botanists they are ranked as a distinct class. According to the more usual arrangement, the *euphorbia* *dicotyledons* are divided by the characters of the perianth into *Polypetalae*, *Gamopetalae*, and *Apetalae* or *Monoclampeae*. These are subdivided into 164 orders. Several modifications of this system have been adopted, especially by continental European botanists, the most important of which is the distribution of the apetalous orders among the two other divisions. The total number of species of *dicotyledonous* plants now known is about 80,000, included under about 6,000 genera. See *euphorbia*.

**dicotyledonous** (di-kōt-il'ē-dōn-us), a. [As *dicotyledon* + *-ous*.] In bot., having two cotyledons: as, a *dicotyledonous* embryo, seed, or plant.

**Dicotyles** (di-kōt'il'ēz), n. [NL., so named by Cuvier in allusion to the curious glandular organ on the back, which was regarded by old travelers as a second navel; < Gr. *δυο*, two-, + *κότυλη*, a hollow, hollow vessel, cup, cymbal, etc.: see *cotyle*. Sometimes ignorantly written *Dyoctyles* (intended for *Dyoctyles*), and said to be < Gr. *δυο*, ill, bad, in allusion to the bad smell of the gland.] The typical genus of the family *Dicotylidae*, or peccaries. *D. torquatus*, the leading species, is the collared peccary of Texas. The white-lipped peccary is *D. latipes*, sometimes referred to a different genus, *Nolophrus*. See *peccary*.

**Dicotylidae** (di-kōt'il'ē-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dicotyles* + *-idae*.] A family of swine having a peculiar odoriferous dorsal gland, whence the name (see *Dicotyles*). It is the only family of *dicotyliform* swine, is confined to America, and consists of the peccaries. See *peccary*.

**dicotyliform** (di-kōt'il'ē-fōrm), a. Pertaining to the *Dicotyliformia*; having the characters of a peccary.

**Dicotyliformia** (di-kōt'il'ē-fōr'mi-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Dicotyles* + *L. forma*, shape.] The *Dicotylidae*, or peccaries alone, as a superfamily group of swine, contrasted with the other swine collectively, the distinction resting chiefly upon detailed cranial characters. The canines are acute and trenchant, simply decurved, not twisted outward, as in the males of ordinary swine, and the condyles of the lower jaw are simply transverse.

**Dicranobranchia** (di-kra-nō-brang'ki-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *δι*, two-headed (see *Dicranum*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A suborder of rhipidoglossate gastropods. The gills are in two symmetrical dorsal plumes (whence the name); the body and shell are not spiral: the foot is slightly bearded; the eyes are sessile; and the median teeth of the odontophore are of two kinds, the inner being small and similar, and the outer large and dissimilar. The group was named by J. E. Gray for the family *Pleurodidae*, or keyhole-limpets.

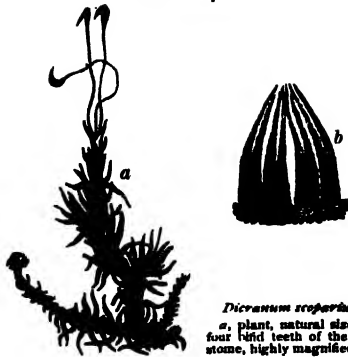
**Dicranoceros** (di-kra-nōs'e-rōs), n. [NL., < Gr. *δι*, two-headed, + *κέρας*, horn.] Same as *Antilocapra*. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

**dicranoid** (di-kra'nōid), a. [< *Dicranum* + *-oid*.] Resembling plants of the genus *Dicranum*; bifid, as in *Dicranum*: said of the teeth of the peristome of mosses.

**dicranterian** (di-kran-tē'ri-an), a. Same as *dicranterian*.

**Dicranum** (di-kra-num), n. [NL., < Gr. *δι*, two-headed, < *di-*, two-, + *κράνιον*, the skull.] A large genus of mosses, comprising many species. The plants are large, and have spreading or second





*Dictionum properissimum.*  
a, plant, natural size; b, four pointed teeth of the peristome, highly magnified.

leaves with a strong costa. In this, as in allied genera, the teeth of the peristome are bifid to the middle (dicranoid).

**dicrotal** (di-kro'tal), *a.* Same as *dicrotic*.

**dicrotic** (di-kro'tik), *a.* [*Gr. dikrotoos*, double-beating, < *di-*, two-, double, + *spiro*, a rattling noise, beat, dash.] 1. Double-beating: applied to the pulse when for one heart-beat there are two arterial pulses as felt by the finger or shown by the sphygmograph.—2. Pertaining to a dicrotic pulse.—*Dicrotic notch*, the notch in a sphygmogram preceding the dicrotic crest. See *sphygmogram*.—*Dicrotic wave or crest*. (a) The second of the two large waves of a dicrotic pulse as traced in a sphygmogram. (b) The smaller corresponding crest or wave in pulses not dicrotic.

**dicrotism** (dik'rō-tizm), *n.* [*< dicrotic + -ism*.] The state of being dicrotic.

This *dicrotism*, however, characterizes particularly aspic and typhoid types of fever. *Med. News*, LIII, 401.

**dicrotous** (dik'rō-tus), *a.* [*Gr. dikrotoos*, double-beating: see *dicrotic*.] *Dicrotic*.

**Dicruridae** (di-kro'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-idae*.] A large family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of Asia, the East Indies, etc., and also of Africa; the drongos or drongoshrikes. They have comparatively slender bodies, a long forked tail, long rounded wings, a stout hooked bill with rictal vibrissae, small but stout feet, and mostly black or dark plumage and red eyes. The *Dicruridae* are not shrikers in the proper sense of that term, but rather crow-like birds of insectivorous nature and somewhat the habits of flycatchers. There are upward of 50 species. The leading genera are: *Dicrurus*, of which *Edolius* is a synonym, chiefly Indian and East Indian, but with one African group of species; *Diamurus*, in which the length of the tail is at a maximum; *Bhiringa*, *Chibia*, *Chaptalia*, and *Melanoria*, the last African. The genus *Irena* is sometimes brought under this family. The term *Dicruridae* is sometimes extended to the swallow-shrikes, *Artamus*, *Edolius* or *Edoliana* is a synonym. See cut under *drongo*.

**Dicrurinae** (di-kro'ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-inae*.] The drongos as the typical subfamily of the *Dicruridae*, and containing all the family excepting *Ireninae*, or as a subfamily of some other family.

**Dicrurus** (di-kro'rus), *n.* [NL., lit. fork-tailed, < *Gr. dikroos*, shorter form of *dikroos*, contr. of *dikroos*, forked (equiv. to *dikroos*, forked, cloven, lit. two-horned, contr. of *dikroos*, two-horned, < *di-*, two-, + *kapala*, a horn, point, < *akapā*, a horn; cf. *diceros*), + *urōpā*, tail.] The typical and largest genus of *Dicruridae*; the drongos proper. The king or king-crow of Bengal, *D. macrocerus*, is a typical example. The genus is often called *Bhuchanga* or *Buchanga*. *Edolius* also is a synonym, but sometimes used for a section of the genus represented by the Madagascan *E. forficatus*. Another section of the genus contains the singing drongos of Africa, as *D. muscivorus*. A section with the tail most deeply forked is *Diamurus*, containing such as the Indian bee-king, *D. paradiseus*. See *drongo*.

**dict** (dikt), *n.* [ME. *dicte*; < L. *dictum*, a thing said: see *dictum*.] A saying; a dictum. [Archaic.]

What the old dict was true after all?

C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, xxxvi.

**dicta**, *n.* Plural of *dictum*.

**dictament** (dik-tā'men), *n.* [*< LL. ML. dictamen*, < L. *dictare*, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate*.] A dictate; a precept; an injunction.

I must tell you (not out of mine own dictamen, but the author's) a good play is like a skin of oak; which, if you take by the right end, you may wind off at pleasure.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, Ind.

**dictamentum** (dik'tā'men-tum), *n.* [*< ML. "dictamentum"*, < L. *dictare*, dictate. see *dictate*. Cf. *dictamen*.] A dictate.

If any followed, in the whole tenor of their lives, the dictaments of right reason.

Sir K. Digby, On Browne's *Religio Medici*.

**Dictamnus** (dik-tam'num), *n.* Same as *Dictamnus*, 2.

**dictamnus** (dik-tam'num), *n.* [L., also *dictamnus*, < *Gr. dictamnōn*, *dictamnōn*, also *dictamnōn*, dittany, a plant which grew on Mounts Dicta and Ida in Crete; hence ult. E. *dittany*, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Dictamnus*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of rutaceous plants, of a single species, *D. albus*, the fraxinella or dittany, a native of southern Europe and central Asia. It is an old inhabitant of country gardens, cultivated for its showy flowers, which are of various colors, and for its fragrance. The whole plant is covered with glands which secrete an oil so volatile that in hot weather the air about the plant becomes inflammable.

**dictamnus** (dik-tā'num), *n.* *Dictamnus*; dittany.

The Hart, being perord with the dart, runneth out of hand to the hearb *Dictamnus*, and is healed.

Lyly, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 61.

**dictate** (dik'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dictated*, ppr. *dictating*. [*< L. dictatus*, pp. of *dictare* (> *It. dictare*, *dictare* = Sp. Pg. *Fr. dicter* = F. *dicter*, > *D. diktēren* = G. *diktēren* = Dan. *diktēre* = Sw. *diktēra*), say often, pronounce, declare, dictate (to another for writing), prescribe, order; freq. of *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To declare or prescribe with authority; direct or command positively, as being right, necessary, or inevitable: as, conscience dictates truthfulness and fair dealing; to dictate a course of conduct, or terms of surrender.

I hope God hath given me ability to be master of my own passion, and endowed me with that reason that will dictate unto me what is for my own good and benefit.

State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

The conduct of life [in Russia] was dictated to the citizens at large in the same way as to soldiers.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 558.

2. To be the determining cause or motive of; fix or decide positively or unavoidably: as, necessity dictated the abandonment of the ship; his conduct is dictated by false pride.

I find his present prosecution was dictated by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxxi.

3. To express orally for another to write down; give utterance or form to, as something to be written: as, to dictate a letter to a clerk.

The mind which dictated the *Illad*. Wayland.

=Syn. 1. To command, prescribe, enjoin, require. 2. *intr.* *trans.* To practise dictation; act or speak dictatorially; exercise controlling or arbitrary authority; assume a dictatorial, dogmatic, or commanding attitude.

A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for sublimation afterward.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, i. 80.

From the compulsory asceticism and cramped hair of the Puritans men rushed or sneaked, as their temperaments dictated, to the opposite cant of sensuality and a wildness of periwig.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 393.

**dictate** (dik'tāt), *n.* [= D. *dictat* = G. *dictat* = Dan. *diktat*, a dictate, = OF. *dicte*, *dito*, m., a dictation, F. *dicte*, f., dictation (see *ditty*), = Sp. Pg. *dictado* = *It. dictato*, *dictato*, < L. *dictatum*, usually in pl. *dictata*, what is dictated, neut. pp. of *dictare*: see *dictate*, v. Cf. *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, ult. < L. *dictare*.] 1. A positive order or command; an authoritative or controlling direction.

Those right helps of art which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the dictates of others.

Locke.

Besides his duties at Westminster, he must attend to his constituents, must show himself among them from time to time, and must be ever ready to listen to complaints, suggestions, or even dictates.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX, 206.

2. An authoritative rule, maxim, or precept; a guiding principle: as, the dictates of conscience or of reason.

The Laws of well-doing are the dictates of right Reason.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, i. 7.

I credit what the Grecian dictates may.

Prior.

This is an obvious dictate of our common sense.

H. James, *Sims*, and Shad., p. 97.

It was, or it seemed, the dictate of trade to keep the negro down.

Emerson, *West Indian Emancipation*.

3. *Dictation*. [Rare.]

Many bishops . . . might be at Philippi, and many were actually there, long after St. Paul's dictate of the epistle.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1865), II, 128.

4. That which is dictated; a dictated utterance.

The public prayers of the people of God, in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be voluntary dictates proceeding from any man's extemporal wit.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 25.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Injunction, admonition.

**dictation** (dik-tā'shun), *n.* [*< LL. dictatio(n)*, < L. *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictate*.] 1. The act or practice of dictating, directing, or prescribing: as, he wrote the passage at the teacher's dictation.

What heresies and prodigious opinions have been set on foot . . . under the pretence of the dictation and warrant of God's Spirit! *Sp. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 148.

2. Authoritative command or control; positive or arbitrary prescription, direction, or order: as, his dictation brought affairs into great confusion.

If either of these two powers [France and Spain] had disarmed, it would soon have been compelled to submit to the dictation of the other.

Macaulay.

=Syn. Injunction, prescription, direction.

**dictator** (dik-tā'tor), *n.* [= F. *dictateur* = Sp. Pg. *dictador* = *It. dittatore*, *dictatore* = D. G. *dictator* = Dan. Sw. *diktator* = *Gr. dictatōr*, < L. *dictator*, a commander, dictator, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, command, dictate: see *dictate*.] 1. A person possessing unlimited powers of government; an absolute ruler. In ancient Rome dictators were appointed in times of exigency and distress for a term of six months; and there were also dictators with powers limited to specific acts. In later times usurpers have often made themselves dictators, and dictatorial powers have been expressly conferred. The rulers of Paraguay bore the title of dictator for many years, and those of several other Spanish-American countries have done so for longer or shorter periods.

Government must not be a parish clerk, a justice of the peace. It has, of necessity, in any crisis of the state, the absolute powers of a Dictator.

Emerson, *Amer. Civilization*.

All classes have had to submit to that sort of authority which assumed its most innocent shape in the office of the Roman Dictator, its most odious in the usurpation of the Greek Tyrant.

Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 84.

2. A person invested with or exercising absolute authority of any kind; one who assumes to control or prescribe the actions of others; one who dictates.

Unanimous, they all commit the care And management of this main enterprise To him, their great dictator. *Milton*, *P. R.*, i. 113.

The great dictator of fashions. Pope.

**dictatorial** (dik-tā'tō-ri-al), *a.* [= F. *dictatorial*; as *dictatory* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited.

Military powers quite dictatorial. Irving.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; imperious; overbearing; dogmatic.

The disagreeable effect that accompanies a tone inclined to be dictatorial. *Diersell*, *Cunningham*, iv. 4.

I have just read yours of the 19th inst. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 210.

=Syn. Authoritative, dogmatic, etc. See *magisterial*.

**dictatorially** (dik-tā'tō-ri-al-i), *adv.* In a dictatorial or commanding manner; dogmatically.

These are strong statements; they are made dictatorial, because want of space forbids anything but assertion.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI, 478.

**dictatorialness** (dik-tā'tō-ri-al-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dictatorial.

A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorialness. *George Eliot*, in Cross, III, 212.

**dictatorian** (dik-tā'tō-ri-an), *a.* [*< dictatory* + *-an*.] Dictatorial.

A dictatorial power, more accommodate to the first production of things. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 247.

**dictatorship** (dik-tā'tō-ri-ship), *n.* [*< Dictator* + *-ship*.] 1. The office or dignity of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the principedom, being indeed a kind of Dictatorship.

Sir H. Wotton.

2. Absolute authority; dogmatism.

This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong.

Dryden.

**dictatory** (dik-tā'tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dictatorio*, < L. *dictatorius*, of or belonging to a dictator, < *dictator*, a dictator: see *dictator*.] Dictatorial.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily and servile letters snow to spell such a dictatorial presumption Englished.

Milton, *Areopagitica*.

**dictatress** (dik-tā'tres), *n.* [*< Dictator* + *-ess*.] A female dictator; a woman who commands arbitrarily and irresponsibly.

**dictatrix** (dik-tā'triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *dictator*: see *dictator*.] Same as *dictatress*.

**dictature** (dik-tā'tūr), *n.* [= F. *dictature* = Sp. Pg. *dictadura* = *It. dittatura*, *dictatura* = D. *dictatur* = G. *dictatur* = Dan. Sw. *diktatur*, < L. *dictatura*, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictator*, dictate.] Dictatorship.

Some speak what a strange resolution it was in Lucius Sulla to resign his dictatorship.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 92.

**dictory** (dik'to-ri), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *dictorio*, < L. *dictorium*, a witty saying, in form as if < Gr. *deutropos*, a place for showing, eccles. a sort of pulpit (< *deutros*, verbal adj. of *deusiviva*, show), but in sense < L. *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction*.] A witty saying; a jest; a scold.

I did heap up all the *dictories* I could against women, but now recant.  
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 558.

**diction** (dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *diction*, OF. *diction*, *dictio* = Sp. *diccion* = Pg. *dicção* = It. *diczione* = D. *dicte* = G. *diktion* = Dan. Sw. *diktion*, < L. *dictio* (n.), a saying, expression, kind of delivery, style, use of a word, L.L. also a word (whence M.L. *dictionarium*, a dictionary), < *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say, tell, declare, name, appoint, related to *dicere*, declare, proclaim, publish, = Gr. *deu-vivva*, show, point out, = Skt. *√ dig*, show, point out, = Goth. *ga-telhan*, tell, announce, = OHG. *sihan*, MHG. *sihan*, G. *sehen*, accuse (whence OHG. *seigon*, MHG. *G. seigon*, point out), = AS. *teon* (orig. \**than*), accuse. From the same Teut. root come AS. *tecan*, point out, E. *teach*, and AS. *tecan*, E. *token*, q. v. The L. *dicere* and *dicere* are the ult. sources of a great many E. words: namely, from L. *dicere*, E. *dict*, *edict*, *verdict*, *dictum*, *ditto*, etc., *diction*, *dictionary*, *condition*, *addict*, *contradict*, *interdict*, *predict*, *addiction*, *contradiction*, *indiction*, *prediction*, etc., *benediction* = *benison*, *malediction* = *malison*, *validation*, etc.; from the freq. *dictare*, E. *dictate*, *ditto*, *dict*, *indict*, *indite*, etc.; from *dicare*, E. *abdicate*, *dedicate*, *indicate*, *predicate*, *preach*, *predicament*, etc., *index*, *judge*, *judicate*, *adjudicate*, etc.; from the Gr. *deusiviva*, E. *dictio*, *apodictic*, *apodictic*, etc.] 1. Expression of ideas by words; manner of saying; choice or selection of words; style.

It is the imperishable *diction*, the language of Shakespeare before Shakespeare wrote, which diffuses its enchantment over the "Arcadia."

I. D'Israeli, *Amos. of Lit.*, II. 106.

His command of language was immense. With him died the secret of the old poetical *diction* of England—the art of producing rich effects by familiar words.

Macaulay, *Dryden*.

Nothing but the charm of narrative had saved Ariosto, as Tasso had been saved by his *diction*, and Milton by his style.  
Lowell, *Fieldding*.

2. A word.

In *dictions* are first to be considered their etymology and conjugation.  
Burgeradius, *tr.* by a Gentleman.  
= Syn. *Dictio*, *Phrasology*, *Style*. *Dictio* refers chiefly to the choice of words in any utterance or composition. *Phrasology* refers more to the manner of combining the words into phrases, clauses, and sentences: as, legal *phrasology*; but it also necessarily involves *dictio* to some extent. *Style* covers both and more, referring not only to the words and the manner in which they are combined, but to everything that relates to the form in which thought is expressed, including peculiarities more or less personal to the writer or speaker.

The book of Job, indeed, in conduct and *diction*, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Milton's] dramas.  
Macaulay, *Milton*.

The Book of Sophisms [in Aristotle's "Organon"], . . . still supplies a very convenient *phrasology* for concealing some of the principal fallacies which are apt to impose on the understanding in the heat of a viva voce dispute.  
D. Stewart, *The Human Mind*, II. 31. § 3.

The genius of the great poet seeks repose in the expression of itself, and finds it at last in *style*, which is the establishment of a perfect mutual understanding between the worker and his material.  
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 181.

*Dictat*, *Idiom*, etc. See *language*.

**dictionary** (dik-sho-nē-ri-an), *n.* [*dictionary* + *-an*.] The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer. *Dawson*. [Rare.]  
**dictionary** (dik'shon-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *diccionnaire* (> G. *dictionär* = Sw. *diktionär* = Dan. *diktionär*) = Sp. Pg. *diccionario* = It. *diccionario*, < M.L. *dictionarium*, neut., also *dictionarius*, m. (sc. L. *liber*, book), lit. a word-book, < L.L. *dictio* (n.), a word; see *diction*. First used, it is said, by Joannes de Garlandia (died about A. D. 1250), the compiler of a *dictionarius*, a classified list of words. Exactly equiv. in etymological meaning are *vocabulary*, *lexicon*, and *word-book*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *dictionaries* (-ries). A book containing either all or the principal words of a language, or words of one or more specified classes, arranged in a stated order, usually alphabetical, with definitions or explanations of their meanings and other information concerning them, expressed either in the same or in another language; a word-book; a lexicon; a vocabulary: as, an English *dictionary*; a Greek and Latin *dictionary*; a French-English or an English-French *dictionary*. In the original and most usual

sense a dictionary is chiefly linguistic and literary, containing all the common words of the language with information as to their meanings and uses. In addition to definitions, the larger dictionaries include etymologies, pronunciation, and variations of spelling, together with illustrative citations, more or less explanatory information, etc. Special or technical dictionaries supply information on a single subject or branch of a subject: as, a *dictionary* of medicine or of mechanics; a biographical *dictionary*. A dictionary of geography is usually called a *gazetteer*.

What speech esteem you most? The king's, said I.  
But the best words? O, Sir, the dictionary.  
Pope, *Donne Versified*, iv.

The multiplication and improvement of dictionaries is a matter especially important to the general comprehension of English. G. F. Marsh, *Lect. on Eng. Lang.*, xxi. = Syn. *Glossary*, *Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or contained in a dictionary.

The word having acquired in common usage a vituperative connotation in addition to its dictionary meaning.  
J. S. Mill, *Logic*, v. 7.

**dictum** (dik'tum), *n.*; pl. *dicta* (-tā). [= F. *dictum* = Sw. *dictum*, < L. *dictum*, something said, a word, a witty saying, a proverb, an order, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*. In older E. form *dict*, q. v.] 1. A positive or judicial assertion; an authoritative saying.

Critical *dicta* everywhere current. M. Arnold.

In spite of Dr. Johnson's *dictum*, poetry is not prose, and . . . verse only loses its advantage over the latter by invading its province.  
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 180.

The authoritative Native treatises on law are so vague that, from many of the *dicta* embodied by them, almost any conclusion can be drawn.  
Maine, *Village Communities*, App., p. 303.

There is no error in maintaining that the voice is given us for speech, if only we do not proceed to draw from such a *dictum* false conclusions as to the relation between thought and utterance.  
Whitney, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 767.

2. In law, an opinion of a judge which does not embody the resolution or determination of the court, and is made without argument, or full consideration of the point, and is not the professed deliberate determination of the judge himself. *Chief-Justice Folger*.—3. In logic, that part of a modal proposition which consists of the proposition to which the modality is applied.

It is necessary that God be good. The *dictum* is that God be good, the mode, necessary.

Burgeradius, *tr.* by a Gentleman.

*Dictum de omni et de nullo* (concerning every and none), the rule of direct syllogism that if all A is B and all B is C, then all A is C. Some logicians render this as comprising two *dicta*: the *dictum de omni*, that whatever is true of all is true of each, and the *dictum de nullo*, that whatever is true of none is false of each. The canon is given by Aristotle.—*Dictum of Kenilworth*, an award designed for the pacification of the kingdom, made between King Henry III. of England and Parliament in 1260, during the siege of Kenilworth. It is published among the statutes of the realm, I. 12.—*Dictum simpliciter*. See *simpliciter*.—*Obiter dicta*, legal *dicta* (def. 3) uttered by the way (*obiter*), not upon the point or question pending, as if turning aside for the time from the main topic of the case to collateral subjects.—Syn. 1. *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

**Dictyocysta** (dik'ti-ō-sis'tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, a net, + *cystis*, bladder.] The typical genus of *Dictyocystidae*, containing pelagic free-swimming animalcules with a fenestrated silicious lorica and tentaculiform cilia. *D. cassii* and *D. elegans* are examples. Ehrenberg.

**Dictyocystidae** (dik'ti-ō-sis'tā-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Dictyocysta* + *-idae*.] A group of free marine peritrichous infusorians, having a bell-shaped body protected by a cancellated silicious test, and a circular oval collar with many long flagelliform cilia. Also *Dictyocystida*. Haeckel, 1873.

**dictyogen** (dik'ti-ō-jen), *n.* [*Gr. dikruon*, a net, + *-yevv*, producing: see *-gen*.] A member of a division of plants proposed by Lindley to include such endogenous genera as have net-veined leaves. They belong chiefly to the *Diocoriaceae* and to some tribes of the *Liliaceae*.  
**dictyogenous** (dik'ti-ō-jen'-e-nus), *a.* [*dictyogen* + *-ous*.] In bot., having the character of a dictyogen; having the general character of an endogen, but with netted leaf-veins.

**Dictyograptus** (dik'ti-ō-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, a net, + NL. *Graptus*.] A genus of widely distributed and important fossils, originally described by Eichwald under the name of *Gorgonia flabelliformis*, and later by Hall under that of *Dictyonema*, and by him at that time (1852) considered to be corals, having a structure similar to that of *Fenestella*. Later the name *Dictyograptus* was substituted for *Dictyonema*. This fossil has been considered by some as a plant, but is now referred to the graptolites, from which it differs but slightly, if at all. *Dictyograptus* is "one of the most charac-

teristic fossils of the primordial zone of Scandinavia" (*Göteborg*), and is found in many localities in the shales of the Niagara group, from Rochester to the Niagara river.

**dictyonial** (dik'ti-ō-nal), *a.* [As *dictyon-ion* + *-al*.] Same as *dictyonine*.

**Dictyonema** (dik'ti-ō-nē-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, a net, + *nēma*, a thread.] See *Dictyograptus*.

**Dictyonina** (dik'ti-ō-ni-nā), *n.* pl. [NL. (Zittel), < Gr. *dikruon*, a net, + *-ina*.] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges, whose parenchymal hexacts unite in a regular firm skeleton: contrasted with *Lyssacina*. The families *Parvrida*, *Eurystida*, *Mellissinida*, *Cuscinoporida*, *Tretodictyida*, and *Neandropogonida* compose the suborder.

**dictyonine** (dik'ti-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dictyonina*. Also *dictyonial*.

**Dictyophora** (dik'ti-ō-fō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, a net, + *phōr*, < *phōrēn* = E. *bear*.] The typical genus of *Dictyophorida*. Germar, 1833.

**Dictyophorida** (dik'ti-ō-fō-rī-dā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Dictyophora* + *-ida*.] A subfamily of *Fulgoroidea*, or other group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dictyophora*. As a subfamily the regular form would be *Dictyophorina*. Also *Dictyophoridae*.

**Dictyophyllum** (dik'ti-ō-fī-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, net, + *phyllos* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lindley and Hutton, remarkable for its double system of nervation, consisting of a system of larger meshes inclosing another system of smaller ones, the whole bearing considerable resemblance to leaves of dicotyledonous plants. Hence some fossil leaves really belonging to the dicotyledons have, probably by mistake, been referred to this genus. Some authors are at present inclined to regard *Dictyophyllum* as a convenient name under which to place the description of fragments of doubtful character considered as belonging to the ferns. See *Dictyophyllum* and *Phyllites*.

**Dictyophyton** (dik'ti-ō-fī-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, a net, + *phuton*, a plant.] The name given by Hall to a genus of remarkable fossils of obscure affinities, which have been compared with algae of the family *Dictyotaceae*. It is also considered as being closely related to, or identical with, the genus *Uphenantia* of Vanuxem. The latter genus exhibits itself in the form of circular or flabellate fronds, made up of ligulate, radiating, and concentric bands or striae, which have the appearance of being interwoven like a network. With these flabellate forms are associated others which are conical or cylindrical, marked externally by cross striae which divide the surface into rectangular spaces, and sometimes covered with long tubercles arranged in vertical and transverse rows. These latter forms are those which Hall included under the generic name of *Dictyophyton*. They are found in the Osagean group (Devonian) in New York, and in the Waverly group (Lower Carboniferous) of Ohio.

**Dictyoptera** (dik'ti-ō-p'tē-rā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, a net, + *ptēra*, a wing.] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, *Blattella* or *Blattina*, elevated to the rank of an order. Leach; Burmeister.

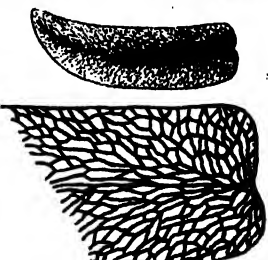
**Dictyopteris** (dik'ti-ō-p'tē-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, a net, + *ptēris*, a fern.] The name given by Gutbier to a genus of fossil ferns closely resembling *Neuropteris*, but differing from that genus by its reticulate nervation. It is abundant in the coal-measures of Europe and the United States.

**Dictyopyge** (dik'ti-ō-pi-jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, a net, + *pygē*, buttocks.] A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes, remains of which occur in the coal-fields of Virginia: so called from the reticulated appearance of the large anal fin. Leal, 1847.

**Dictyotaceae** (dik'ti-ō-tā-ē-sē), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, netted, latticed (< *dikruon*, a net), + *-acea*.] An order of olive-brown algae with expanded membranous fronds. In their reproductive characters they are intermediate between the *Florideae* on the one hand and the *Puccinellae* and *Phaeosporae* on the other.

**Dictyotema** (dik'ti-ō-tē-sē), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, netted, latticed, + *-tema*.] See *Dictyotaceae*. Same as *Dictyotaceae*.

**dictyoxylon** (dik'ti-ōk'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dikruon*, a net, + *xylos*, wood.] The name given by Brongniart to a variety of fossil wood occurring in the coal-measures of Europe, and considered to be closely allied to *Sigillaria*.

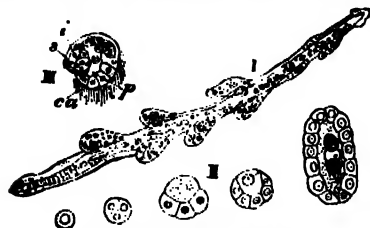


Leaf of *Dictyopteris Brongniarti*, and portion of a larger scale. (From Weiser's "Flora der Steinholzkformation.")

The leaf-scars of dietyxylon are subpentagonal in form, broader than they are long, and have a slight groove at the upper end.

**dicyan**, **dicyanogen** (di-si'an, di-si-an'-jō-jen), *n.* [*< di- + cyan(ogen).*] See **cyanogen**.

**Dicyma** (dis-i-ē'mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. di-, two- + kyma, an embryo, a fetus, < kyeiv, be pregnant.*] A remarkable genus of ciliated filiform parasites found in the renal organs of cephalopods. The body consists of an elongated axial cell extending from one end to the other, invested in a single layer of comparatively small, flattened, nucleated, and ciliated cortical cells arranged like a pavement epithelium.



*Dicyma typus*, highly magnified.

I. Adult, showing large papillae of the cortical layer and germs in interior of axial cell. II. Vermiform embryo in different stages of development. III. Infusiform embryo; IV. The urn; V. Its capsule; VI. Its lid; VII. Multinucleate cells in its interior.

Hum around the axial cell, the anterior of these, or polar cells, being distinguished from the succeeding or paraxial cells. The organism is a simple cell-aggregate, without connective, muscular, or nervous tissues. Reproduction takes place by the formation of germs on the axial cell. The embryos are of two different kinds, vermiform and infusiform, whence the name. Those *Dicymida* which give rise to the former kind are termed *Nematopoda*, the others *Rhombopoda*.

**Dicymida** (dis-i-em'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dicyma + -ida.*] A division of animals proposed to be established by E. Van Beneden for the genus *Dicyma*, which has no mesoblastic layer, and is therefore regarded as intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*.

**Dicymidæ** (dis-i-em'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dicyma + -idæ.*] Same as *Dicymida*.

**Dicynodon** (di-sin'-ō-don), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. di-, two- + kyon (kyn-), dog (= E. hound), + donos (dōn-') = E. tooth.*] The typical genus of *Dicynodontidae*. Remains of species have been found in southern Africa, in the Ural mountains, and in India, in strata supposed to be of Triassic age.



Skull of *Dicynodon lacerticeps*, left side.

**dicynodont** (di-sin'-ō-dont), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicynodontia*: as, a *dicynodont* dentition; a *dicynodont* reptile.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontia*. Only the crocodiles now show a like extent of ossification of the occiput, and only the chelonians the trenchant toothless mandible. . . . In mammals alone do we find a development of tusks like that in the *dicynodonts*. Owen, Anat., I. 161.

**Dicynodontia** (di-sin-ō-don'ō-shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of dicynodon (-t-): see Dicynodon.*] I. An order of extinct reptiles, probably of the Triassic period, remains of which have been found in Asia and Africa: a synonym of *Anomodontia*. There are two genera, *Dicynodon* and *Oudenodon*, including lacertiform animals, sometimes of large size, with crocodilian vertebrae, four or five of which form a sacrum; with a massive skull, lacertilian in most of its characters, but with chelonian jaws, which were doubtless incased in a horny beak; and as a rule with two great tusks, one on each side of the upper jaw, deeply socketed in the maxilla, and growing from persistent pulpa.

2. A family or subordinal group of *Anomodontia*: same as *Dicynodontidae*.

**dicynodontian** (di-sin-ō-don'ti-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dicynodontia*.

The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, *Dicynodontian*, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed, without further consideration, as a monstrous and unwarranted assumption. Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 213.

II. *n.* One of the *Dicynodontia*.

**dicynodontid** (di-sin-ō-don'tid), *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontidae*.

**Dicynodontidae** (di-sin-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dicynodon (-t-) + -idæ.*] A family of fossil reptiles, typified by the genus *Dicynodon*.

**Dicystida** (di-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dicystis (< Gr. di-, two- + kystis, bladder, mod. 'cyst'), the typical genus, + -ida.*] Same as *Gregarinidae*.

**Dicystides** (di-sis-tid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dicystis (see Dicystidae) + -idæ.*] A division of *Gregarinida* containing those in which the body

is composed of two cysts: contrasted with *Monocystiden*.

**did** (did). Preterit of *do*, *do*.

**didactic** (di-dak'tik), *a. and n.* [= F. *didactique* = Sp. *didactico* = Pg. *didactico* (cf. D. *didaktisch*, *a.*, *didaktiek*, *n.*, = G. *didaktisch*, *a.*, *didaktik*, *n.*, = Dan. Sw. *didaktisk*, *a.*, *didaktik*, *n.*, apt at teaching, *< didaktos*, verbal adj. of *didaskō*, teach (for \**di-dak-askō*), = L. *docere*, teach (see *docile*, cf. *disco-ere*, learn (see *discipledidaskō*, learn, redupl. 2d aor. *didō*, he taught, perf. *didōnka*, also *didōn*, I know; cf. Zend *did*, know.] I. *a.* 1. Fitted or intended for instruction; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; instructive; expository; edifying: as, a *didactic* treatise; *didactic* poetry.

Plato himself, in two of his Dialogues, had used the Carthaginian voyages as materials for *didactic* fiction. C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 81.

2. Pertaining to instruction; of an edifying quality, character, or manner; used in or given to exposition: as, a *didactic* style; *didactic* methods; a *didactic* lecturer.

Deep obligations lie upon you, . . . not only to be blameless, but to be *didactic* in your lives. Jer. Taylor, Works, III. x.

We . . . shall have our lightest pleasures commented upon by *didactic* dullness. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *n.* A treatise on education. Milton.

**didactic** (di-dak'ti-kal), *a.* [*< didactic + -al.*] Same as *didactic*. [Rare.]

We shall not need here to describe, out of their *didactic* writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints. Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 9.

**didactically** (di-dak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a *didactic* manner; in the form of instruction.

Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or *didactically*. Ep. Andrews, Ans. to Cardinal Perron, p. 60.

**didactician** (di-dak'ti-shi-an), *n.* [*< didactic + -ian.*] One who teaches; a writer who aims to convey instruction; one who writes *didactically*.

His essays are illuminated by his poetic imagination, and he thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere *didactician* ever could be. Steadman, Vict. Poets, p. 100.

**didacticism** (di-dak'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< didactic + -ism.*] The practice of conveying or of aiming to convey instruction; the tendency to be *didactic* in matter or style.

That contemplative method which rose to imagination in the high discourse of Wordsworth . . . too often sinks to *didacticism* in the perplexed and timorous strains of his didactics. Steadman, Vict. Poets, p. 413.

**didacticity** (di-dak'ti-ti-i), *n.* [*< didactic + -ity.*] The quality of being *didactic*; *didacticism*. [Rare.]

**didactics** (di-dak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *didactic*: see *-ics.*] The art or science of teaching; pedagogy.

**didactic** (di-dak'tiv), *a.* [*< didact-ic + -ive.*] *Didactic*. [Rare.]

He is under the restraint of a formal or *didactic* hypocrisy. Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

**didactyl**, **didactyle** (di-dak'til), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. didaktulos, two fingers long or broad, lit. having two fingers, < di-, two- + daktylos, finger: see dactyl.*] I. *a.* Having only two digits, as fingers or toes; two-fingered or two-toed: in the arthropods, applied to limbs which terminate in a forceps or chela. Also *didactyl*.

II. *n.* An animal having two toes only on each foot, as the *Bradypus didactylus* or two-toed sloth.

**didactylous** (di-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [As *didactyl + -ous.*] Same as *didactyl*.

**didapper** (di-dap'ēr), *n.* [Also *didapper*, *di-dapper*] (also in restored forms *diedapper*, *diedapper*), *< ME. \*dīdapper, dydapper*, the same, with suffix of agent *-er*, as the older *\*dydoppe, dyedoppe, dyedapp*, used by Wyclif (as *dippere*, i. e., *dipper*, by Purvey) to translate L. *mergulus* in Deut. xiv. 17 and Lev. xi. 17 (where the A. V., and also the R. V., has "pelican" and "cormorant"); *< AS. dyfedoppa*, a general term for a diving bird (used to translate L. *pelicanus*, pelican), *< dūfan*, dive, + *doppetan*, dip, dip: see *dive*, *dop*, *dopper*, *dip*, *dipper*, *dabchick*.] 1. The dabchick or little grebe of Europe, *Podiceps or Sylbecepus minor*.—2. One of sundry other small grebes, as the pied-billed dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*.

**didascalar** (di-das'ka-lār), *a.* [As *didascali + -ar.*] Same as *didascalic*. Bulwer. [Rare.]

**didascalic** (di-das'kal'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *didascálico* = Pg. It. *didascálico*, *< Gr. didaskalikos*, *<*

or for teaching, *< didaskō*, a teacher, *< didō-askō*, teach: see *didactic*.] *Didactic*; preceptive; conveying instruction. [Rare.]

Under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalic* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. Prior, Solomon, Pref.

**Didascalic** syllogism, a demonstrative syllogism.

**didder** (did'ēr), *v. t.* [E. dial., also *dither*, *< ME. dyderen*, also *dederen*, shiver, tremble with cold or fear. Another form with the same sense is E. dial. *dodder*, shiver, tremble, shake (cf. dial. *dadder*, confound, perplex), *< ME. daderen*, shiver, etc.; cf. redupl. *didder-dodder*, tremble; Icel. *dadra* (Haldorsen), *dadkra* (Clausby), wag the tail. Similar but independent forms are *titter* = *tester*, and *totter*, *q. v.* See *diddle* and *duddle*.] To shake; tremble; shiver with or as with cold. Sherwood.

He did cast a quivering look upon Goatsnoe *diddering* and shivering his chaps. Urquhart, tr. of Babelais, III. 20.

**diddest** (did'est). A rare and nearly obsolete form of *didst*.

**diddle** (did'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A var. of *didder*, the freq. suffixes *-er* and *-le* being interchangeable. Cf. *diddle*, and *dadder* mentioned under *didder*.] To dandle, as a child in walking; move rapidly up and down, or backward and forward; jog; shake. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And when his forward strength began to bloom, To see him *diddle* up and down the room! O, who would think so sweet a babe as this Should e'er be slain by a false-hearted kins? Quarles, Divine Fancies, l. 4.

Lang may your elbow link an *diddle*. Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

**diddle** (did'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A slang word, of obscure origin; perhaps *< diddle*, though the connection is not obvious. A connection with AS. *dyderian*, *bedyderian*, deceive, delude, is possible, but ME. forms are lacking.] To cheat; overreach by deception; swindle. [Slang.]

I should absolutely have *diddled* Hounalof if it had not been for her confounded pretty face sitting about my stupid brain. Dierckx, Young Duke, II. 5.

**didler** (did'ler), *n.* [*< diddle + -er*.] A cheat; a swindler. [Slang.]

**didet**. A Middle English form of *did*. See *do*.

**didecahedral** (di-dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [*< di-2 + decahedral.*] In *crystal*, having the form of a decahedral or ten-sided prism with pentahedral or five-sided bases.

**didelph** (di'delf), *n.* A member of the *Didelphina*; a marsupial.

**Didelphia** (di-del'fi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. di-, two- + dêphō, womb. Cf. Didelphys.*] The *Marsupialia* or marsupial implanental mammals; one of the three subelases of *Mammalia*, the other two being *Ornithodelphia* and *Monodelphia*. They have no placenta, and the womb double, whence the name—the *la*, the uterine dilatations of the oviducts continue through life distinct from each other, right and left, and open into two distinct vaginas, which debouch in turn into a urogenital sinus, forming, with the termination of the rectum, a common cloaca embraced by the external sphincter muscle, and in the male lodging the penis, which thus appears to protrude from the anus. The female has usually an abdominal pouch or marsupium, formed by a fold of the skin of the belly, in which the mammary glands open, and into which the blind, naked, and imperfectly developed young are received and carried for some time hanging to the nipples. The scrotum of the male occupies a similar position. Both the marsupium and the scrotum are supported to some extent by the marsupial bones characteristic of this group, being ossifications in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, articulated with the pubes. A cremasteric muscle in relation with these bones acts in the female upon the mammary glands, effecting their compression, and consequently the flow of milk into the mouths of the helpless young. There are true teeth of two or three kinds or the *canine* is reduced to a process of the scapula, as in ordinary mammals, not reaching the sternum, as in monotremes. The corpus callosum is rudimentary or wanting, and the brain relatively small. The *Didelphia* are among the oldest known mammals, and formerly had an extensive range, but are now mainly confined to the Australian region, the American opossums offering the principal exception. Some of the extinct forms were of great size; the kangaroos are the largest living representatives. The marsupials are notable for their great physiological adaptation to all the modes of life of ordinary mammals, their structure being modified in relation to the carnivorous, the herbivorous, the rodent, and other habitats, and their modes of progression and general economy being no less diverse. There is but one order, *Marsupialia* (which see).

**didelphian**, **didelphic** (di-del'fi-an, -fik), *a.* [*< Didelphia + -an, -ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Didelphia*.

**didelphid** (di-del'fid), *n.* A member of the *Didelphina*; especially, one of the *Didelphyidae*.

**Didelphidae**, *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Didelphyidae*.

**didelphoid** (di-del'foid), *a.* [*< Didelphia + -oid.*] Double, as the uterus in the subelase *Didelphia*.



**Didelphidae** (di-del'fī-dē, di-del'fī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Didelphys* + *-idae*.] A family of marsupial animals; the opossums. They have the feet pediformous—that is, the hind feet as well as the fore with an appposable thumb, and thus fitted for grasping; all the toes clawed excepting the hallux; the tail generally long, scaly, and prehensile; and the pouch in some forms complete, in others rudimentary or wanting. The dental formula is: 5 incisors in each upper, 4 in each lower half-jaw; 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 5 molars in each half-jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical 7, dorsal 13, lumbar 6, sacral 3, caudal 19 or more. The family is confined to America, where it alone represents the division of marsupial mammals. The leading genera are *Didelphys*, including most of the species, and *Chironomys*, the water-opossums. See *Didelphys*, *opossum*.

**Didelphys** (di-del'fis), n. [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *delphs*, womb.] The typical and leading genus of marsupial placental mammals of the family *Didelphidae*, containing the American opossums which are not web-footed. The genus formerly covered nearly or quite all the marsupials. The species are terrestrial and arboreal, but not aquatic, the water-opossums being separated under the name *Chironomys*. The pouch is usually well developed, as in the best-known species, *D. virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States, but is rudimentary in some of the South American forms. See *Didelphysidae*, *opossum*.

**Didemnidae** (di-dem'ni-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Didemnum* + *-idae*.] A family of compound ascidians, typified by the genus *Didemnum*, having the body divided into thoracic and abdominal portions, and the viscera mostly situated behind the branchial cavity.

**Didemnum** (di-dem'num), n. [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + (1) *dēmon*, a bed.] A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidae*, or made the type of a family *Didemnidae*. *D. candidum* is an example.

**Dididae** (di-di'dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Didus* + *-idae*.] A family of birds of which the dodo is the type. The leading genera are *Didus* and *Pezophaps*. See *dodo*.

**didine** (di'din), a. [NL. *didinus*, < *Didus*, q. v.] Pertaining to the genus *Didus* or family *Dididae*; being or resembling a dodo.

**didn't** (di'dnt), a. A contraction of *did not*, in frequent colloquial use.

**dido** (di'dō), n. [ME. *didō*; in allusion to the familiar tale of the trick played by *Dido*, the legendary queen of Carthage, in bargaining for as much land as could be covered by a hide, and cutting the hide into a long thin strip so as to inclose a large tract: L. *Dido*, Gr. *Dido*.] 1. An old story.

"This is a *Dido*," quoth this doctor, "a discourse tale!"  
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 171.

2. A caper; a prank; a trick.—To cut a dido, to make mischief; play a prank; cut a caper.

Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber, showin' their teeth, and cuttin' didoes at a private concert.  
Haliburton, Sam Slick in Eng.

**didodecahedral** (di-dō'dek-g-hē'dral), a. [di- + *dodecahedral*.] In crystal, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral bases.

**didopper** (di'dop-er), n. Same as *didapper*.

**didrachm** (di'dram), n. [ < *didrachma*, q. v.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two drachms. See *drachma*.

Their [earlier coins of Corcyra's] reverse-type is, in the case of *didrachma*, two figures of square or oblong shape, whereof one has in the midst a small square and the other a small rhombus or lozenge. *Nimis*, Chron., ad ser., i. 6.

Before the age of Solon, Aeginetan *didrachma* averaging about 194 gra. would seem to have been the only money current in Attica as in Boeotia and Poloponnesus.  
E. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xlii.

**didrachma** (di-drak'mē), n. [LL., < Gr. *didrachmōs*, a double drachm, < *di-*, two-, + *drachmē*, a drachm: see *drachm*.] Same as *didrachma*.

**didrachmon** (di-drak'mon), n. Same as *didrachma*.

**didst** (didst). The second person singular of the preterit of *do*, *do*.

**diducement** (di-dūs'ment), n. [ < *diduco* (< L. *diducere*, draw apart, separate, < *di-*, apart-, + *duco*, draw; cf. *deduco* + *-ment*).] A drawing apart; separation into distinct parts. Bacon.

**diduction** (di-duk'shun), n. [ < L. *diductio* (n.), < *diducere*, pp. *diductus*, draw apart: see *diducement*.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

Those [strings] that within the bladder drew so as to hinder the *diduction* of its side. Boyle, Works, I. 168.

**diductively** (di-duk'tiv-ly), adv. By *diduction* or separation; inferentially.

There is scarce a popular error present in our dayes which is not either directly expressed or *diductively* contained in this work [Pliny's Natural History].  
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

**Didunculidae** (di-dung-kū'dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Didunculus* + *-idae*.] A family of columbine birds, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

**Didunculinae** (di-dung-kū'dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Didunculus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Columbidae*, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

**Didunculus** (di-dung-kū'dē), n. [NL., dim. of *Didus*, the generic name of the dodo. See *Didus*.] A remarkable genus of pigeons, constituting the subfamily *Didunculinae* of the family *Columbidae*, or made the type of a different family, *Didunculidae*. It is considered to be the nearest living representative of the dodo, whence the name.



Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*).

The genus is also called *Gnathodon*, from the denticulation of the lower mandible. The tooth-billed pigeon of the Samoan Islands, *D. strigirostris*, is the only species; it is already a rare bird, and is likely to become extinct. The color is blackish; the total length is about 14 inches; the beak, besides being toothed, is remarkably large and strong, with a very convex culmen, like that of a bird of prey.

**Didus** (di'dus), n. [NL., Latinized form of *dodo*, altered to give it a classical look, as if after *Dido*, the mythical foundress of Carthage: see *dodo*.] The typical genus of *Dididae*, containing the extinct dodo of Mauritius, *D. ineptus*. The general character of the genus is columbine or pigeon-like, but the size was comparatively enormous, the body massive and unwieldy, the wings unfit for flight, and the beak stout and hooked. The genus has become extinct since 1680. See *dodo*.

**Didymic comma**. See *comma*, 5 (b).

**didymium** (di-dim'i-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *didymos*, double, twofold, twin: see *didymus*.] 1. Chemical symbol, D or Di. A supposed element announced by Mosander in 1841, so named from being, as it were, the twin brother of lanthanum, previously discovered in the same minerals which yielded didymium, and from whose compounds those of didymium are separated with much difficulty. The most recent investigations have shown that didymium is not an element, but a mixture of two elementary substances.

2. [cap.] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Myzomycetes*. The sporangia have a double wall, which is covered externally with crystals of lime, either scattered or compacted into a separable crust.

**didymous** (di'di-mus), a. [ < Gr. *didymos*, double, twofold, twin, < *di-*, two-, + *dimōs*, = E. *two*, + suffix *-ous*.] 1. In bot., twofold; twin; growing double, as the fruits of umbelliferous plants, the anthers of bedstraw, or the tubers of some orchids.—2. In zool., twain; paired: applied to two spots, spines, tubercles, etc., when they form a pair touching each other.—*Didymous wing-cell*, in entom., a wing-cell almost but not quite divided into two by a projecting short nervure.

**didynam** (di'di-nam), n. A plant of the class *Didynamia*.

**Didynamia** (di-di-nā'mi-ā), n. pl. [NL. (so named because the two larger stamens appear to dominate over the shorter), < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *dynamis*, power: see *dynamic*.] The fourteenth class in the Linnean vegetable system, including plants with four stamens in unequal pairs. It was divided by Linnaeus into two orders: *Gymnospermia*, having the fruit composed of single-seeded achenes, which he mistook for naked seeds; and *Angiospermia*, with many seeds.



Didynamous Flowers.

A. *Angiospermia* (*Trifolium Scutellaria*): a, stamens; d, divided ovary; c, section of ovary. B. *Gymnospermia* (*Antirrhinum majus*): c, stamens; d, capsule; e, section of capsule.

inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel. The first included most of the *Labiata* and *Verbenacea*, the latter many *Scrophulariaceae*, etc.

**didynamian**, **didynamic** (di-di-nā'mi-an, -nām'ik), a. [ < *Didynamia* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Same as *didynamous*.

**didynamous** (di-di-nā'mus), a. [ < NL. *didynamus*, < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *dynamis*, power. Cf. *Didynamia*.] In bot., in two unequal pairs: applied to flowers having four stamens in two unequal pairs, as most *Labiata*, etc.; specifically, belonging to the class *Didynamia*.

**didynamy** (di-di-nā'mi), n. [ < NL. *didynamia*, < *didynamus*: see *didynamous*.] In bot., the condition of being in two unequal pairs, as stamens.

**die** (di), v. t.; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying*. [Early mod. E. also *dye* (and dial., Sc., etc., *dee*); < ME. *dien*, *dye*, *deien*, *doyen*, *doghen*, *degen*, *digen*, etc. (not in AS., where 'die' was expressed by *sweltan* (see *swelt*) or *steorfan* (see *stare*); but the derived forms *dodd*, *dead*, and *death*, death, occur), < Icel. *deyja* (strong verb, pret. *dō*, pp. *dáinn*) = Goth. *\*dēwan* (strong verb, pret. *\*daw*, pp. *\*diwans*, found only as an adj. used as a noun, *thata diwano*, the mortal, mortality, and in deriv. *undiwant*, immortality); the other Teut. forms are weak: Norw. *døya* = Sw. *dö* = Dan. *dø* = OS. *dōian* = OHG. MHG. *townen*, *die* (cf. Goth. *af-daujan*, harass, distress, OFries. *deia*, *deja*, kill), < Teut. *\*dau*, whence also ult. E. *dead* and *death*, q. v. Cf. OEng. *dariti* = Bohem. *dariti* = Russ. *daviti*, choke, = Lith. *daviti*, plague, vex.] 1. To cease to live; lose or part with life; expire; suffer death; perish: said of sentient beings, and used absolutely (as, all must *die*), or with *of*, *by*, or *from*, to express the cause of death, or with *for* to express the object or occasion of dying: as, to *die of* smallpox, or *by* violence; to *die for* one's country.

There dyeds Seynte Johnne, and was buryed behynde the highe Awliere, in a Tounbe. Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.  
Christ died for our sins. 1 Cor. xv. 3.

And what we call to *die*, is not to appear  
Or be the thing that formerly we were.  
Dryden, Pythagorean Philoa., l. 302.

"Whom the gods love *die* young," was said of yore.  
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 12.

Every individual eventually *dies* from inability to withstand some envolving action.  
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 336.

2. To lose vital power or action; become de-vitalized or dead: said of plants or parts of plants, as a decayed tree or a withered limb or stem: as, certain plants *die* down to the ground annually, while their roots live.—3. To sink; faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.  
1 Sam. xxv. 37.

Hence.—4. To come to an end or come to nothing; cease, or cease to exist; perish; be lost.

When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me.

Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whips, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. Spectator.

Nothing died in him  
Save courtesy, good sense, and proper trust.  
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 130.

5. To come to an end gradually; become extinct by degrees; vanish by or as if by death: usually with *away*, *out*, or *down*.

For 'tis much if a ship sails a mile before either the Wind *dies* wholly away, or at least shifts about again to the South.

So gently shuts the eye of day;  
So *dies* a wave along the shore.  
Mrs. Barbauld, Death of the Virtuosa.

There, waves that, hardly weitering, *die* away,  
Tip their smooth ridges with a softer ray.  
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

The living airs of middle night  
Died round the bulb as he sung.  
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

The system of bribery did not long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly *died out*; and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions.  
Sir E. May, Const. Hist. Eng., i. vi.

In the course of his ten years' attendance, all the inmates *died* out two or three times, and were replaced by new ones.  
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

6. To become less and less subject to, or cease to be under the power or influence of, a thing: followed by *to* or *unto*: as, to *die to* sin.—7. To languish with affection or love.

The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. Taitor.

8. To be consumed with a great yearning or desire; be very desirous; desire keenly or greatly: as, she was just *dying* to go. [Colloq.]—

9. In *theol.*, to be cut off from the presence or favor of God; suffer eternal punishment in the world to come.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*.  
*Hakewell, Apology.*

To *die away*. (a) See def. 5. (b) To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heavenly harps she *dies away*,  
And melts in visions of eternal day.  
*Pope, Elinal to Abeldar, l. 221.*

To *die game*, to maintain a bold, resolute, and defiant spirit to the last.

Nor should we forget the game-cock, supplying as it does a word of enology to the mob of roughs who witness the hanging of a murderer, and who half condone his crime if he *dies game*. *H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 186.*

Woods have this virtue: they are not easily discouraged; they never lose heart entirely; they *die game*.  
*J. Burroughs, Notes of a Walker, III.*

To *die hard*. (a) To suffer, struggle, or resist in dying; be long in dying; part reluctantly with life. (b) To die in a hardened or impatient state.

That there are now and then instances of men who, after leading very dissolute lives, have yet *died hard*, as the phrase is, without any seeming concern for what was past, or dread of what was to follow.

*Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.*

To *die in harness*, to die while actively engaged in one's work.

I recommend all in whom consumption is hereditary, whose occupation is in the open air, to take to heart the motto of this man, to make up their minds to *die in harness*.  
*Dr. Richardson, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 91.*

To *die in the last ditch*, to fight to the end, preferring death to defeat.

"There is one certain means," replied the Prince (William of Orange), "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin—I will *die in the last ditch*."  
*Hume, Hist. Eng., 1672.*

To *die in the paint*, to die in the attempt.

Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholly bent to revenge the villainies done to their persons by the Romans, or to *die in the pyre*.  
*Holinshed, Chron. (ed. 1577).*

To *die off*, to die quickly, or in rapid succession or large numbers.

It is usual with sick Men coming from the Sea, where they have nothing but the Sea-Air, to *die off* as soon as over they come within the view of the Land.

*Dampier, Voyages, I. 113.*

To *die out*. See def. 5.—To *die the death* (an intensive form for *die*), to die without fail; die in a predestined or threatened manner.

Of yee tree of knowledge of good and bad se that thou eate not: for euen yee same day thou eatest of it thou shalt *die the death*.  
*Gen. II. 17 (1661).*

Either to *die the death*, or to allure  
For ever the society of men.

*Shak., M. N. D., I. 1.*

—*Eyn. 1. Die, Expire, Decease, Perish.* To *die* is to cease to live, part with life, or become dead from any cause, and under any circumstances; it is the plainest and most direct of the words. *Expire* is often used as a softer word than *die*; it means to breathe out the life or emit the last breath. *Decease* is a euphemism, like *expire*, but is often an affection. *Perish* represents death as occurring under harsh circumstances of some sort, as violence or neglect; it emphasizes the idea of finality.

There taught us how to live; and (Oh! too high  
The price for knowledge) taught us how to *die*.  
*Tickell, Death of Addison, l. 82.*

One kiss the maiden gives, one last,  
Long kiss, which she *expires* in giving.  
*Moore, Paradise and the Peri.*

The thrice three Muses mourning for the death  
Of learning, late *deceased* in beggary.  
*Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.*

Prostrate the beauteous ruin lies, and all  
That shared its shelter *perish* in its fall.  
*W. Pitt, Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, No. 36.*

**die<sup>2</sup>**, v. and n. An obsolete spelling of *dyel*.  
**die<sup>3</sup>** (di), n.; pl. in the 1st sense, *dies* (diz), in the remaining senses, *dies* (diz). In def. 2 the word hardly admits of a plural. [The mod. sing. form *die* is due to the peculiar form of the pl., *dice*, ME. *dye*, etc. (see *dice*); the sing. would otherwise be \**dee*, < ME. *dec*, < OE. *do*, earlier *det*, pl. *dez*, F. *dé* = Pr. *dat* = Sp. Pg. *dato*, a die, cube, pedestal (whence E. *dado*, q. v.) (cf. ML. *datus*, a die, after the Rom. forms), < L. *datum*, lit. what is given, but taken in the sense of 'what is cast or thrown,' neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give, in many phrases used as equiv. to 'cast' or 'throw' (cf. G. *würfel*, a die, < *werfen*, throw). Thus *die<sup>3</sup>* is a doublet of *dice<sup>1</sup>*, *datum*, and *dado*: see *dice<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A small cube marked on its faces with spots numbering from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the highest number of spots turned up, and in several other ways. The numbers on opposite faces of a die always add up to 7, but otherwise there is no uniformity in the arrangement of the numbers. The number of dice used is either one, two, three, or five, according to the game.



Roman Die, found in the south of France.

I have set my life upon a cast,  
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*.  
*Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.*

'Tis a precious craft to play with a false *die*  
Before a cunning gamester.

*Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 1.*

Will ye gas to the cards or *die*,  
Or to a tavern fine?  
*Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 296).*

Herodotus attributes both *die* and chess to the Lydians, a people of Asia; in which part of the world, it is most probable, they originated at some very remote but uncertain period.  
*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.*

2†. Hazard; chance.

Such is the *die* of war. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Any small cube or square block.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*. *Watts.*

4. In *arch.*, the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice. See cut under *dado*.

Thus Rauch's monument of Frederick the Great at Berlin is . . . an equestrian colossus raised high upon two *dies*, of which, in each, the four faces are covered with pained bas-reliefs; and around the lower *die*, upon an elevated stylobate, are grouped four equestrian figures on the corners, and between them twenty figures on foot, all colossal.  
*N. A. Rev., CXLI. 294.*

5. An engraved stamp used for stamping a design, etc., in some softer material, as in coining money.

Such variety of *dies*, made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeiters more difficult.  
*Neiff.*

Sighting that Nature formed but one such man,  
And broke the *die*—in moulding Sheridan.  
*Dryden, Death of Sheridan, l. 117.*

6. One of two or more pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws. In use they are fitted into a groove in a contrivance called a die-stock, and are generally adjustable, so that one die may cut screws of different diameters.

7. In *metal-working*, a bed-plate or disk having an opening in the center, used in a punching-machine to support the metal from which any piece is punched.—8. A knife by which blanks of any desired shape and size are cut out, as in the sole-shaped cutting-dies used in shoe-factories.—*Bit-brace die*. See *bit-brace*.—*Counter die*, an upper die or stamp.—*Loaded dice*, dice made heavier on one side than the others by the fraudulent insertion of a bit of lead, so that the highest number of spots shall be turned up when the dice are thrown in playing.

Professed gamblers . . . will not trust to the determination of fortune, but have recourse to many nefarious arts to circumvent the unwary; hence we hear of *loaded dice*, and *dice* of the high cut.

*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 404.*

**Open-die machine**, a screw-threading machine having movable cutting-dies fitting in blocks in the traveling die-head, thus saving time in fitting in different dies. An insertable steel block with a universal clinch to hold tape is provided for converting the machine quickly into a nut-tapper.—**The die is cast**, the affair is decided; the fate of the person or thing in question is settled; there is no recalling the act.—**The whole box and dice**, the whole number of persons or things. [ *slang.*]

**die<sup>3</sup>** (di), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dying*. [*< die<sup>3</sup>, n.*] To mold or form with a die or with dies.

Every machine made shoe also has an "inner-sole" *died* out or moulded to correspond in shape with the "outer sole."  
*Harper's Mag., LXX. 282.*

**die-away** (di'ā-wā'), a. [Adj. use of phrase *die away*. See *dice<sup>1</sup>*, 5.] Languid; languishing; expiring.

As a girl she had been . . . so romantic, with such a soft, sweet, *die-away* voice. *Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xix.*  
Pray do not give us any more of those *die-away* Italian airs.  
*Kingley, Alton Locke, xiv.*

**dieb** (dēb), n. A species of wild dog, *Canis anthus*, found in northern Africa.

**die-back** (di'bak), n. A disease affecting trees, particularly prevalent in the orange-plantations of Florida, causing the trees to die at the top. *Fallows.*

**diecian** (di-d'šhnn), a. Same as *diaceous*.

**dieclous**, **dieclously**, etc. See *diaceous*, etc.

**dielo** (dē-ā'dō), n. A Spanish long measure, the 16th part of the foot of Burgos, equal to 0.7 of an English inch.

**diebral** (di-d'bral), a. Same as *dihedral*.

**Dieffenbachia** (dē-fen-bak'i-ā), n. [NL., from the proper name *Dieffenbach*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Araceæ*, natives of tropical America. There are half a dozen species, of which two, *D. Seguine* and *D. picta*, are well-known decorative plants in greenhouses, varying exceedingly in the color and form of the foliage. The roots, as in many other plants of the order, are very acrid and caustic, and the name *dumb-cane* has been given to *D. Seguine* in the West Indies, from its effect upon the speech when its root is bitten.

**diegnis** (di-ē-š'nis), n. [NL., < Gr. *degnos*, narration, < *degnō*, set forth in detail, narrate, < *dēd*, through, < *degnō*, lead.] In *rhét.*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts; the narration (which see).

**die-holder** (di'hōl'dér), n. A form of chuck, consisting of a head-clutch or clamp, for dies in a stock, brace, or machine. *E. H. Knight.*

**dielectric** (di-ē-lek'trik), a. and n. [*< di-* for Gr. *dēd*, through, < *electric*.] 1. a. Transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting.—*Dielectric after-working*, a term used by Boltzmann for the phenomenon called by Faraday *residual charge* or *electric absorption*. See *residual*.—*Dielectric capacity*. Same as *specific inductive capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).

II. n. A substance through or across which electric force is acting. The walls of a Leyden jar; the intervening medium, solid, liquid, or gaseous, between the plates of a condenser; and the insulating sheath around the conductor of a telegraph-cable, are examples of dielectrics. Electric induction across a dielectric causes a stress in it which, if great enough, will produce rupture. The maximum intensity of this stress which the material can bear is called its *dielectric strength*. When the dielectric strength of the air between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth, is unable to withstand the electric force, a flash of lightning takes place. The fracture of stones in buildings, of trees, etc., in a thunderstorm are illustrations of the effect of excessive dielectric stress.

Until this subject [induction] was investigated by Faraday, the intervening non-conducting body or *dielectric* was supposed to be purely negative, and the effect was attributed to the repulsion at a distance of the electrical fluid. Faraday showed that these effects differed greatly according to the *dielectric* that was interposed.

*W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 28.*

**Dielysira** (di-el'i-sī-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dē*, two-, < *lytron*, sheath, shard; see *elytrum*.] Same as *Dicentra*.

**Diemenia** (dē-mē-ni-ā), n. [NL., named from Van Diemen's Land.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidae*. *D. reticulata* is an example.

**dien** (di'en), n.

An abbreviation of *diencephalon*.

**diencephal** (di-en-sef'al), n.

Same as *diencephalon*. See extract under *encephal*.

**diencephala**, n.

Plural of *diencephala*.

**diencephalic** (di'en-sef'al'ik or di-en-sef'al'ik), a.

[< *diencephalon* < *-ic*.] Pertaining to the diencephalon. Also *diencephalic*.

**diencephalon** (di-en-sef'al-on), n.; pl. *diencephala* (-lā).

[NL., < Gr. *dēd*, through, < *tynggā*, brain; see *encephalon*.] In anat., the interbrain or middle brain, otherwise known as the *diencephalon* and *thalamecephalon*. It is that encephalic segment or division of the brain which lies between the mesencephalon and the prosencephalon, and consists chiefly of the optic thalami; its cavity is the third ventricle, or diacella. Also *diencephal*.

**dier<sup>1</sup>** (di'er), n.

One who dies, or is about to die. [Rare.]

*Aw.*

Before you were laid out!

*La.* Now lie upon thee for a hasty *dier*!

*Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, l. 1.*

"I suppose I'm a *dier*," she said to me: "I used to think I never should die."

*Nineteenth Century, XXII. 389.*

**dier<sup>2</sup>**, n. See *dior*.

**dieresis**, **dieeresis** (di-er'e-sis), n. [= F. *dierèse* = Sp. *dieresis* = Pg. *dieresis* = It. *dieresi*, < LL. *dieresis*, < Gr. *diapēsis*, a division, distinction, separation, < *diapēiv*, divide, distinguish, separate, < *dēd*, apart, < *alpeiv*, take.]

1. The separate pronunciation of two vowels usually united as a diphthong; by extension of meaning, separate pronunciation of any two adjacent vowels, or the consequent division of one syllable into two. See *dialysis* and *distractio*, 8.—2. The sign (") regularly placed over the second of two contiguous vowels to indicate that they are pronounced separately; the same sign used for other purposes. The *dieresis* is used most frequently over *e* preceded by *a* or *o*, in distinction from the diphthongs or digraphs *ae* and *oe*. In Greek manuscripts these dots were frequently written over *a* and *e* beginning a word or a syllable, thus serving also to show that they did not form the close of a diph-



Diemenia reticulata.





Ladislans . . . called an assembly of prelates, barons, and military gentlemen, in their respective provinces, in order to obtain an additional tribute. These provincial assemblies gave birth to the *diets*; they now . . . only elect the uncles or representatives for the diet.  
J. Adams, Works, IV. 363.

Poland was torn by factions: its diets and *diets* were hotbeds of intrigue.  
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 523.

**diating** (di'e-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *diel*, *v.*]  
1. The act of eating or taking nourishment.

You know not how delicate the imagination becomes by *diating* with antiquity day after day.  
Shelley, in Dowden, II. 256.

2. The act or process of subjecting to a diet or regimen.

It's the *diating* and rubbing of the race-horse that makes him thin as a flash, that he may be as swift too.  
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 333.

**diatist** (di'e-tist), *n.* [*diel* + *-ist*] One skilled in diet. *Quarterly Rev.*

**diatition** (di'e-tish'an), *n.* [*diel* + *-ition* for *-ion*] Same as *diatist*. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

**diat-kitchen** (di'et-kich'en), *n.* An establishment, usually connected with a dispensary or with the outdoor department of a hospital, for preparing and dispensing suitable diet for invalids, especially among the poor.

**diatrichite** (di'etrich-it), *n.* [After the French mineralogist Dietrich (1748-93).] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, zinc, and iron, occurring as a recent formation at Felső-Bánya in Hungary.

**Dieu et mon droit** (dié & môn drwo). [*F.* *Dieu*, < *L. deus*, a god; < *L. et*, and; *mon*, < *L. meus*, mine, < *me*, me; *droit*, < *ML. directum*, right; see *deity*, *me*, *direct*, *adroit*.] Literally, "God and my right," the watchword of Richard I. of England at the battle of Gisors in 1195, and adopted as the motto on the royal arms of England.

**dieu-garde**, *n.* [*F.* *Dieu garde*, God keep or save (you); as a noun, "an *dieu-gard*, a salutation, or a God save you" (Cotgrave): *Dieu*, God; *garde*, keep, save, guard; see *deity* and *guard*.] A form of salutation or asseveration.

And in this faith desires to be numbered in your family, so in your studies to attend, as your least beck may be his *dieugarda*.  
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded.

His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beek or *Dieu-gard*.  
Bp. Hall, Works, IX. 278.

**diety**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deity*.

**die-work** (di'wérk), *n.* Surface ornamentation of metal by means of dies, upon which the metal is forced. The process is employed for metal in either a heated or a cold state; when executed upon cold metal, the work usually requires chasing to complete it.

**diessenmenon** (di-e-sün-me-non), *n.* [*Gr. di-* (*ειρηνη*); see *diazoeutic*.] In *Gr. music*, the lower tetrachord of the upper octave in the two-octave or greater perfect system.

**diff.** 1. The assimilated form of *dis-* before *f*. See *dis-*.—2. A form of *de-* before *f*. See *de-*.  
**diffame**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *defame*.

**diffamed** (di-fámd'), *p. a.* [*Pp.* of *diffame*, *v.*] In *her.*: (a) Same as *defamed*. (b) Turned toward the sinister: said of an animal, especially a beast of prey, used as a bearing. [Rare.]

**diffarreatio** (di-far-fé-á-bn), *n.* [*L. diffarreatio* (*n.*), < *L. dis-*, apart, + *farreatio* (*n.*), for the more common *L. confarreatio* (*n.*), the use of spelt-cake in the marriage ceremony: see *confarreatio*.] The parting of a cake made of spelt: a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife. See *confarreatio*.

**diffence**, *v.* An obsolete form of *defence*.

**diffend**, *v.* An obsolete form of *defend*.

**differ** (dif'er), *v.* [*ME. diffe* = *F. diffé* = *Sp. diferir* = *Pg. differir* = *It. differire*, < *L. differre*, carry apart, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different), < *dis-*, apart, + *ferre* = *E. bear*; cf. *Gr. διαφέρω*, carry apart, differ (> *διαφορά*, difference), < *di-*, E. *diaphorous*, etc., *diaphorite*, < *di-*, through, apart, + *φέρω* = *L. ferre* = *E. bear*. Cf. *defer*, a doublet of *differ*.]  
I. *Intrans.* 1. To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various in nature, condition, form, or qualities: used absolutely or with *from*: as, the two things *differ* greatly; men *differ* from brutes; a statue *differ*s from a picture; wisdom *differ*s from cunning.

One star *differeth* from another star in glory.  
1 Cor. xv. 41.

The courts of two countries do not so much differ from one another, as the court and city in their peculiar ways of life and conversation. *Addison*, Coffee House Politicians.

Even in the important matter of cranial capacity, men *differ* more widely from one another than they do from

the Apes; whilst the lowest Apes *differ* as much, in proportion, from the highest, as the latter does from Man.  
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 26.

In all that I have seen, my main feeling is one of wonder how little the younger England differs from the elder.  
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

2. To disagree; be of a contrary opinion; dissent; be at variance; vary in opinion or action: used absolutely or with *from* or *with*: as, they *differ* in their methods; he *differ*s from other writers on the subject.

If the honourable gentleman *differ*s with me on that subject, I *differ* as heartily with him.  
Canning.

The first thing that tests a boy's courage is to dare to differ from his father.  
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 247.

They agree as to the object of existence; they *differ* as to the method of reaching it.  
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. 4.

3. To express disagreement or dissent by word of mouth; come into antagonism; dispute; contend: followed by *with*.  
We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit.  
Rosa.

To differ by the whole of being, in *logic*, to have no essential resemblance, as an orange differs from virtue.  
—Syn. 1. To vary.

II. *Trans.* 1. To cause to be different or unlike. [Rare.]

Something 'tis that *differ*s me and thee.  
Cowley.

2. To cause difference or dispute between; divide. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

If Master Angus and her mak it up, I've ne'er be the man to *differ* them.  
Season and Gael, I. 79.

3. To put off; defer. See *defer*.

**differ** (dif'er), *n.* [*cf. differ*, *v.*] Difference. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state w' theirs compared,  
An' shudder at the differ (exchange);  
But cast a moment's fair regard  
What mak's the mighty differ.  
Burns, Address to the Unco Gild.

**difference** (dif'e-rens), *n.* [*ME. difference*, < *OF. difference*, *F. différence* = *Sp. diferencia* = *Pg. differença* = *It. (obs.) differenza*, *diferenza*, < *L. differentia*, difference, < *differe* (*-is*, *ppr.*, different: see *different*).] 1. The condition or relation of being other or different; the relation of non-identity; also, the relation between things unlike; dissimilarity in general.  
Not like to like, but like in difference.  
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. Any special mode of non-identity; a relation which can subsist only between different things; also, a special relation involving unlikeness; a particular dissimilarity.  
There is no difference between the Jew and the Greek.  
Rom. x. 12.

But at last it is acknowledged by the Men who love to be called the Men of wit in this Age of ours that there is a God and Providence, a future state, and the differences of good and evil.  
Stillington, Sermons, I. iii.

Strange all this difference should be  
Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.  
Byron, Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.

3. A character which one thing or kind of things has and another has not.

*Difference* is the same that is spoken of many, which differ in fourme and kinde, when the question is asked, What manner of thing it is, as when we saie: What manner of thing is man? We must answer: he is endued with reason: If the question be asked, what a man is: We must answer by his Genus, or general words, he is a living creature. If the question be asked, what manner of thing a Beast is? We saie: He is without the gift of reason. Every *difference* that is made proper to every thing, is naturally and substantially joyned to the kinde which is comprehended under the general word.  
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1581).

4. Controversy, or ground of controversy; a dispute; a quarrel.  
Jack. What was the difference?  
French. I think 'twas a contention in public.  
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5.

I would not, for more wealth than I enjoy,  
He should perceive you raging; he did bear  
You were at difference now, which tasted him.  
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, I. 2.

A right understanding of some few things, in *differences* amongst the sincere and godly, was procured.  
N. Norton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

I am myself a good deal ruffled by a *difference* I have had with Julia.  
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

5. An evidence or a mark of distinction.  
An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences.  
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

6. The act of distinguishing; discrimination; distinction.  
We make some things necessary, some things necessary and appendant only: . . . our Lord and Saviour himself doth make that difference. Hooker, Eccl. Polity, iii. 3.

To make a difference between the unclean and the clean.  
Lev. xi. 47.

7. In *math.*: (a) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder

of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted. (b) The increment of a function produced by increasing the variable by unity. The operation of taking the difference in this sense is denoted by the letter  $\Delta$ . The second difference,  $\Delta^2$ , is the difference of the function that represents the difference of another. So *third*, *fourth*, etc., *differences*. The following table is an example:

$n$	$n^2$	$\Delta n^2$	$\Delta^2 n^2$	$\Delta^3 n^2$
1	1	7	12	6
2	4	9	16	6
3	9	13	21	6
4	16	17	27	6
5	25	21	33	6
6	36	25	39	6

8. In *her.*, a bearing used to discriminate between shields or achievements of arms, as of brothers who inherit an equal right to the paternal coat. The most common form of differencing is *cadency*; another is the *baston*.  
You must wear your rue with a difference.  
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

9. On the exchanges, the amount of variation between the price at which it is agreed to sell and deliver a thing at a fixed time and the market-price of the thing when that time arrives. In wagering contracts, payment of the difference is expected and accepted in lieu of actual delivery.—10. A part or division.  
There be of times three differences: the first from the creation of man to the Flood or Deluge, . . . the second from the Flood to the first Olympiad, etc.  
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 34.

[*Difference* is often followed by a prepositional phrase indicating the things or persons that differ. The preposition is usually between *among*, or *from*, but sometimes also to (after the formula *different to*: see remarks under *different*).]  
What serious difference is there in this behavior [of plants] to that of the lower animals, the curious creatures of sea life which are hardly one thing or the other?  
Harper's Weekly, March 1, 1884, p. 143.]

**Accidental difference**, in *logic*, a difference in respect to some accident.—**Actual difference**, in *metaph.*, one concerning what actually takes place.—**Ascensional difference**. See *ascensional*.—**Calculus of finite differences**. See *calculus*.—**Descensional difference**. See *descensional*.—**Difference of potentials**, or **potential difference**, in *elect.*, the difference in degree of electrification of two bodies, or parts of the same body, which produces or tends to produce a flow of electricity or an electrical current between them. See *potential*.—**Difference-tona**. See *tona*.—**Equation of differences**. See *equation*.—**First difference**. See *logic*. The most fundamental difference. (b) In *math.* the result of performing the operation of taking the difference once.—**Individual difference**. Same as *numerical difference* (b).

The many slight differences which frequently appear in the offspring from the same parents, or which may be presumed to have thus arisen, from being frequently observed in the individuals of the same species inhabiting the same confined locality, may be called *individual differences*.  
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 53.

**Inverse difference**, in *math.*, the sum of all the values of a function, for all the discrete values of the variable less than the actual value.—**Mixed differences**, differences partly finite and partly infinitesimal (differential). See *equation*.—**Numerical difference**. (a) A difference of numbers, as between two assemblies of persons or things, two reckonings, or the like. (b) A difference between individuals of the same species; a character possessed by one individual and not by the others of the same species. Also frequently called *individual*, *individual*, or *singular difference*.—**Partial difference**, in *math.*, the increment of a function of two variables which would result from increasing one of them by unity.—**Specific difference**, in *logic*, a character which, added to the genus, makes the definition of the species. Also called *essential*, *divisive*, *completive*, or *constitutive difference*.—To make a difference, to alter a case; matter, or be material to a case: as, that makes a great difference; it makes no difference what you say.

If he miss the mark, it makes no difference whether he have taken aim too high or too low.  
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

**Virtual difference**, a difference in respect to what would happen under certain contingencies. Thus, one egg and another, though they appear to have no actual differences, may have virtual differences, in that one will hatch a male and the other a female.—**Syn. 1 and 2. Difference, Distinction, Diversity, Dissimilarity, Disparity, Disagreement, Variance, Discrimination**, contrarily, dissimilifdness, variety. The first five words express the fact of unlikeness; *differences* and *distinction* apply also to that wherein the unlikeness lies, and *discrimination* to the act of making or marking a difference, and to the faculty of discerning differences. (See *discernment*.) *Distinction* applies also to the eminence conferred on account of difference. *Differences* is the most general, applying to things small or great, internal or external. *Distinction* is generally, but not always, external, and generally marks delicate differences: as, the distinction between two words that are almost synonymous. *Diversity*, by its derivation, is a great or radical difference, equal to going in opposite directions. *Dissimilarity* is unlikeness generally in large degree, or essential points. *Disparity* is inequality, generally in rank or age. *Disagreement* and *variance* are weak words for their original meaning, but through euphemistic use have come to stand for dissimilarity of opinion of almost any degree, and for the resulting alienation of feeling, or even dimension and strife.

The sub-kingdom Annulosa shows us an immense difference between the slow crawling of worms and quick flight of insects.  
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 1.

War is at this very moment doing more to melt away the petty social distinctions which keep generous souls apart from each other than the preaching of the Beloved Disciple himself would do. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 8.*

The extent of country and diversity of interests, character, and attainments of voters represent the pretentious and undeserving. *N. A. Rev., XL, 313.*

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life whenever the attractions of self cease, the required principles of dissimilarity must repel these beings from their centre. *Chayne.*

The disparity between our powers and our performance is life's tragedy. *Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 44.*

From these different relations of different things, there necessarily arises an agreement or disagreement of some things to others. *Clarke, Attributes, xiv.*

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable variance is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted. *Medison, The Federalist, No. xxxviii.*

It is rather a question whether . . . they have not signed themselves beyond all the apprehensions and discriminations of what is good and what is evil. *Sharp, Sermons, III, xvi.*

4. Dissension, contest, falling out, strife, wrangle, altercation. *difference (dif'e-rens), v. t.; pret. and pp. differenced, ppr. differencing. [*difference, n. Cf. differentiate, v.*] 1. To cause a difference or distinction in or between; make different or distinct.*

One as the King's, the other as the Queen's, *differenced* by their garlands only. *B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.*

He that would be *differenced* from common things would be infinitely divided from things that are wicked. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I, 634.*

In the Samson Agonistes, colloquial language is left at the greatest distance, yet something of it is preserved, to render the dialogue probable; in Massinger the style is *differenced*, but *differenced* in the smallest degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poetry. *Coleridge, Table-Talk.*

2. To distinguish; discriminate; note the difference of or between.

And this was a non feassan, and in that he *differenced* him from the case of eatovers, being an actual Tort to stub the wood up. *Sir Peyton Ventris (1806).*

3. In *her.*, to bear with a difference; add a difference to.

Very frequently, even in the earliest times, the eldest son *differenced* his father's coat by a label. *Encyc. Brit., XI, 637.*

4. In *math.*, to take the difference of (a function); also, to compute the successive differences of the numbers in a table.

*difference-engine (dif'e-rens-en'jin), n.* A machine for the automatic calculation of mathematical tables, from the initial values of the function and of its successive differences. See *calculating-machine*.

*difference-equation (dif'e-rens-en'kwé-shon), n.* In *math.*, an equation of finite differences or enlargements; an expressed relation between functions and their differences. See *equation*.

*differencing (dif'e-ren-sing), n.* In *her.*, the distinction between allides made by one or more differences. See *difference, n.*

*different (dif'e-rent), a.* [*F. différent = Sp. diferente = Pg. It. differente, < L. differens (-t-), ppr. of differre, differ: see differ, v.*] Not the same; two; many; plural; also, characterized by a difference or distinction; various or contrary in nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

I have been always so charitable as to think that the Religion of Rome and the Court of Rome were *different* things. *Howell, Letters, II, 5.*

All the elders met at Ipswich: they took into consideration the book which was committed to them by the general court, and were much *different* in their judgments about it. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, II, 108.*

Things terrestrial wear a *different* hue. *As youth or age persuades; and neither true.*

*Cowper, Hope.*

[When in the predicate, *different* is either used absolutely: as, the two things are very *different*; or followed by *from*: as, the two things are very *different from* each other; or by *to*: as, the two things are very *different to* his brother. But the relation of opposition is often lost in that of mere comparison, leading to the use of *to* instead of *from*. This use is regarded as colloquial or incorrect, and is generally avoided by careful writers.

*Different* to is, essentially, an English colloquialism; and, like many colloquialisms, it evinces how much stronger the instinct of euphony is than the instinct of scientific analogy. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 63.*

An amusement which was very *different* to that look of sentimental wonder. *Theobald, Vanity Fair, p. 182.*

—*Byn.* *Different, Distinct, Separate, Several.* These words agree in being the opposite of *same*. *Different* applies to nature or quality as well as to state of being; as, the African and Asiatic climates are very *different*. The other three words are primarily physical, and are still affected by that fact: we speak of *distinct* or *separate* ideas, colors, sounds, etc. *Several* is used chiefly of those things which

are in some sense together without merging their identity: as, three *several* hands.

The heat at eighty degrees of Fahrenheit is one thing, and the heat at eighty degrees of Réaumur is a very *different* matter. *O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.*

Is not every case of apparently continuous perception really a case of successive distinct images very close together? *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I, 115.*

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or *separate* beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever. *De Quincy, Style, III.*

You shall have very useful and cheering discourses at several times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.*

*differentia (dif'e-ren-shi-á), n.; pl. differentia (-s). [*L. differentia, see difference, n.*] 1. In logic, the characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other species of the same genus; specific difference (which see, under *difference*).*

Whatever term can be affirmed of several things must express either their whole essence, which is called the species, or a part of their essence (viz., either the material part, which is called the genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called *differentia*, or, in common discourse, characteristic), or something joined to the essence. *Whately, Logic, I, 4.*

2. In *Gregorian music*, a cadence or trope. Also called *distinctio*.

*differentiable (dif'e-ren-shi-á-bl), a.* [*< NL. as if \*differentiabilis, < \*differentiare: see differentiate, v.*] Capable of being differentiated or discriminated.

In these exchanges of structure and function between the outer and qual-outer tissues, we get undeniable proof that they are easily *differentiable*. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 290.*

*differentia, n.* Plural of *differentia*.

*differential (dif'e-ren-shi-ál), a. and n.* [= *F. différentiel = Sp. diferencial = Pg. diferencial = It. differenziale, < NL. differentialis (Leibnitz, 1676), < L. differentia, difference: see difference, n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Making or exhibiting a difference or distinction; discriminating; distinguishing; special.

For whom he procured *differential* favors. *Motley.*

2. Having or exhibiting a difference.—3. In *math.*, pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical processes in which they are employed.—*Differential block*, calculus capacity. See the nouns.—*Differential characters*, in zool., the distinctive or diagnostic characters by which one organism is distinguished from another with which it is compared or contrasted: a statement of such characters constitutes a *differential diagnosis*.—*Differential coefficient*. See *coefficient*.—*Differential coupling*. See *coupling*.—*Differential derivative*. Same as *differential coefficient*.—*Differential diagnosis*. See *diagnosis*.—*Differential duty*. Same as *differentializing duty*.—*Differential equation*, *feed*, etc. See the nouns.—*Differential gear*, in mech., a combination of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced, as exemplified when two wheels fixed on the same axis are made to communicate motion to two other wheels on separate axes, the velocities of the latter axes differing proportionately to the difference of the diameters of the respective wheels acting upon them, or to the numbers of their teeth. This combination is extensively employed in lathes and boring-machines.—*Differential invariant*, a differential expression which is only multiplied by a power of *dy* by a linear transformation of the variables.—*Differential motion*, a mechanical contrivance in which two pieces are connected at once in two ways, so that any velocity imparted to the one communicates to the other the difference of two velocities, as the Chinese windlass and the differential screw.—*Differential piston*, a single piston exposed on its opposite sides to different pressures, or a combination of pistons of different diameters connected so as to act as one, each under the same or a different pressure per unit of area. The total effective pressure is that due, in the case of the single piston, to the difference between the total pressures on the opposite sides, and, in the case of connected pistons of different diameters, to the difference of pressure upon a unit of area of each piston multiplied by the area of the piston.—*Differential pulley*. See *pulley*.—*Differential pump*, a steam-pump whose point of cut-off is controlled by the combined motions of the pump-rod, or its connections, and some independent moving part, so that the steam supply is determined by and apportioned to the load upon the pump.—*Differential quotient*. Same as *differential coefficient*.—*Differential resolvent*, a differential equation the complete integral of which contains all the roots of a given algebraic equation.—*Differential scale*. See *scale*.—*Differential screw*. See *screw*.—*Differential thermometer*. See *thermometer*.—*Differential tone*. See *tone*.—*Differential winding*, a method of winding coils for galvanometers, instruments for duplex telegraphy, and other electrical devices. It consists in winding two insulated wires side by side, so that each makes the same number of turns. For electric motors it is a series winding carrying current in a direction opposite to that in the shunt winding.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*: (a) An infinitesimal difference between two values of a variable quantity. In the differential and integral calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on one another, and subject to variations of value, their corresponding differentials are any other quantities whose ratios to one another are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate,

as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero; but the differentials are commonly understood to be infinitesimal. (b) A logarithmic tangent.—2. In *biol.*, a morphological difference; a distinction or distinctive characteristic of form or structure: correlated with *equivalent*. [Rare.]

Characteristics are divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological differentials. *A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXXII, 368.*

*Partial differential*, an infinitesimal increment of a function of two or more variables, corresponding to an infinitesimal increment of one of these variables.—*Total differential*, a sum of all the partial differentials of a function, so that more than one independent differential appear in its expression.

*differentially (dif'e-ren-shi-ál-i), adv.* In a differential manner; by differentiation.

I will . . . state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider.—mark *differentially* the three periods at which I have been looking. *Stobbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 210.*

*differentiant (dif'e-ren-shi-ánt), n.* [*< NL. \*differentiant (-t-), ppr. of \*differentiare: see differentiate, v.*] In *math.*, a rational integral function of the coefficients of a binary quantile, of equal weight in all its terms in respect to either variable, subject to satisfy the condition

$$(a \frac{d}{db} + 2b \frac{d}{da} + 3c \frac{d}{dd} + \text{etc.}) D = 0,$$

where *a, b, c*, etc., multiplied by binomial coefficients, give the *c*-coefficients of the quantile, and where *D* is the differentiant.—*Monomial differentiant*, a differentiant which (with the usual convention as to *c* = 1) may be expressed as a permutation-sum of a single product of differences of roots of the parent quantile, or quantic system. *J. J. Sylvester.*

*differentiate (dif'e-ren-shi-át), v.; pret. and pp. differentiated, ppr. differentiating. [*< NL. \*differentiatus, ppr. of \*differentiare (> It. differenziare = Sp. diferenciar = Pg. diferencial = F. différencier, différentier), < L. differentia, difference: see difference, n.*] I. trans. 1. To make different; distinguish by differences; constitute a difference between: as, color of skin *differentiates* the races of men.*

Believing that sexual selection has played an important part in *differentiating* the races of man, he has found it necessary to treat this subject in great detail. *A. R. Wallace.*

Specifically.—2. In *biol.*, to accomplish or develop differentiation in; make unlike by modification; specialize in structure or function.

The conversion of . . . protoplasm into various forms of organized tissues, which become more and more *differentiated* as development advances, is obviously referable to the vital activity of the germ. *W. E. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 414.*

3. In *logic*, to discriminate between, by observing or describing the differences.—4. In *math.*, to obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of: as, to *differentiate* an equation.

II. *intrans.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. *Huxley.*

*differentiate (dif'e-ren-shi-át), n.* [*< NL. \*differentiatus, neut. of \*differentiatus: see differentiate, v.*] A differential coefficient.

*differentiation (dif'e-ren-shi-á-shon), n.* [*< differentiate, v.: see -ation.*] 1. The formation of differences or the discrimination of varieties.

There can be no *differentiation* into classes in the absence of numbers. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.*

The Faculties arose by process of natural *differentiation* out of the primitive unity. *Huxley.*

Specifically.—2. Any change by which something homogeneous is made heterogeneous, or like things are made unlike; especially, in *biol.*, the evolutionary process or result by which originally indifferent parts or organs become differentiated or specialized in either form or function; structural or functional modification; specialization. Thus, the primitively similar appendages of a lobster undergo *differentiation* in being specialized, some into mouth-parts, some into prehensile claws, others into walking- or swimming-organs, etc.

In the contents of a single anther-cell we see a surprising degree of *differentiation* in the pollen: namely, grains cohering by fours, then being either tied together by threads or cemented together into solid masses, with the exterior grains different from the interior ones. *Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 258.*

*Differentiation* implies that the simple becomes complex or the complex more complex; it implies also that this increased complexity is due to the persistence of former changes; we may even say such persistence is essential to the very idea of development or growth. *Encyc. Brit., XX, 45.*

3. In *logic*, discrimination; the act of distinguishing things according to their respective differences.

The logical distinctions represent real *differentiations*, but not distinct existents.

G. H. Lewis, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. 451.

4. In *math.*, the operation of finding the differential or differential coefficient of any function. — *Direct differentiation*, differentiation by an elementary procedure. — *Explicit differentiation*, the differentiation of an explicit function of the independent variable. — *Implicit differentiation*, the opposite of *explicit differentiation*. — *Partial differentiation*, finding a partial differential. — *Total differentiation*, finding a total differential.

**differentiator** (dif-er-en-shi-ā-tor), *n.* One who or that which differentiates: as, the radicals of written Chinese serve as *differentiators* of the sense, while the phonetics play the same part as regards sound.

**differentio-differential**, *a.* Relating to differentials of differentials.

**differently** (dif-er-ent-li), *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

The questions have been settled *differently* in every church, who should be admitted to the feast, and how often it should be prepared. *Emerson*, *The Lord's Supper*.

**differentness** (dif-er-ent-ness), *n.* The state of being different. *Bailey*, 1727.

**differring** (dif-er-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *differ*, *v.*]

1. Unlike; dissimilar; different.

As in Spain, as in all other Wine Countries, one cannot pass a Day's Journey but he will find a *differring* Race of Wine.

Wine nature by variety does please;

Clothe *differring* passions in a *differring* dress.

*Dryden*, *Art of Poetry*, III. 559.

2. Quarreling; contending; conflicting.

His *differring* fury. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, IX. 543.

O daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite

The *differring* titles of the red and white.

*Dryden*, *Fal. and Arc.*, Ded., I. 152.

**differingly** (dif-er-ing-li), *adv.* In a *differring* or different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly* as to vary a colour. *Boyle*.

**difficile** (di-sis'il), *a.* [*F. difficile* = *Pr. difficile* = *Sp. difícil* = *Pg. difícil* = *It. difficile*, *L. difficile*, in older form *difficil*, hard to do, difficult, < *dis-* priv. + *facilis*, easy: see *facile*. Cf. *difficult*.] 1. Difficult; hard; arduous; perplexing.

Mounts of Quarentena, where our Lord fasted .xl. days and .xl. nights: it is an hyphic hill and *difficill* to ascende. *Sir R. Gysford*, *Fylgrymage*, p. 52.

Latin was no more *difficile*

Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.

*S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. I. 58.

2. Reluctant; scrupulous.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation. *Bacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

**difficileness** (di-sis'il-ness), *n.* Difficuity; impracticability; specifically, difficulty to be persuaded; incomppliance.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficileness*, or the like. *Bacon*, *Goodness*.

**difficultate**, *v. t.* [*L. as if \*difficilita(t)-s* for *difficilita(t)-s*, difficult. Cf. *difficultate*.] To render difficult.

The inordinateness of our love *difficultate*th this duty [charity]. *W. Montagu*, *Devoutie Essays*, I. xv. § 4.

**difficult** (dif'i-kult), *a.* [Developed from *difficuity*, *q. v.*; the proper ad. (after *L.*) is *difficile*, *q. v.*] Not easy; requiring or dependent on effort; hard; troublesome; arduous. Specifically — (a) Hard as to doing or effecting; wanting facility of accomplishment: with an infinitive: as, it is *difficult* to convince him; a thing that is *difficult* to do or to find.

Satire is . . . more *difficult* to be understood by those that are not of the same age with it than any other kind of poetry. *Addison*, *Ancient Medals*, II.

(b) Hard to do, perform, or overcome; attended with labor, pains, or opposition; laborious: as, a *difficult* undertaking.

There is as much Honour to be won at a handsome Retreat as at a hot Onset, it being the *difficultest* Place of War. *Howell*, *Letters*, II. 4.

Eloquence is not banished from the public business of this country as useless, but as *difficult*, and as not spontaneously arising from topics such as generally furnish the staple of debate. *De Quincy*, *Rhetoric*.

The *difficult* mountain-passes, where, from his rocky eyrie, the eagle-eyed Tyrolean peasant had watched his foe. *Longfellow*, *Hyperion*, IV. 2.

(c) Hard to please or satisfy; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere: as, a person of *difficult* temper.

Nothing will please the *difficult* and nice, Or nothing more than still to contradict. *Milton*, *P. R.*, IV. 157.

Well, if he refuses, . . . I'll only keep my glass for its battery. . . . and look out for some less difficult admirer. *Goldsmith*, *the Stoops to Conquer*, I. 1.

Olive and cypresses, pergolas and vines, terraces on the roofs of houses, soft iridescent mountains, a warm yellow light—what more could the *difficult* tourist want? *H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 142.

(d) Hard to persuade or induce; stubborn in yielding; obstinate as to opinion: as, he was *difficult* to convince.

This offer pleasing both Armies, Edmund was not *difficult* to consent. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

His Majesty further said that he was so extremely *difficult* of miracles for fear of being imposed upon. *Bryden*, *Diary*, Sept. 16, 1685.

(e) Hard to understand or solve; perplexing; puzzling: as, a *difficult* passage in an author; a *difficult* question or problem. = *Syn. Difficult*, *Hard*, *Arduous* (see *arduous*), laborious, toilsome; obscure, knotty.

**difficult** (dif'i-kult), *v. t.* [*F. difficile*, make difficult, < *difficilis*, difficulty: see *difficuity*. In *E.* as if < *difficult*, *a.*] 1. To make difficult; impede.

Their pretensions . . . had *difficulted* the peace.

*Sir W. Temple*, *Works*, II. 484 (Ord MS.).

2. To perplex; embarrass. [Local, U. S.]

There is no break in the chain of vital operation; and consequently we are not *difficulted* at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old.

*George Bush*, *The Resurrection*, p. 51.

**difficultate** (dif'i-kul-tāt), *v. t.* [*< difficult + -ate*.] To render difficult.

*Difficultate*. To *difficultate*, or *difficultate*; to make difficult or uneasy. *Cotgrave*.

**difficully** (dif'i-kult-li), *adv.* With difficulty: as, gutta-percha is *difficully* soluble in chloroform. [Rare.]

He himself had been only guilty, and the other had been very *difficully* prevailed on to do what he did. *Fielding*.

**difficuly** (dif'i-kul-ti), *n.*; pl. *difficulities* (-tis).

[*< ME. difficulter*, < *OF. difficile*, *F. difficile* = *Fr. difficile* = *Sp. dificultad* = *Pg. dificultade* = *It. difficoltà*, < *L. difficulta(t)-s*, < *difficil*, older form of *difficile*, hard to do, difficult: see *difficile* and *difficil*.] 1. Want of easiness or facility; hindrance to the doing of something; hardness to be accomplished or overcome; the character or condition of an undertaking which renders its performance laborious or perplexing: opposed to *facility*: as, a work of labor and *difficuly*.

The next morning two peasants, subjects of Gimgiro, showed them the ford, where their beasts passed over with great *difficuly* and danger, but without loss.

*Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 319.

2. That which is hard to accomplish or to surmount: as, to mistake *difficulities* for impossibilities.

The wise and prudent conquer *difficulities* by daring to attempt them. *Rowe*.

3. Perplexity; complication or embarrassment of affairs, especially of pecuniary affairs; trouble; dilemma; whatever renders action or progress laborious or painful: as, a gentleman in *difficulities*.

Why do I make a *difficuly* in speaking of my worthy ancestor's failings? *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 544.

More than once, in days of *difficuly* And pressure, had she sold her wares for less Than what she gave. *Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

4. Objection; cavil; obstruction to belief or consent.

If the Sorcerers or Incanters by their lots or divinations affirmed that any sickle blade should die, the sickle man makes no *difficuly* to kill his own son, though he had no other. *Purpure*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 283.

Men should consider that raising *difficulities* concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift*.

It seems, then, that *difficulities* in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith.

*J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 211.

5. An embroilment; a serious complication of feeling or opinion; a falling out; a variance or quarrel.

Measures for terminating all . . . *difficulities*. *Benbow*.

= *Syn.* 1. Laboriousness, troublesomeness, arduousness. — 2. Obstruction, impediment, etc. (see *obstacle*), hindrance. — 3. Distress, exigency, trial, emergency, pinch.

**diffidet** (di-fid'), *v. t.* [*< It. diffidare*, < *L. diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-* priv. + *fidere*, trust, < *faid*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. See also *defy*, *diffident*, and cf. *affid*, *confide*.] To have or feel distrust; have no confidence.

*Mr. Pinch*. No, Sir, I'll ne'er trust you any way. *Horn*. But why not, dear Jack? why *diffide* in me thou know'st so well? *Wycherley*, *Country Wife*, IV. 1.

The man *diffides* in his own augury, And doubts the gods. *Dryden*, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, I. 583.

**diffidence** (dif'i-dens), *n.* [= *Sp. diffidencia* = *Pg. diffidencia* = *It. diffidenza*, *diffidencia*, < *L. diffidentia*, want of confidence, < *diffiden(t)-s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffident*. See also *defiance*.] 1. Distrust; want of confidence in regard to anything; doubt of the ability or disposition of others. [Now rare or obsolete in this application, originally the prevailing one.]

Hee had brought the Parliament into as just a *diffidence* of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes to his disposal, much less an Army to his conduct. *Milton*, *Memorables*, xii.

To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt In feeble hearts. *Milton*, *S. A.*, I. 454.

2. More especially, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; retiring disposition; modest reserve; shyness.

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense; And speak, though sure, with seeming diffidence. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 507.

She lifts . . . [her eyes] by degrees, with enchanting *diffidence*. *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 2.

An Englishman's habitual *diffidence* and awkwardness of address. *Iving*.

By learning conspicuous before the world, his [John Pickering's] native *diffidence* withdrew him from his personal observation. *Sumner*, *Orations*, I. 138.

= *Syn.* 2. Modesty, shyness, etc. (see *bashfulness*), fear, timidity, hesitation, apprehension.

**diffident** (dif'i-dent), *a.* [= *Sp. diffidente* = *Pg. It. diffidente*, < *L. diffiden(t)-s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffide*. See also *defiant*.] 1. Distrustful; wanting confidence in another's power, will, or sincerity. [Now rare or obsolete.]

Pietty so *diffident* as to require a sign. *Jos. Taylor*.

Be not *diffident* Of wisdom: she deserts thee not, if thou Dismisse her not. *Milton*, *P. L.*, viii. 552.

2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; reserved; timid; shy: as, a *diffident* youth.

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*.

The limited nature of my education, . . . so far from rendering me *diffident* of my own ability to comprehend what I had read, . . . merely served as a further stimulus to imagination. *Poe*, *Tales*, I. 7.

Although Ximenes showed no craving for power, it must be confessed he was by no means *diffident* in the use of it. *Prescott*, *Forl. and Is.*, II. 6.

The *diffident* account each other with a certain respectfulness, having its rise in self-reverence, a regard for persons and principles. *Alcott*, *Table-Talk*, p. 83.

= *Syn.* 2. Bashful, shamed, ashamed, sheepish.

**diffidently** (dif'i-dent-li), *adv.* With distrust; in a shy or hesitating manner; modestly.

In man humility's alone sublime, Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care. *Smart*, *Hymn to the Supreme Being*.

**diffidentness** (dif'i-dent-ness), *n.* Distrust; suspiciousness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

**diffind** (di-find'), *v. t.* [*< L. diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, < *findere*, cleave, split, = *E. bite*, *q. v.*] To cleave in two. *Bailey*, 1727.

**diffinet**, *v.* A Middle English variant of *define*.

To *diffyne* *Al here sentence.* *Chaucer*, *Parliament of Fowls*, I. 523.

**diffinist**, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *define*.

**diffinition**, *n.* A former variant of *definition*.

**diffinitive**, *a.* A former variant of *definitive*.

The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive* (which is no usual advantage), I now promised to ease his memory myself with an abstract of what I had said.

*Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquiae*, p. 537.

**diffission** (di-fish'on), *n.* [*< L. diffissio(n)-*, breaking off a matter till the following day, deferring it, lit. a cleaving in two, < *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave in two: see *diffind*.] The act of cleaving asunder. *Bailey*, 1727.

**diffixed** (di-fikst'), *a.* [*< ML. as if \*diffixus*, < *L. dis-*, apart, + *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix*.] Loosened; unfixed. *Bailey*, 1727.

**difflate** (di-flāt'), *v. t.* [*< L. difflatu*, pp. of *difflare*, blow apart, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *flare* = *E. blow*.] To blow away; scatter. *E. D.*

**difflation** (di-flā-shon), *n.* [*< L. as if \*difflatio(n)-*, < *difflare*: see *difflate*.] A blowing in different directions; a scattering by a puff of wind. *Bailey*, 1727.

**diffuse** (dif'fūz), *n.* [*< L. diffusus*, flow away, < *dis-*, apart, + *fundere*, flow: see *fund*.] A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble in water, and possesses no acid properties. Also spelled *diffusan*.

**diffuseness** (dif'fūz-ness), *n.* [= *F. diffuseness* = *Pg. diffusencia*; as *diffusent* + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of flowing away on all sides, as a fluid; fluidity; opposed to *consistence*. Also *diffusency*.

= 2. In *soil*, specifically, the peculiar mode of disintegration or dissolution of infusorians; the "molecular effusion" of Dujardin.

**diffusivity** (dif'fūz-iv-ē-ty), *n.* [*< diffusus* + *-ty*.] Same as *diffuseness*, 1.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidty of the air; whereas it acquirith no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffusivity*.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 1.



**diffusant** (dif-fu-sant), *a.* [= F. *diffusant* = Pg. *diffusante*, < L. *diffusus* (-t-), ppr. of *diffundere* (> Sp. *disfunde*), flow in different directions, < *dis-*, away, apart, + *funde*, flow: see *fundus*.] Tending to flow away on all sides; not fixed; readily dissolving.

A formless, apparently *diffusant* and structureless mass. *A. Gray*, in *Nat. Sci. and Biol.*, p. 14.

**Diffugia** (di-fu-jî-gî), *n.* [NL., formed (improp.) from the L. base *diffug-* (as in pp. *diffusus*) of *diffundere*, flow apart: see *diffundere*.] A genus of ordinary amebiform rhizopods, of the order *Amoboides* and family *Amoboididae*, having a kind of test or shell made of foreign particles agglutinated together, as grains of sand, diatoms, etc.: so called from the flowing out or apart of the pseudopods. *D. arceolata* is an example.

**diffurm** (dif-fûrm), *a.* [F. *difforme*, OF. *defforme* = Sp. Pg. *difforme* = It. *difforme*, < ML. *difformis*, var. of *L. deformis*, deformed: see *deform*, *a.*] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; deformed. — 2. Unlike; dissimilar.

The unequal refractions of *diffurm* rays. *Newton*.

**difformed** (di-fôrmd'), *a.* Same as *diffurm*.  
**difformity** (di-fôr-mî-tî), *n.*; pl. *difformities* (-tîs). [F. *difformité* = Sp. *difformidad* = Pg. *difformidade* = It. *difformità*, < ML. *difformita* (-t-), var. of *L. deformita* (-t-), deformed: see *diffurm* and *deformity*.] Difference or diversity in form; lack of uniformity.

Just as . . . hearing and seeing are not inequalities or *difformities* in the soul of man, but each of them powers of the whole soul. *Clarke*, *Ans. to Sixth Letter*.

**diffract** (di-frakt'), *v. t.* [= F. *diffracter*, < L. *diffractus*, pp. of *diffringere*, break in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *frangere* = E. *break*: see *fraction* and *break*.] To break into parts; specifically, in optics, to break up, as a beam of light, by deflecting it from a right line; deflect.

**diffract** (di-frakt'), *a.* [F. *diffractus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *lichenology*, broken into distinct areoles separated by chinks.

**diffracted** (di-frak'ted), *a.* [F. *diffract* + -ed.] In *entom.*, bending in opposite directions: as, elytra *diffracted* at the tips.

**diffraction** (di-frak'shôn), *n.* [= F. *diffraction* = Pg. *difracção* = It. *diffrazione*, < L. as if *\*diffractio* (-n-), < *diffringere*, pp. *diffractus*, break in pieces: see *diffract*, *v.*] 1. In optics, the spreading of light or deflection of its rays, accompanied by phenomena of interference: occasioned by the neighborhood of an opaque body to the course of the light, as when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture, the luminous rays appearing to be bent or deflected from their straight course and mutually interfering with one another. See *interference*.



Diffraction Bands.

Thus, if a beam of monochromatic light is passed through a narrow slit and received on a screen in a dark room, a series of alternately light and dark bands or fringes is seen, which diminish in intensity and distinctness on either side of the central line; if white light is employed, a series of colored spectra of different orders is obtained. Similar phenomena of diffraction are obtained from diffraction gratings, which consist of a band of equidistant parallel lines (from 10,000 to 30,000 or more to the inch), ruled on a surface of glass or of polished metal; the spectra obtained by this means are called *interference* or *diffraction* spectra. They differ from prismatic spectra, since in them the colors are uniformly distributed in their true order and extent according to their difference in wave-length; while in the latter the less refrangible (red) rays are crowded together, and the more refrangible (blue, violet) are dispersed. Diffraction gratings are now much used, especially in studying the solar spectrum. The best gratings are ruled on speculum metal with a concave surface (often called *Rowland gratings*, after Professor Henry A. Rowland of Baltimore), and give an image of the spectrum directly, without the intervention of a lens.

The street lamps at night, looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show *diffraction* phenomena. *Tyndall*, *Light and Elect.*, p. 96.

This *diffraction* grating is merely a system of close, equidistant, parallel lines ruled upon a plate of glass or polished metal. *C. A. Young*, *The Sun*, p. 73.

Hence — 2. In *acoustics*, the analogous modification produced upon sound-waves when passing by the edge of a large body, as a building. The chief difference between the two classes of phenomena is due to the relatively enormous length of the waves of sound, as compared with those of light. — *Diffraction* circles. See *circle*.

**diffractive** (di-frak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *diffractif*; as *diffract* + -ive.] Pertaining to diffraction; causing diffraction.

**diffractively** (di-frak'tiv-ly), *adv.* By or with diffraction; in a diffractive manner.

In the first place, a marked distinction is to be drawn between those objectives of low or moderate power which are to be worked dioptrically and those of high power which are to be worked *diffractively*.

*W. B. Carpenter*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 288.

**diffranchiset, diffranchisement** (di-fran'chis or -chis, di-fran'chis-ment or -chis-ment). Same as *disfranchisement, disfranchisement*.

**diffrangibility** (di-fran-jî-bil'i-tî), *n.* [F. *diffrangible*: see *bility*.] The quality of being diffrangible; the degree of diffraction.

The refrangibility of a ray and its *diffrangibility*, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface. *C. A. Young*, *The Sun*, p. 98.

**diffrangible** (di-fran-jî-bl), *a.* [F. *diffrangible*, assumed for *diffringere*, break (see *diffract*), + -ible.] Capable of being diffracted, as light passing through a narrow slit, or reflected from a diffraction grating. See *diffraction*, 1.

**diffugient** (di-fû-jî-ent), *a.* [F. *diffugien* (-t-), ppr. of *diffugere*, flee in different directions, scatter, disappear, < *dis-*, apart, + *fugere*, flee.] Dispersing; fleeing; vanishing. [Rare.]

To-morrow the *diffugient* snows will give place to spring. *Thackeray*, *Round about the Christmas Tree*.

**diffusate** (di-fû-sât), *n.* [F. *diffusé* + -ate.] The solution of crystalline or diffusible substances resulting from dialysis.

**diffuse** (di-fûs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diffused*, ppr. *diffusing*. [= F. *diffuser*, < L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, pour in different directions, spread by pouring, pour out, < *dis-*, away, + *fundere*, pour: see *fusus*.] 1. To pour out or spread, as a fluid; cause to flow and spread. Our bounty, like a drop of water, disappears when *diffused* too widely. *Goldsmith*, *Good-natured Man*, iii.

2. To spread abroad; scatter; send out or extend in all directions. The mind, when it is withdrawn and collected into itself, and not *diffused* into the organs of the body, hath some extent and latitude of premonition. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 204.

Believe her [Vanité] not, her glass *diffuses* False portraiture. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, ii. 6.

All around A general sigh *diffus'd* a mournful sound. *Congreve*, *Illud*.

I see thee sitting crown'd with good, A central warmth *diffusing* bliss. *Tennyson*, in *Memorialiam*, lxxxiv.

— *Syn.* 2. To scatter, disseminate, circulate, disperse, distribute, propagate. II. *Intrans.* To spread, as a fluid, by the wandering of its molecules in amongst those of a contiguous fluid. Thus, if a layer of salt water be placed beneath fresh water, the salt water will gradually penetrate into the fresh water, against the action of gravity.

**diffuse** (di-fûs'), *a.* [ME. *\*diffuse* (in adv. *diffuseli*) = OF. *diffus*, F. *diffus* = Sp. *diffuso* = Pg. It. *diffuso*, < L. *diffusus*, pp.: see *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Widely spread or diffused; extended; dispersed; scattered.

A *diffuse* and various knowledge of divine and human things. *Milton*, *To the Parliament of England*. Specifically — (a) In *pathol.*, spreading widely and having no distinctively defined limits: as, a *diffuse* inflammation or suppuration: opposed to *circumscribed*. (b) In bot., spreading widely and loosely. (c) In *embryol.*, applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the fetal villi form a broad belt. (d) In *soil.*, sparse; few and scattered, as markings: especially, in *entom.*, said of punctures, etc., when they are less thickly set than on a neighboring part from which they appear to be scattered off.

2. Prolix; using many words; verbose; rambling: said of speakers and writers or their style. The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose. *J. Warton*, *Essay on Pope*. He was a man of English make, taciturn, of few words, no *diffuse* American talker. *W. Phillips*, *Speeches*, p. 168.

3. Hard to understand; perplexing; requiring extended effort. The town-clerk of the said cite for the tyme being shall yve no judgement in the Baillies name of the same cite for the tyme being, in or vpon any *diffuse* matter bifrom them, wout the aduise of the Recorder of the same cite for the tyme being. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

John Lydgate Wryteth after an hyer rate; It is *diffuse* to fynde The sentence of his mynd. *Skelton*, *Phyllip Sparowe*, l. 808.

**Diffuse ganglion.** See *ganglion*. — *Syn.* 2. Loose, rambling, wordy, long-winded, diffused, spun out. **diffused** (di-fûsd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffuse*, *v.*] 1. Spread; dispersed.

It is the most flourishing, or, as they may be called, the dominant species — those which range widely, and are the most *diffused* in their own country, and are the most nu-

merous in individuals — which oftentimes produce well-marked varieties, or, as I consider them, incipient species. *Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 98.

The gray hidden moon's *diffused* soft light . . . His sea-girl inland prison did but show. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 408.

2. Spread out; extended; stretched. See how he lies at random, carelessly *diffused*, With languish'd head unprop'd. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 118.

3. Confused; irregular; wild; negligent. Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once, With some *diffused* song. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 4.

But [we] grow, like savages, . . . To swearing, and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire, And everything that seems unnatural. *Shak.*, *Ham. V.*, v. 2.

The strangest pageant, fashioned like a court, (As least I dreamt I saw it) so *diffused*, No painted, pieced, and full of rainbow strains, As never yet, either by thee, or any place, Was made the food to my distracted sense. *E. Jones*, *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 2.

4. In *soil.*, ill-defined; without definite edges: applied to colored marks when they appear to merge gradually into the ground-color at their edges, and especially to marks on the wings of butterflies and moths when the scales forming them become scattered at the edges.

**diffusedly** (di-fû-sed-ly), *adv.* 1. In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion. — 2. Confusedly; irregularly; negligently (as to dress).

Go not so *diffusely*; There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you. *Fletcher* (and another), *Nice Valour*, iii. So *diffusedly* written that letters stood for whole words. *Holinshead*, *Descrip. of Ireland*, xiii.

3. In *soil.*, in a spreading manner; so as to fade into the surrounding parts: as, a mark *diffusedly* paler on one side.

**diffusedness** (di-fû-sed-ness), *n.* The state of being widely spread.

Mr. Warburton's text, as well as all others, read "She would infect to the north-star;" and it is the *diffusedness*, or extent of her infection, which is here described. *T. Edwards*, *Canons of Criticism*, xxii.

**diffusely** (di-fûs'ly), *adv.* [ME. *diffuseli*; < *diffuse* + -ly.] 1. Widely; extensively.

Please'd that her magic fame *diffusely* flies, Thus with a horrid smile the hag replies. *Rome*, *Lucan*, vi.

2. Copiously; amply; fully; prolixly.

Luk . . . telleth more *diffusely* how men stith [sacred] up to God, from Adam to the Trinitie [Luk. iii. 22-28]. *Wyclif*, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), l. 261.

A sentiment which, expressed *diffusely*, will barely be admitted to be just; expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. *Blair*, *Lectures*, xviii.

3. In *entom.*, thinly and irregularly: as, a surface *diffusely* punctured.

**diffuseness** (di-fûs'ness), *n.* The quality of being diffuse; specifically, in speaking or writing, want of concentration or conciseness; prolixity.

The *diffuseness* of Blue-Books has been a standard subject of criticism since Blue-Books began. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 504.

**diffuser** (di-fû-zér), *n.* One who or that which diffuses; specifically, in physics, an apparatus consisting of a number of thin metal plates, designed to conduct away the heat of a thermoelectric battery by exposing a large surface to the air. Also spelled *diffusor*.

It is his mastery of ridicule which renders Sydney Smith so powerful as a *diffuser* of ideas, for in order to diffuse widely it is necessary to be able to address fools. *Lady Holland*, in *Sydney Smith*, ii.

**diffusibility** (di-fû-sî-bil'i-tî), *n.* [F. *diffusibilité*: see *bility*.] The tendency of a fluid to penetrate a contiguous fluid by the wandering of its molecules.

Water is probably a liquid of a high degree of *diffusibility*; at least it appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol, and four or six times more rapidly than the less diffusive salts. *J. Graham*, *Phil. Trans.*, 1853, p. 178.

**diffusible** (di-fû-sî-bl), *a.* [= F. *diffusible*; as *diffuse* + -ible.] Capable of diffusing, as a fluid; diffusive. — *Diffusible* stimulants. See *stimulant*.

**diffusibleness** (di-fû-sî-bl-ness), *n.* Diffusibility.

**diffuslet** (di-fû-sil), *n.* [F. *diffusille*, diffusive, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] Spreading. *Bailey*, 1727.

**diffusionmeter** (dif-fû-sim'e-tér), *n.* Same as *diffusionometer*.

**diffusionometer** (di-fû-si-on'e-tér), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *diffusio* (-n-), diffusion, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus devised by Graham for ascertaining the rate of diffusion between gases. It consists essentially of a tube, containing the gas under

experiment, with the lower end plunged in mercury and the upper end closed with a porous plug; the rate of diffusion is determined from the rapidity with which the mercury rises in the tube as the diffusion of the gas goes on through the porous plug.

**diffusion** (di-fu'zhun), *n.* [= *F. diffusio* = *Pr. diffusio* = *Sp. difusion* = *Pg. difusão* = *It. diffusione*, < *L. diffusio* (=*n.*) < *diffundere*, pp. *diffusus*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused. (a) The gradual and spontaneous molecular mixing of two fluids which are placed in contact one with the other. It takes place without the application of external force and even when opposed by the action of gravity. It is explained by the motion and mutual attraction of the molecules of the two fluids. Diffusion is most rapid and marked between gases, but is also an important phenomenon of liquids. See *diffusion of gases and diffusion of liquids*, below.

The process of diffusion is one which is continually performing an important part in the atmosphere around us. Respiration itself, but for the process of diffusion, would fall in its appointed end.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 3.

(b) A scattering, dispersion, or dissemination, as of dust or seed, or of animals or plants.

The process of diffusion would often be very slow, depending on climatal and geographical changes, on strange accidents, and on the gradual acclimatization of new species to the various climates through which they might have to pass. Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 305.

(c) Propagation or spread, as of knowledge or doctrine.

Another measure of culture is the diffusion of knowledge. Emerson, Civilization, p. 21.

To our mediæval forefathers the great diffusion of the arts of reading and writing which followed on the invention of printing was a boon beyond all words.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 342.

(d) Diffuseness; prolixity.

To abridge Diffuseness of speech. Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 296.

**Diffusion apparatus**, an apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water.—Diffusion circles, luminous circles, as those thrown upon a screen by a lens when the object is either too near or too far to be in exact focus.—Diffusion of electricity and magnetism, propagation analogous to the conduction of heat.

This diffusion and decay of the induction-current is a phenomenon precisely analogous to the diffusion of heat from a part of the medium initially hotter or colder than the rest. Clerk Maxwell.

**Diffusion of force**, the phenomena of viscosity in moving fluids.—Diffusion of gases, the diffusion through each other which takes place when two bodies of gas are placed in contact, as when a bell-jar of hydrogen is placed over one containing oxygen. After a certain time a homogeneous mixture is obtained, even if the heavier gas is placed below. When exerted by a porous diaphragm the relative rate of diffusion can be measured (see *diffusionometer*); it is found to be the more rapid with the lighter gas.—Diffusion of heat. (a) A phrase employed to express the modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected, viz. by conduction, radiation, and convection. The term is also used, like *diffusion of light* (see *light*), to describe the irregular reflection or scattering of the incident heat (and light) from the surface of a body not perfectly smooth. (b) Conduction of heat.—Diffusion of liquids, the diffusion through each other which occurs when two liquids that are capable of mixing, such as alcohol and water, are placed in contact, even in spite of the action of gravity. It is closely related to the phenomena of osmosis and endosmosis (which see), which take place when the liquids are separated by a porous diaphragm. See also *dielysis*.—Diffusion of taxes, the theory that the community as a whole must bear the burden of any tax, no matter upon what commodity or person it is originally levied. This theory rests on the assumption of perfect competition.—Diffusion tube, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases.—*Fig.* Spread, circulation, expansion, dissemination, diffusion.

**diffusion-osmose** (di-fu'zhun-os'mōs), *n.* Osmose due to the diffusibility of the liquids, and not to the chemical action of the membrane.

**diffusion-volume** (di-fu'zhun-vol'üm), *n.* The volume of a fluid which diffuses into a second in the same time that a given volume of the second diffuses into the first.

**diffusive** (di-fu'siv), *a.* [= *F. diffusif* = *Sp. diffusivo* = *Pg. It. diffusivo*, < *L. as if \*diffusivus*, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*.] 1. Having the quality of diffusing or spreading by flowing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles: as, water, air, light, dust, smoke, and odors are diffusive substances.

All liquid bodies are diffusive.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

*Diffusive* Cold does the whole Earth invade, Like a Disease, through all its Veins 'tis spread. Congress, Limit of Horace, I. ix. 2.

2. Extending in all directions; widely reaching; extensive: as, diffusive charity or benevolence.

No fear that the religious opinions he holds sacred, . . . or the politics he cultivates, . . . will keep back any from his share of the diffusive good.

R. Christie, Addresses, p. 308.

He [Hartley Coleridge] thinks intellect is now of a more diffusive character than some fifty years since, for progressive it can not be. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 21.

I spun in star and flower To feel these sense diffusive powers.

Temperance, in Memoriam, cxxx.

**diffusively** (di-fu'siv-ly), *adv.* Widely; extensively; in every direction.

**diffusiveness** (di-fu'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being diffusive: as, the diffusiveness of odors.—2. The quality or state of being diffusive, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

Of a beautiful and magnificent diffusiveness Cicero is, beyond doubt, the most illustrious example. Blair, Rhetoric, xviii.

**diffusivity** (di-fu'siv-i-ti), *n.* [*diffusivus* + *-ity*.] The power or rate of diffusion. [Rare.]

The diffusivity of one substance in another is the number of units of the substance which pass in unit of time through unit of surface. Test, Properties of Matter, p. 257.

**diffuser** (di-fu'spr), *n.* See *diffuser*.

**dig** (dig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dig* or *digger*, pp. *digged*, *digging*. [*ME. diggen, dyggen* (once *doggen*, for a rhyme) (pret. *diggede, digged*, pp. *digged*), prob. altered (through Dan. influence) from earlier *diken*, usually *diken* or assimilated *dichen*, dig, < *AS. dician*, make a ditch (= Dan. *dige*, raise a dike, = Sw. *dika*, ditch, dig ditches), < *dico*, a ditch, etc.: see *dike*, *ditch*, *v.* and *n.* The pret. *dig*, for earlier *digged*, *like swank* for *stoked*, is modern.] I. *trans.* 1. To make a ditch or other excavation; turn up or throw out earth or other material, as in making a ditch or channel or in tilling: as, to dig in the field; to dig to the bottom of something.

Thel went to the treasure, as Merlin hem taught, In the forests, and lette digge in the erthe and fonde the treasure that neuer er [before] was seyn, and toke it out of the erthe. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 570.

I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvi. 3.

The scripture says, Adam digged: Could he dig without arms? Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

2. To study hard; give much time to study; grind. [Students' slang, U. S.]

Here the sunken eye and sorrow countenance bespoke the man who dug sixteen hours per diem. Harvard Register, 1877-78, p. 303.

To dig out, to decamp or abscond suddenly: as, the defaulter stole a horse, and dug out. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To excavate; make a passage through or into, or remove, by loosening and taking away material: usually followed by an adverb: as, to dig up the ground; to dig out a choked tunnel.

Who digs hills because they do aspire, Throws down one mountain to cast up a higher. Shak., Pericles, I. 4.

2. To form by excavation; make by digging: as, to dig a tunnel, a well, a mine, etc.; to dig one's way out.

Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein. Prov. xvi. 27.

I believe more Men do dig their Graves with their Teeth than with the Tankard. Howell, Letters, II. 2.

3. To break up and turn over piecemeal, as a portion of ground: as, to dig a garden with a spade; a hog digs the ground with his snout.

Dikera and delveres digged [vrr. dikedan (A), vil. 100] vp the balkes. Piers Plowman (B), vi. 108.

4. To excavate a passage or tunnel for; make a way of escape for by digging: as, he dug himself out of prison.

Look you, th' athversary . . . is digged himself four yards under the countermeins. Shak., Hen. V., III. 2.

5. To obtain or remove by excavation; figuratively, to find or discover by effort or search; get by close attention or investigation: often followed by *up* or *out*: as, to dig potatoes; to dig or dig out ore; to dig up old records; to dig out a lesson.

There let Julianus Apostata diggen him [John the Baptist] up, and let brennen [burn] his Bones. Mandeville, Travels, p. 107.

As appeareth by the coyces of the Tyrans and Sidonians, which are digged out and found daily. Parobas, Piragimaze, p. 44.

6. To cause to penetrate; thrust or force in: followed by *into*: as, he dug his spurs into his horse's flanks; he dug his heel into the ground.—To dig down, to undermine and cause to fall by digging.

In their selfwill they digged down a wall. Gen. xix. 2. To dig in, to cover or incorporate by digging: as, to dig in manure.—To dig over, to examine or search by digging: as, he dug over the spot very carefully, but found nothing.

**dig** (dig), *n.* [*dig*, *v.*] 1. A thrust; a punch; a poke: as, a dig in the ribs: often used figuratively of sarcasm and criticism.—2. A diligent or plodding student. [Students' slang, U. S.]

The many honest diggs who had in this room consumed the midnight oil. Collyer, p. 281.

**digamist** (di-gam'ist), *n.* [*di-gam* + *-ist*.] Used only in the following phrases.—Digamist add, same as *tanist add* (which see, under *tanist*).

**digamist** (dig'g-mist), *n.* [*digamy* + *-ist*.] One who has been married twice; a widower or widow who marries a second time. See *digamist*. [Rare.]

Digamists, according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 344.

**digamma** (di-gam'g), *n.* [*L. digamma*, also *digammon*, *digammoe*, < *Gr. digamma*, also *dygammoe*, *dygammoe*, a name first found in the grammarians of the first century (so called because its form, F, resembles two gammas, Γ, set one above the other); < *di*, two-, twice, + *gamma*, gamma.] A letter corresponding in derivation and alphabetic place to the Latin and modern European F, once belonging to the Greek alphabet, and retained longest among the Æolians. It was a consonant, and appears to have had the force of the English w. It went out of use with the disappearance of the sound signified by it from Greek pronunciation, but is restorable on metrical and other evidence in many ancient Greek words, especially in Homer.

**digammated** (di-gam'g-ted), *a.* [*digamma* + *-ate* + *-ed*.] 1. Formed or spelled with a digamma; using a digamma.

It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1830 his famous digammated Iliad—or rather Villiad—of Homer. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 54.

To the digammated and older form of the Greek oblique cases there corresponds also the Latin Jovem, Jovis, Jovi. Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 158.

2. Formed as if with a digamma: as, the digammated cross, a phallic symbol.

**digamous** (dig'g-mus), *a.* [*L.L. digamus*, < *Gr. digamos*, married a second time, < *di*, two-, + *gamos*, marriage.] 1. Relating to digamy, or a second marriage.—2. In bot., same as *androgynous*. [Rare.]

**digamy** (dig'g-mi), *n.* [*Gr.* as if *\*dygama*, < *dygamos*; see *digamous*.] Second marriage; marriage after the death of the first spouse. [Rare.]

Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanasius as "a decent adultery." Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 344.

**digastric** (di-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. digastrique* = *Pg. It. digastrico*, < *N.L. digastricus*, < *Gr. di*, two-, + *gastri*, belly.] I. *a.* In anat.: (a) Having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as a muscle: as, the omohyoid, the biverter cervicis, etc., are digastric muscles. (b) Pertaining to the digastric.—Digastric fossa. (c) A shallow depression on the inner surface of the inferior border of the lower jaw, on either side of the symphysis. (d) The digastric groove.—Digastric groove, the depression on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—Digastric lobe of the cerebellum. See *cerebellum*.—Digastric muscle. See *muscle*.—Digastric nerve, a branch of the facial nerve, supplying the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of the lower jaw: so called because in man it has two bellies. In its general condition it is a principal depressor of the lower jaw, opening the mouth and antagonizing the temporal and masseteric muscles. It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. In man and many other animals (though not in most) it becomes digastric or double-bellied, the intervening tendon being bound by an aponeurotic loop to the hyoid bone, and the muscle thus becoming an elevator of the hyoid as well as a depressor of the jaw. It arises from the digastric groove of the mastoid, and is inserted into the symphysis menti. With the lower border of the jaw its two bellies, which meet at an angle, bound the surgical triangle of the neck known as the submaxillary space.

**digastricus** (di-gas'tri-kus), *n.*; pl. *digastrici* (-i). [*N.L.*: see *digastric*.] In anat., the digastric muscle.

**digby** (dig'bi), *n.*; pl. *digbies* (-bis). A smoked herring exported from the town of Digby in Nova Scotia; a Digby herring.

**Digenes** (di-jen'g-j), *n.* [*N.L.*, fem. of *\*digenes*, < *Gr. dyogen*, of two kinds or sexes: see *digenous*.] A genus of Asiatic flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidae*, related to *Niltava*. *D. superciliosus* of India is an example. Hodgson, 1844.

**Digenes** (di-jen'g-j), *n.* pl. [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of *\*digenes*; see *Digenes*.] A division of trematode worms or flukes, containing those which leave the egg as free ciliated organisms: opposed to *Monogenes*.

**digenous** (di-jen'g-us), *a.* [*N.L.*, *\*digenous*; see *Digenes*.] Having the characters of the *Digenes*; pertaining to the *Digenes*: as, a digenous fluke.

**digonous** (di-jen'g-us), *a.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr. di*, two-, + *gonos*, generation.] In bot., successive generation by two different processes, as sexual

and sexual; particularly alternating with ordinary sexual reproduction.

**digestive** (di-jest'iv), *a.* [*< digester*; after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of digestion.

**digestous** (di-j'es-us), *a.* [*< ML. digenus*, of two kinds, (*Gr. dyenai*, of two kinds or sexes, *< di-*, two-, + *yenai*, kind, sex; see *genus*).] Bisexual; of or pertaining to both sexes; done by the two sexes; syngentic; originating from opposite sexes.

The *digestous* or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism. *Claus, Zoology (trans.)*, p. 97.

**digestant** (di-j'es-yant), *a.* [*< L. digerere* (*-t*), *pp. of digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Digesting. *Bailey*.

**digest** (di-jest'), *v.* [*< ME. digest*, only as *pp.*, *< L. digerere*, *pp. of digerere* (*> It. digerere* = *Sp. Pg. digerir* = *F. digerer*), carry apart, separate, divide, distribute, arrange, set in order, digest, dissolve, *< di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*, *jest*. Cf. equiv. *digest*.] *I. trans.* 1. To divide; separate.

This part of invention . . . I purpose . . . to preponnd, having *digested* it into two parts. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 217.

Cornwall and Albany  
With my two daughters' dowry, *digest* the third. *Shak., Lear*, I. 1.

2. To analyze and distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles, usually with condensation, so as to state results in concise form; arrange in convenient order; dispose methodically.

Many laws . . . were read over, and some of them scanned, but finding much difficulty in *digesting* and agreeing them, . . . another committee was chosen. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 217.

A series of an emperor's coins in his life, *digested* into annals. *Addison, Ancient Medals*, I.

Such a man seemed to her the proper person to *digest* the memoirs of her life. *Goldsmith, Voltaire*.

Matthew Paris . . . was a compiler who appropriated and *digested* the work of a whole school of earlier annalists. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 78.

3. To draw up in order; arrange.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,  
I did *digest* my hands in battell-*ar*. *Mr. for Magn.*, p. 762.

4. To arrange methodically in the mind; think out with due arrangement of parts; ponder; settle in one's mind: as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not *digested* when it is a sin to take something for money lent, or when not. *G. Herbert*.

Father Christopher took upon him, with the greatest readiness, to manage the letters, and we *digested* the plan of them. *Bruce, Source of the Nile*, I. 25.

5. To prepare for assimilation, as food, by the physiological process of digestion: applied also by extension to the action of certain insectivorous plants.

Mrs. Treat . . . informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but none of them were not able to *digest* the last fly, but died in the attempt. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants*, p. 211.

Hence—6. To assimilate mentally; obtain mental nourishment or improvement from by thorough comprehension: as, to *digest* a book or a discourse.

Grant that we may in such wise hear them [the Scriptures], read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them. *Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Second Sunday in Advent*.

The pith of oracles  
Is to be then *digested* when th' events  
Expound their truth. *Ford, Broken Heart*, IV. 2.

7. To bear with patience or with an effort; brook; receive without resentment; put up with; endure: as, to *digest* an insult.

Then, however, or then speak't,  
I shall *digest* it. *Shak., M. of V.*, III. 1.

There may be spirits also that *digest* no rude affronts. *Ford, Perkin Warbeck*, II. 2.

I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works. *Coleridge*.

8. In *chem.*, to soften and prepare by heat; expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matras, as a preparation for operations.

The affine manner is that the bromine water be 10 times distilled in *hore douce* continuously *digest*. *Book of Quinte Essences* (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

9. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—10. In *med.*, to dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or a wound.—11. To mature; ripen. [*Rare*.]

Well *digested* brain. *Jos. Taylor*.

*digest*, *v.* *trans.* *to carry on the physiological process of digestion.*

It is in the stomach that *digesteth*, and distributeth to all the rest. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 109.

2. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat,  
Which best *digests* when it is maul'd with sweat. *Brome, To his Friend, Mr. J. B.*

3. To be prepared by heat.—4. To suppurate; generate pus, as an ulcer or a wound.—5. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

**digest** (di-jest'), *n.* [*< ME. digest* = *F. digeste* = *Sp. Pg. It. digerito*, *< LIL. digestum*, usually in pl. *digesta*, a collection of writings arranged under different heads, esp. of Justinian's code of laws, the Pandects; neut. of *L. digerere*, *pp. of digerere*, distribute, set in order, arrange: see *digest*, *v.*] 1. A collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of literary, legal, scientific, or historical matter, arranged in some convenient order.

They made and recorded a sort of institute and *digest* of anarchy, called the Rights of Man. *Burke, The Army Estimates*.

A *digest* of ancient records, of tradition, and of observation. *Welsh, Eng. Lit.*, I. 140.

Specifically—2. [*cop.*] The collection or body of Roman laws prepared by order of the emperor Justinian. See *Pandect*.

The volumes of the modern doctors of the civil law exceed those of the ancient jurisconsults, of which Tribonian compiled the *digest*. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 202.

If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages, such as that of the monks of Canterbury against the archbishops, you will find that its citations from the Code and *Digest* are at least as numerous as from the Decretum. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 202.

3. In *law*, a compilation of concise statements, summaries, or analyses of statutes or of reported cases, or of both, arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, usually with analytic subdivisions, so as to form a systematic compend of the authorities represented in the collection.—*Syn. 1. Compendium, Compend, etc.* See *abridgment*.

**digestation** (di-jes'ta-shun), *n.* [*< digest* + *-ation*.] A digesting, ordering, or disposing. *Bailey*, 1727.

**digestedly** (di-jes'ted-li), *adv.* In a well-arranged manner. *Mede*.

**digester** (di-jes'ter), *n.* One who or that which digests. (a) One who analyzes and arranges in due order; one who makes a digest.

We find this *digester* of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudalism, equalizer of public burdens, etc., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham*.

(b) One who digests food. (c) That which assists the digestion of food, as a medicine or an article of food that strengthens the digestive power of the alimentary canal. (d) A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with an airtight lid, in which is a safety-valve. In this vessel animal or other substances are placed, and submitted to a higher degree of heat than could be obtained in open vessels, by which means the solvent power of the liquid is greatly increased. It is called in this form (first described in 1681) *Papin's digester*, from its inventor, Denis Papin, a Frenchman. The principle is applied in other forms, and by it various useful products are obtained on a large scale from animal carcasses unfit for other use. In other kinds of digesters the operation is chemical, and does not imply the extreme pressures employed in that above described. Thus, in one kind, nut-galls or other vegetable products are placed in a vessel and saturated with ether; the volatile extract falls in minute drops into a closed vessel below, which is connected by means of a pipe with the top of the upper vessel to prevent the escape of the ether. See *rendering-tank*. Also *digestor*.

**digestibility** (di-jes'ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. digestibilité*; as *digestible* + *-ity*.] The character or quality of being digestible.

**digestible** (di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [*< ME. digestible*, *< OF. digestible*, *F. digestible* = *Sp. digestible* = *Pg. digestivel* = *It. digestibile*, *< LIL. digestibilis*, *< L. digerere*, *pp. of digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Capable of being digested.

A snug little supper of something light  
And *digestible*, are they retire for the night. *Burton, Inglishy Legends*, I. 220.

**digestibleness** (di-jes'ti-bl-ness), *n.* Digestibility.

**digestion** (di-jes'tyon), *n.* [*< ME. digestion*, *< OF. digestion*, *F. digestion* = *Fr. digestio* = *Sp. digestion* = *Pg. digestio* = *It. digestione*, *< L. digestio* (*-n*), digestion, arrangement, *< digerere*, *pp. digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] 1. Order; arrangement.

The chase of eternal night,  
To which the whole digestion of the world  
Is now returning. *Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois*, V. 1.

2. The physiological process of converting the food from the state in which it enters the mouth to that in which it can pass from the alimentary canal into the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The principal features of the process, apart from the comminution of the food, are the conversion of starch into sugar and of proteids into peptones, and the emulsification of the fats. These changes are effected by the action of soluble ferments furnished by the salivary glands, the gastric glands, the pancreas, and the intestinal glands. The bile is also of service, especially in the emulsification of the fats.

Hence—3. The function or power of assimilating nutriment.

Dine not on the morrow to fore thin appetite;  
Clear air & walking maketh good digestion. *Bacon, Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired digestion. *South, Sermons*.

Something seriously the matter this time with his digestion; dyspepsia in good earnest now. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 218.

4. In *bot.*: (a) The process carried on in leaves under the action of light, resulting in the decomposition of carbonic acid and the evolution of oxygen. (b) In insectivorous plants, an action of secreted fluids upon insects or other organic matter, similar to the process of digestion in animals.—5. In *chem.*: (a) The operation of exposing bodies to heat to prepare them for some action on each other. (b) The action of a solvent on any substance, especially under the influence of heat and pressure; solution; liquefaction. See *digester* (*d*).

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or digestion, or maturation of some metals will produce gold. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

6. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; coördination.

The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made in [the] senate. *Sir W. Temple*.

7. The process of maturing an ulcer or a wound, and disposing it to generate pus; maturation.

—8. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

**digestive** (di-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. digestivus*, *n.*; = *F. digestif* = *Sp. Pg. It. digestivo*, *< LIL. digestivus*, digestive, *< L. digerere*, *pp. of digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the physiological process of digestion. In *med.*: (a) Alimentary in general; pertaining in any way to digestion or alimentation: as, the digestive tract—that is, the whole alimentary canal from mouth to anus (see *cut under alimentary*); a digestive act or process. (b) Specifically applied by Oken to sundry low organisms whose chief or only obvious physiological activity is digestion: as, a digestive animal.

2. Promoting digestion: as, a digestive medicine.

Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. *B. Jonson, Epigrams*, cl.

3. Pertaining to or used in the chemical process of digestion. See *digester* (*d*).—4. Pertaining to the process of analyzing and arranging; analytical.

To business, ripen'd by digestive thought,  
His future rule is into method brought. *Dryden, Astruc Redux*.

5. In *surg.*, causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

*II. n.* 1. In *med.*, any preparation or medicine which aids digestion.

So I scie of medicine comfortatynus,] *digestivus*. *Book of Quinte Essences* (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

2. In *surg.*, an application which ripens an ulcer or a wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

I dressed it with *digestives*. *Wiemers, Surgery*.

**digestively** (di-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of digestion. *Willis, Colicis*.

**digestor** (di-jes'tor), *n.* See *digester*.

**digesture** (di-jes'tur), *n.* [*< digest* + *-ure*.] Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1, a pig; 2, a pole of ling and mustard; and 3, a pipe of tobacco for *digesture*. *Apophthegms of King James* (1659).

**diggrable** (dig'g-bl), *a.* [*< dig* + *-able*.] That may be dug.

**digger** (dig'gr), *n.* [*< ME. diggers*; *< dig* + *-er*. Cf. *ditcher*, *ditcher*.] 1. A person or an animal that digs; an instrument for digging.—2. [*cop.*] One of a degraded class of Indians in California, Nevada, and adjacent regions, belonging to several tribes, all more or less intimately connected with the Shoshones: so called because they live



chiefly upon roots dug from the ground. Collectively called *Digger Indians*.

Among all these Indians the most miserable are the root-diggers, who live almost entirely on the scanty roots of plants which are found in the ravines or plains. These poor wretches suffer all the hardships of hunger and want. They are compelled to spend two thirds of the year among the mountains, with no other resource than a little fish and roots. When both these provisions fail, it is impossible to picture the wretched state of these pariahs of the wilderness. Yet they are not downcast; they are ever cheerful, and endure their suffering with dignity. They are open and sociable with strangers and perfectly honest in their transactions.

*Abel Domenech*, Deserts of North America (trans.), II. 60. 3. pl. In entom., specifically, the hymenopterous insects called *digger-wasps* or *Fossorae*. See *Fossorae* and *digger-wasp*.

**digger-wasp** (dig'-er-wasp), *n.* The popular name of the fossorial hymenopterous insects of the families *Scelidae*, *Pompilidae*, and *Sphogidae*, most of which dig burrows in the ground, in which they lay their eggs, provisioning each



*Ichneumon-like Digger-wasp (Sphex ichneumoneus), natural size.*

cell with the bodies of other insects, on which their larvae feed after hatching. *Sphex ichneumoneus* is a large rust-colored species which digs holes six inches deep and provisions them with grasshoppers; *Chlorion carinatum* provisions the nest with spiders, and *Ammonia pictipennis* with cutworms. See also under *Ammonia*.

**digging** (dig'-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dig*, *v.*] 1. The act of excavating, especially with spade or shovel, or, in general, with simple tools and without the aid of blasting. Excavation in this general sense receives various names, according to the nature and object of the work done. See *excavation*, *mine*, and *quarry*.

2. The act of undermining; plotting; manœuvring.

Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and diggings so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded till our grand-children have forgotten our virtues or our vices. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, l. 2 (Ord. M.).

3. pl. That which is dug out.

He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine.

*Bacon*, Impeachment of Waste.

4. pl. A region or locality where mining is carried on. [Western U. S. and Australia.] Hence—5. pl. Region; place; locality; as, business is dull in these diggings. [Colloq., western U. S.]

She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realizes what is being done in these diggings?

*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxi.

Dry diggings, placer mines at a distance from water, or where water cannot be conveniently got for washing the material excavated.

**digging-machine** (dig'-ing-ma-shen'), *n.* A machine for spading or breaking up the ground. It employs either a gang of spade-like tools that are thrust into the ground and then withdrawn with a twisting motion, or a wheel armed with shares like a plowshare, which are thrust into the ground as the wheel is revolved by the forward motion of the machine.

**digit** (dit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *digit*. [*ME. digiten*, *digiton*, *dygton* (later sometimes without the guttural, *dyten*, etc.), < *AS. dīhtan* (pret. *dīhte*, pp. *ge-dīhte*), set in order, arrange, direct, dispose, prescribe, = *D. dīchten* = OHG. *dāhten*, MHG. *G. dichten*, invent, write verses, = *Isol. dīhta*, compose in Latin, romance, lie, = *Sw. dīhta*, feign, fable, = *Dan. digte*, invent, romance, write verses, < *L. dīctare*, repeat, pronounce, dictate for writing, compose, order, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate*, *v.*] 1. To set in order; arrange; dispose.

These were *dit* on the des, & derworthly served, & dīthen any sīker segge at the aldredes.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 114.

2. Reflexively, to set or address.

To Cartage she had by shoulde her dīghte.

*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1090.

And after him, full many other moe. . . . 'Gan dīght themselves' express their inward woe With doleful lays unto the tune address.

*Lady Penelope* (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 285).

3. To put into a certain condition or position.

"O stop! O stop! young man," she said,

"For I in dīght am dīght."

*Sir Roland* (Child's Ballads, l. 235).

4. To dispose of; treat.

Say vs how thou wilt him dīgt,

And we sall gīve the dōme ful rīgt.

*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

5. To prepare; make ready. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Nygh thī bestes dīgt

A fire in colds; it wōt thīne ozen mēde,

And make hem faire, yf that thīre attende.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

They promised to dīgt for him

Gay chapelets of flowers and gyrlonds trim.

*Spenser*, Astrophel, l. 41.

(a) To prepare or make ready by dressing or cooking.

Jacob dīgt a mēse of meate. *Coverdale*, Gen. xxv.

Curlis through the trees the slender smoke,

Where yeomen dīgt the woodland cheer.

*Scott*, Cadwath Castle.

(b) To prepare or make ready by equipping or arraying; dress; equip; array; deck; adorn.

When the kyngs and his people were armed, and redy

dīgt, they oom to the hall of the toure well arrayde hem to defende.

*Morris* (E. E. T. S.), l. 112.

And the Crowne lythe in a Vesselle of Cristalle richely

dīghte.

*Mendeville*, Travels, p. 12.

Oft had he seene her faire, but never so faire dīgt.

*Spenser*, F. Q., l. xii. 22.

What fouler object in the world, than to see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsonely dīgt?

*Manning*, Fatal Dowry, lv. i.

How, in Sir William's armour dīgt,

Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight,

He took on him the single fight.

*Scott*, l. of L. M., v. 27.

6. To put into the proper or any desired condition by removing obstructions or inequalities; dress; clean. Specifically—(a) To dress or smooth, as a stone by chiseling or a board by planing. (b) To clean. (1) By rubbing or wiping; as, to dīgt one's nose; to dīgt away a tear.

O she's ta'en out her handkerchief,

It was o' the holland and fine,

And aye she dīghted her father's bloody wounds,

That were redder than the wine.

*The Douglas Tragedy* (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

Ye bonnie lassies, dīgt your een,

For some o' you ha'e tint [lost] a frien'.

*Burns*, Elegy on the Year 1788.

(2) By sifting or winnowing; as, to dīgt corn. [In sense 6, *Scotch* (pronounced *dīht*, and sometimes spelled *dīht*) and *North. Eng.*—to dīgt one's doublet, to give one a sound drubbing. [*Scotch*.]

**digit** (dit), *adv.* [*< digit*, *pp.*] Finely; well.

The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree,

And I wat it sang *tu' digit*.

*Lord Randal* (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

**digiter** (dīht'er), *n.* A person who digits or dresses wood or stone, or winnows grain. [*Scotch*.]

**dightings** (dīht'ingz), *n. pl.* [*< digit*, *v.*] Refuse. [*Scotch*.] Also spelled *dīhtings*.

For had my father sought the world round,

Till he the very dīhtings o' had found,

An odder hag co'd not come in his way.

*Rose*, Balaena, p. 25.

**digitly** (dit'li), *adv.* [*< digit*, *pp.*, + *-ly*.] Handsomely; as, "houses *digitly* furnished," *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, l. 27.

**digit** (dij'it), *n.* [*< L. digitus*, a finger, a toe, a finger's breadth, perhaps orig. *\*dectos* = Gr. *daktul*-*ul*-*or*, a finger, a toe (whence ult. *E. dactyl*, *q. v.*), prob. akin to *dēxodai*, dial. *dēxodai*, take, catch, receive; cf. *E. finger*, similarly related to *fang*, take, catch. Prob. not, as generally supposed, cognate with *E. toe*, *q. v.* The Teut. word never means 'finger', and the human toes are not used, normally, to 'take' or 'catch' anything.] 1. A finger or toe; in the plural, the third segment of the hand (manus) or foot (pes), consisting of the fingers or toes, each of which has usually three, sometimes two, occasionally one, and rarely more than three, joints or phalanges. In anatomy and zoology the term is generic, covering all the modifications of a hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. The digits are specified by qualifying terms: as, the index *digit*, the forefinger; the middle *digit*, etc. The inner digits of the hand and foot, respectively, when there are five, as in man, are the thumb and great toe, or the pollex and hallux. See cuts under *foot* and *hand*. In common use *digit* is applied only to a finger.

2. A fingerbreadth; a dactyl; one fourth of a palm; a measure of length. The Roman digit

was 18.5 millimeters or 0.73 of an English inch. See *dactyl* and *fingerbreadth*.—3. In astron., the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; used in expressing the quantity of an eclipse: as, an eclipse of six *digits* (one which hides one half of the diameter).—4. One of the first nine numbers, indicated by the fingers in counting on them; also, one of the nine Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Any number which can be written with one figure only is named a *digit*; and therefore 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are only *digits* and all the *digits* that are.

*T. Hut*, Arithmetica (1800), fol. 7 b.

**digit** (dij'it), *v. t.* [*< digit*, *n.*; in allusion to the *L.* phrase *digitis monstrari* (or *demonstrari*), be pointed out with the finger, i. e., be distinguished, be famous.] To point at or out with the finger.

I shall never care to be *digit*ed with a "That is he." *Fitzham*, Resolves, l. 28.

**digital** (dij'i-tal), *a. and n.* [*= F. Sp. Pg. Digitalis* = *It. digitale*, < *L. digitalis*, < *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a digit or digits; as, the *digital* phalanges.—2. Resembling digits; digitate.—*Digital* cavity, in anat., the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—*Digital fossa*, in anat., a pit on the greater trochanter of the thighbone, where five muscles (the pyramidal, the obturator externus and internus, and the two gemelli) are inserted together. The depression is about large enough to admit the end of one's finger.—*Digital impressions*, in anat., the slight depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.—*Digital sheaths*, in anat., the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the digits.

II. *n.* 1. A digit; a finger or toe. [Rare.]

Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed *digitals*. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? iv. 9.

2. The fifth and last joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally larger than the preceding joints, sometimes much swollen, and in the males modified to form the complicated sexual or palpal organs.

3. One of the keys or finger-levers of instruments of the organ or piano class.

**digitalis** (dij-i-tā'li-s), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Digitalis*, *q. v.*] Same as *digitalin*.

**digitalic** (dij-i-tā'li-k), *a.* [*< NL. Digitalis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Digitalis*; as, *digitalic* acid.

**digitaliform** (dij-i-tā'li-form), *a.* [*< NL. Digitalis* + *L. forma*, form.] In bot., like the corolla of plants of the genus *Digitalis*.

**digitalin**, **digitaline** (dij-i-tā'lin), *n.* [*< NL. Digitalis* + *-in*, *-ine*.] The substance or substances isolated from the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* as its active principle. There seem to be several different kinds, some crystalline and some amorphous, some soluble and some insoluble in water; and there is reason to think that each of these, even the crystalline, consists of a mixture of several things. They all have properties similar in varying degrees to those of the crude drug. Also *digitalis*.

**Digitalina** (dij-i-tā'li-nā), *n.* [*NL.* (Bory, 1824), < *L. Digitalis*, *digital*, + *-ina*.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, referred to the family *Vorticellidae*. They commonly grow on the back of the minute crustaceous animals which live in fresh water, as the common water-bugs, etc., covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to swim about.

**Digitalis** (dij-i-tā'li-s), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers (see *digit*): so named by Fuchs (A. D. 1542), after the *G.* name *finger-hat*, i. e., thimble; cf. the *E.* names *foegloove*, *foe-fingers*, *ladies-fingers*, *dead-men's-bells*, etc., *F. gants de Notre Dame* (Our Lady's gloves), *doigts de la Vierge* (the Virgin's fingers), etc. The allusion is to the pendulous, finger-like flowers. See *foegloove*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, containing about 30 species of tall herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The *foegloove*, *D. purpurea*, the handsomest of the genus, bearing a tall raceme of large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, is common in cultivation. It is used in medicine to increase vasomotor tone, raise the blood-tension, favor diuresis, and improve the nutrition of the heart.

**Digitalaria** (dij-i-tā'ri-a), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. Digitalis*, *finger*: see *digit*.] A genus of grasses with digitate spikes, now referred to *Pentstemon*.



*Digitalis (Digitalis purpurea)*.

**digitate** (dij'i-tāt), *a.* [*L. digitatus*, having fingers or toes, < *digitus*, finger; see *digit*.] 1.

In bot., having deep radiating divisions, like fingers; applied to leaves and roots. By later botanists it is restricted chiefly to compound leaves with leaflets borne at the apex of the petiole. 2. In zoöl., characterized by digitation; having or consisting of a set of processes like digits. Also *digitated*.—*Digitate thistle*, in entom., those thistles in which the exterior edge, near the apex, has several long, finger-like projections, as in a mole-cricket.—*Digitate wings*, in entom., those wings which have deep incisions extending from the margin, between the veins or nervures, toward the base, as in many *Pteroporidae*: each division of such wings is called a *radix*.

**digitate** (dij'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. digitus*, finger; see *digit*.] To point out, as if with a finger.

The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason.

*J. Robinson, Endoxa, p. 63.*

**digitated** (dij'i-tāt-ed), *a.* Same as *digitate*, 2. Animals multitudes, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their foot.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.*

**digitately** (dij'i-tāt-ly), *adv.* In a digitate manner.—*Digitately pinnate*, in bot., applied to digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

**digitation** (dij-i-tā'shun), *n.* [*L. digitatus*, *a.* + *-ion*.] 1. Digitiform arrangement or disposition of parts; division into finger-like parts; the state or quality of being digitate: as, the *digitation* of the serratus magnus muscle; the *digitation* of the tendon of the obturator internus. —2. A finger-like process; one of a series of digital parts.

The serratus magnus . . . arises by nine fleshy *digitations* from the outer surface and upper border of the right upper ribs.

*H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 480.*

**digit** *n.* Plural of *digitus*.

**digitiform** (dij'i-ti-form), *a.* [*L. digitus*, finger, + *forma*, shape.] Digital in form; digitate; finger-like; disposed like a set of fingers.

**Digitigrada** (dij-i-tig'ra-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *digitigradus*: see *digitigrade*.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the second tribe of his third family *Carnivora*, "the members of which walk on the ends of their toes": distinguished from *Plantigrada*, etc. The division contained the cat and dog families and some others. It was to some extent natural, and the distinction implied is obvious; but the word is not in use, except as a convenient collective or descriptive term, the several families of carnivorous quadrupeds being now otherwise arranged in superfamily groups.

**digitigrade** (dij'i-ti-grād), *a. and n.* [*NL.* *digitigradus*, walking on the toes, < *L. digitus*, finger, toe, + *grad*, walk: see *grade*.] 1. *a.* 1. Walking on the toes, with the heel raised

from the ground; not stepping on the whole sole of the foot: applied chiefly to carnivorous quadrupeds, and opposed to *plantigrade*, but without special reference to the *Digitigrada* as framed by Cuvier. Most quadrupeds are *digitigrade*. Specifically —2. Of or pertaining to the *Digitigrada*; having the characters of the *Digitigrada*.

II. *n.* One of the *Digitigrada*. **Digitigradism** (dij'i-ti-grā-dizm), *n.* [*L. digitigradus* + *-ism*.] The character of being *digitigrade*; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits without putting the whole foot to the ground.

In some *Ameiva* *Batrachia* there is a partial *digitigradism*.

*E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 384.*

**digitinerved** (dij'i-ti-nērvd), *a.* [*L. digitus*, finger, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*.] In bot., having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the petiole.

**digitine** (dij'i-tis), *v. t.* [*L. digit* + *-ine*.] To finger; handle.

None but the devil, besides yourself, could have *digitine'd* a pen after so scurrilous a manner.

*Tom Brown, Works, II. 111.*

**digitoxin** (dij-i-tōk'sin), *n. pl.* *digitoxins* (-s). [*NL.*, < *L. digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A small portable instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing.

It is shaped like a distinctive piano, and has a keyboard with five keys resting on strong metal springs. Also called *digit piano*.

**digitoxin** (dij-i-tōk'sin), *n.* [*NL.* *Digit* (take) + *L. tox* (toxin), poison, + *-in*.] A poisonous principle obtained from *Digitaria* in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholic solution it is decomposed by dilute acids, yielding toxinin, an uncrystallizable and extremely poisonous substance.

**digitule** (dij'i-tūl), *n.* [= *F. digitule*, < *L. digitulus*, a little finger, toe, claw, dim. of *digitus*, a finger; see *digit*.] 1. A little finger or toe; a small digit. —2. A minute process of the tarsal claws of some insects. Digitules are especially notable in the *Coccidae* or scale-insects, where they take the form of knobbed or pointed, brittle-like, movable organs arising near the base of the tarsal claw.

**digitus** (dij'i-tus), *n.*; *pl.* *digit* (-i). [*L.*: see *digit*.] 1. In anat., a digit; a finger or toe; specifically, a digit of the fore limb, or a finger, as distinguished from *dactylus*, a toe. *Wilder and Gage*. [Rare.] —2. In entom., one of the joints of the tarsus exclusive of the basal joint, which is called the *metatarsus*, *palmus*, or *planta*: used in describing bees. Some writers use the term collectively for all the joints after the metatarsus. *Kirby and Spence*. See *dactylus* (3).

**digladiator** (di-glād'i-āt), *v. t.* [*L. digladiator*, pp. of *digladiari*, fight for life or death, contend warmly, < *di-* for *dis*, apart, + *gladiari*, fight with a sword (see *gladiator*), < *gladius*, a sword.] To fence; quarrel. *Hales*.

**digladiation** (di-glād-i-ā'shun), *n.* [*ML.* *digladiatio* (n) in *digladiatio lingua*, a biting remark, < *L. digladiari*, pp. *digladiatus*, contend; see *digladiari*.] A combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispute; a disputation. [Rare.]

Their fence player, or *digladiations* of naked men.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 22.*

They [schoolmen] use such *digladiation* about subtleties and matters of no use.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 64.*

Avoid all *digladiations*, facility of credit, or superstitious simplicity; seek the consonancy and concatenation of truth.

*R. Jenson, Discoveries.*

**Diglossa** (di-glos'sā), *n.* [*NL.* (Wagler, 1832), < *Gr. dyglossos* (speaking two languages), having two tongues (a split tongue); see *diglot*.] 1. A genus of tenebrous oscine passerine birds, or honey-creeper, of the American family *Certhiidae* or *Dacnoididae*. They have a very acute curved bill



Pectoral Honey-creeper (*Diglossa pectoralis*).

fleshy serrate along a part of the gitting edge, and the tongue bifid, whence the name. There are about 13 species, inhabiting the warm parts of continental America, such as *D. bartholemia*, *D. carolinensis*, *D. magisterialis*, *D. pectoralis*, and *D. hyemalis*, respectively representing five sections of the genus. *D. pectoralis* is a very rare species from Peru, lately described.

2. In entom., a genus of brachelytrous *Coleoptera* or rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidae*.

**Diglossinus** (di-glo-si-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Diglossa* + *-inus*.] A subfamily of *Certhiidae*, represented by the genera *Diglossa* and *Diglossopsis*, having the bill hooked.

**diglot**, **diglott** (di'glot), *a.* [*Gr.* *dyglossos*, *dyglossos*, speaking two languages, < *di-*, two-, + *glossa*, *glossos*, tongue, language.] Using, speaking, or written in two languages.

The first enterprise of this kind [a book containing parallel versions of the same text in several different languages] is the famous *Hexapla* of Origen; but here only Hebrew and Greek were employed. . . . so that the work was rather *diglott* than *polyglott* in the usual sense.

*Maury, Brit., XIX. 417.*

**diglottic** (di-glōt'ik), *a.* [As *diglott* + *-ic*.] Same as *diglot*.

The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men *diglottic* to an extent which has no parallel in history.

*W. Smith, Bible Dict., III. 1587.*

**diglyph** (di'glif), *n.* [= *F. diglyphe*, < *Gr.* *dyglos*, doubly indented, < *di-*, two-, doubly, + *glos*, carve, cut.] In arch., an ornament consisting essentially of two associated cuts or channels. Compare *triglyph*.

**digloration** (dig-nā'shun), *n.* [*L. dignatio* (n), a deeming worthy, also dignity, < *dignari*, pp. *dignatus*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy; see *dignify*.] The act of rendering worthy, or of ascribing worthiness to; the act of conferring dignity or honor.

Therefore ought I most heartily to rejoice of this *digloration* and tender kindness of the Lord towards me.

*J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 120.*

St. Elizabeth . . . was carried into ecstasy, wondering at the *digloration* and favour done to her by the mother of her Lord.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 22.*

**dignet**, *a.* [*ML.*, also rarely *digne*, < *OF.* *digne*, *P. digne* = *Pr.* *digne* = *Sp.* *pg. digno* = *It.* *digno*, < *L. dignus*, worthy; see *dignify*. Cf. *condign*, and *deign*, *daim*.] 1. Worthy; deserving.

To be held *digne* of reverence.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 141.*

He of his speche dangerous no *digne*.

*Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 517.*

I grant you request, for ye be full *digne* to receive the ordre of chivalrie, and that fore all you will shall be performed.

*Morris (M. E. T. S.), III. 222.*

2. Proud; disdainful.

Thou bene as *digne* as the devel that droppeth fro heuene.

*Piers Plowman's Credo (M. E. T. S.), I. 225.*

**dignely**, *adv.* [*ML.*, < *digne* + *-ly*.] 1. Worthily; deservedly. *Chaucer*.

He has don his deure *dignely* as he out.

*William of Palerne (M. E. T. S.), I. 220.*

2. Proudly; haughtily; disdainfully. *Chaucer*. **dignification** (dig-ni-tā'shun), *n.* [*L. dignify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of dignifying or honoring; promotion.

Where a noble and ancient descent and such merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 28.*

**dignified** (dig-ni-fid), *p. a.* [*PP.* of *dignify*, *v.*] 1. Exalted; honored; invested with dignity: as, the *dignified* clergy.

Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church.

*Aspley, Paragon.*

2. Marked with dignity; noble; grave or stately: as, *dignified* conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified*.

*Buchanan.*

—*Syn.* Elevated, majestic, imposing, august, lofty, grave. **dignifiedly** (dig-ni-fid-ly), *adv.* In a dignified manner.

Periwig on head, and cane in hand,

[Did] sally forth *dignifiedly* into the square.

*Browning, Ring and Book, I. 111.*

**dignify** (dig-ni-fi), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *dignified*, *ppr.* *dignifying*. [*OF.* *dignifier* = *Sp.* *pg. dignificar* = *It.* *dignificare*, < *ML.* *dignificare*, think worthy, lit. make worthy, < *L. dignus*, worthy, + *facere*, make.] 1. To invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; promote.

Treasons and guilty men are made in states, Too oft, to *dignify* the magistrats.

*R. Jenson, Catiline, III. 1.*

They [tyrants] were set up thus to be deluded, rather than *dignified*.

*W. Montague, Devout Essays, II. iv. § 2.*

2. To confer honor upon; make illustrious; give celebrity to; honor.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast.

*R. Jenson.*

Thou didst *dignify* our fathers' days with many revelations above all the fore-going ages since thou tocht the flesh.

*Milton, On Def. of Hum. Reason.*

That luxury of wandering thought which one is apt to *dignify* with the name of reflection.

*Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 124.*

3. To make worthy of admiration and respect; elevate.

He shines in the council by a natural eloquence: and he would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to *dignify* his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure.

*Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, tr. 5.*

—*Syn.* 1. To prefer, advance. —2. To grace, adorn, ennoble, lend or give luster to.

**dignitary** (dig-ni-tā-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *dignitaries* (-ris). [= *F. dignitaire* = *It.* *dignitario*, < *ML.* as if *dignitarius*, irreg. < *L. dignitas* (-t), dignity, rank, office; see *dignify*.] One who holds an exalted rank or office; especially, an ecclesiastic who ranks higher than a priest or canon.

Only about one hundred *dignitaries* and eight parochial priests resigned their benefices, or were deprived.

*Hallam, Const. Hist., I. 111.*

**dignitary** *noun*. See *honour*, 2. **dignity** (dig-ni-ti), *n.*; *pl.* *dignities* (-tiz). [*OF.* *dignitas*, *dignitate*, *dignote*, < *OF.* *dignite*,

*dignitatis*, F. *dignité* = Fr. *dignitas* = Sp. *dignidad* = Pg. *dignidade* = It. *dignità*, *dignità*, < L. *dignitas* (-i), worthiness, merit, dignity, grandeur, authority, rank, office, < *dignus*, worthy, prob. akin to *decus*, honor, esteem (whence ult. E. *decorate*, *decorous*, *decorum*, etc.), and *decere*, become (whence ult. E. *decent*, q. v.). *Dignity* is a doublet of *dainty*, q. v. 1. The state of being worthy; nobleness or elevation of mind; worthiness: as, *dignity* of sentiments.

True *dignity* alides with her alone  
Who, in the silent hour of inward thought,  
Can still respect, can still reverse herself,  
In lowliness of heart. Wordsworth.

2. Elevation; honorable place or elevated rank; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature: as, man is superior in *dignity* to brutes.

And there is a decency, that every speech should be to the appetite and delight or *dignity* of the hearer.  
Pultenham, *Art of Eng. Poet.*, p. 222.

Whatever has a value can be replaced by something else which is equivalent; whatever, on the other hand, is above all value, and therefore admits of no equivalent, has a *dignity*. Kant, *cr.* by Abbott.

3. Elevation and repose of aspect or of deportment; nobility of mien: as, a man of native *dignity*; "dignity of attitude," J. Caird.

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,  
In every gesture *dignity* and love.

Milton, P. L., viii. 489.

Another mechanical method of making great men, and adding *dignity* to kings and queens, is to accompany them with halberds and battle axes. Addison, *Spectator*, No. 42.

4. Height; importance; rank.

Small habits well pursued betimes  
May reach the *dignity* of crimes.

Mrs. H. More, *Florida*, i.

Even in treason there is sometimes a *dignity*. It is by possibility a bold act, a perilous act.

De Quincey, *Emerson*, ii. 87.

5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical; hereditary rank or title, or official distinction.

The Pope spared not to threaten Excommunication to X. Henry himself, if he restored not Becket to his *Dignity*.  
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 57.

He (Frederic I. of Prussia) succeeded in gaining the great object of his life, the title of King. In the year 1700 he assumed this new *dignity*. Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*.

In vain the Protestant bishops pleaded in the House of Lords that their position was intolerable and their *dignity* a mere mockery.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 322.

6. The rank or title of a nobleman; the right to use a title of honor, originally in virtue of an estate and accompanied by an official function.

All were surprised to see so many new faces in the most eminent *dignities*. Addison, *Vision of Justice*.

7. One who holds high rank; a dignitary.

These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*.  
Jude 8.

8. Any honor conferred; promotion.

For those [honors] of old,  
And the late *dignities* heaped up to them,  
We rest your hermits. Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 6

9. In *rhet.*, avoidance of unseemly or trivial tropes and figures.—10. In *astrol.*, a situation in which a planet has an influence more powerful than usual.

The lord of the ascendant say they that he is fortunat, when he is in god place for the ascendant as in angle; or in a succedent, where-as he is in *dignity* & comforted with friendly aspects of planetes & reserved.

Chaucer, *Astrolobe*, ii. § 4.

11. A self-evident truth; an axiom. This word is one of the fantastical learned fabrications with which some old writers ornament their pages. It is a Latin imitation of the Greek *ἀξιώματα*, which means both axiom and *dignity* in the sense of worth.

These sciences [mathematics], concluding from *dignities* and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and presumptuous asseverations. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 7.

Accidental *dignity*, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a good aspect as to light, motion, etc.—*Cap of dignity*. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under maintenance).—Essential *dignity*, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a favorable part of the zodiac.—*Sign*. 2. Station, standing, eminence, loftiness, exaltation, greatness.—3. Majesty, statelyness, gravity.

*dignotus* (di-gnōt'us), n. [*L. dignotus*, pp. of *dignoscere*, usually *dignoscere*, know apart, distinguish, < *dis*, *dis*, apart, + *gnosco*, *nosco*, know, = E. know.] Distinguishing mark; sign.

That [temperamental] *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 22.

*digonentic* (di-gō-nē'tik), n. [*L. digonoticus*, + *gonos*, beget (< *γόνος*, offspring, race, stock), + *-ic*.] In *entom.*, double-brooded; having two broods during a single year.

*digonentic* (di-gō nē'tim), n. [*L. digonoticus* + *-im*.] In *entom.*, the state or quality of being digonentic or double-brooded.

*Digonopora* (di-gō-nop'ō-rā), n. pl. [*NL*, neut. pl. of *digonoporus*; see *digonoporus*.] A division of dendrocoelous turbellarian worms, having separate genital pores: opposed to *Monogonopora*. It contains the marine planarians of such genera as *Stylochus*, *Leptoplana*, and *Eurylepta*.

*digonoporus* (di-gō-nop'ō-rus), a. [*L. digonoporus*, < Gr. *di*, two-, + *γόνος* (< *γ*, 'yes, produce) + *πόρος*, passage.] Having separate genital pores, as a planarian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Digonopora*: opposed to *monogonoporus*.

*digonous* (di-gō-nus or di-gō-nus), a. [= F. *digone*, < Gr. *di*, two-, + *γωνία*, angle.] In bot., having two angles: as, a *digonous* stem.

*di grado* (dē grā'dō), [*It.*, step by step, lit. from step: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *grado*, < L. *gradus*, step; see *grade*.] In music, moving by conjunct degrees.

*digram* (di'gram), n. [= F. *digramme*, < Gr. *di*, two-, + *γράμμα*, a thing written, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *digraph*.

*digraph* (di'graf), n. and a. [*L. di*, two-, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. n. Two letters used to represent one sound, as *ea* in *head*, *th* in *path*.

All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, *digraphs*, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for. T. Sheridan.

There are five elementary consonants represented by *digraphs*: *th* (*thin*), *th* = *dh* (*thine*, *then*), *sh* (*she*), *zh* (*azure*), *ng* (*king*).  
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., VIII.

II. a. Consisting of two letters used to represent one sound: as, *digraph* signs; *digraph* consonants.

*digraphic* (di-graf'ik), a. [*L. digraph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a *digraph*.

*digress* (di- or di-gres'), v. i. [*L. digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, go apart, step aside, < *dis* for *dis*, apart, + *gradi*, go, step; see *grade*. Cf. *aggress*, *congress*, *egress*, *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*.] 1. To turn aside from the direct or appointed course; deviate or wander away, as from the main road, from the main tenor and purpose in speaking or writing, or from the principal line of argument, study, or occupation.

I have digressed, because of the extreme prejudice which both religion and philosophy have received and may receive by being commixed together.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 154.

I will a little digress from my main discourse of Padua, and . . . speak something of him.

Coryat, *Cruities*, i. 155.

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to digress into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term.

Locke.

Let the student of our history digress into whatever other fields he will.

J. Stephens.

2. To turn aside from the right path; transgress; offend. [Rare.]

Thy abundant goodness shall excuse  
This deadly blot in thy digressing son.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, v. 2.

*digress* (di- or di-gres'), n. [*L. digressus*, n., a going apart, < *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart; see *digress*, v.] A digression.

A digress from my history. Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, xi. 2. 43.

*digression* (di- or di-gresh'gn), n. [*L. digression* = OF. *digression*, F. *digression* = Pr. *digressio* = Sp. *digresion* = Pg. *digressão* = It. *digressione*, < L. *digressio* (n-), < *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart; see *digress*, v.] 1. The act of digressing; deviation from a regular or appointed course; especially, a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

But what? Methinks I deserve to be pounded for straying from poetry to oratory: but both have such an affinity in the worldish considerations, that I think this digression will make my meaning receive the fuller understanding.

Sir P. Sidney, *Def. of Poet.* (ed. 1610), p. 97.

*Digressions* in a book are like foreign troops in a state, which argue the nation to want a heart and hands of its own.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, vii.

2. Deviation from the path of virtue; transgression. [Rare.]

Then my digression is so vile, so base,  
That it will live engraven in my face.

Shak., *Lucius*, i. 202.

3. In *astrol.*, the angular distance in the ecliptic of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.

*digressional* (di- or di-gresh'gn-əl), a. [*L. digression* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.

Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's digressive ornaments. T. Warton, *Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems*.

In particular, the action of episodes, or digressive narratives, interwoven with the principal narrative, was entirely Aristotelian.

De Quincey, *Homer*, i.

*digressive* (di- or di-gres'iv), a. [= F. *digressif* = Sp. *digresivo* = Pg. *it. digressivo*, < L. *digressivus*, < L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, digress; see *digress*, v.] Tending to digress; departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.

The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the digressive sallies of imagination, would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme. Johnson, *Young*.

*digressively* (di- or di-gres'iv-ly), adv. By way of digression.

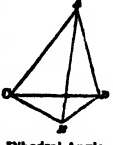
*digyn* (di'jin), n. [*NL*, \**digynus*, < Gr. *di*, two-, + *γυνή*, woman (mod. bot. pistil).] A plant having two pistils.

*Digynia* (di-jin'i-ā), n. pl. [*NL*, < \**digynus*; see *digyn*, *digynous*.] The name given by Linnaeus, in his artificial system, to such plants as have two styles, or a single style deeply cleft into two parts, forming the second order in each of his first thirteen classes.

*digynian* (di-jin'i-an), a. [As *Digynia* + *-an*.] Having two pistils.

*digynous* (di-jin'us), a. [*NL*, \**digynus*; see *digyn*.] Same as *digynian*.

*dihedral* (di-hē'dral), a. [Also *diedral*; < *dihedron* + *-al*.] Having two sides, as a figure; having two plane faces, as a crystal.—*Dihedral angle*, the mutual inclination of two intersecting planes, or the angular space included between them, as the angles between the two planes ABD and ABC.



Dihedral Angle.

*dihedron* (di-hē'dron), n. [*L. di*, two-, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base; cf. *diedra*, a seat for two persons.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

*dihelios*, *dihelium* (di-hē'li-os, -um), n. [*NL*, < Gr. *diá*, through, + *ἥλιος*, sun.] That chord of the elliptic orbit of a planet which passes through the focus where the sun is and is perpendicular to the transverse axis. Also *dihely*.

*dihely* (di-hē'li), n. [= F. *dihélie*, < NL. *dihelios*, *dihelium*; see *dihelios*.] Same as *dihelios*.

*dihexagonal* (di-hek-sag'ō-nl), a. [*L. di* + *hexagonal*.] Twelve-sided: as, a *dihexagonal* prism or pyramid; also used to describe a double six-sided pyramid or quartzoid.

*dihexahedral* (di-hek-sag'hē'dral), a. [*L. di* + *hexahedral*.] In crystal., having the form of a hexahedral or six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

*dihexahedron* (di-hek-sag'hē'dron), n.; pl. *dihexahedra*, *dihexahedra* (-drons, -drā). [*L. di*, two-, + *ἕξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἑδρα*, a seat, base; see *di* + *hexahedron*.] In crystal., a six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

*Dihexahedra* of quartz, and various rare minerals are noted in them.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 247.

*dihydrite* (di-hi'drit), n. [*L. di*, two-, + *ἵδω* (-ōp), water, + *-ite*.] A phosphate of copper containing two equivalents of water. It is found in small green monoclinic crystals.

*diamab*, *diamabus* (di-ā-mab', -am'bus), n.; pl. *diamabē*, *diamabē* (-am-bē, -bē). [*L. diamabus*, < Gr. *διαμῆρος*, < *di*, two-, + *μῆρος*, lambus.] In *enoc. pros.*, two lambi, or an lambic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. The name *diamabus*, strictly belonging to the lambic dipody in its normal form (— — —), can be extended to its epilitic variety also (— — —).

*Dipolia*, *Dipolia* (di-pō-lī-ā, di-pō-lī-ā), n. pl. [*Gr. Διπόλια* or *Διπόλια*, contr. of *Διπόλιος* or *Διπόλιος*, n. pl. prop. adj., < *Δι* (gen. *Δις*, dat. *Δι*), Zeus, + *πόλις*, guardian of the city, an epithet of Zeus, < *πόλις*, city.] An ancient Athenian festival celebrated annually, with sacrifice of an ox, on the 14th of Skirophorion (about the end of June), on the Acropolis, in honor of Zeus Polieus—that is, Protector of the City. Also called *Besophonia*.

*dijudicant* (di-jō'di-kant), n. [*L. dijudicant* (-t), pp. of *dijudicare*, decide; see *dijudicate*.] One who adjudicates, determines, or decides.

And if great philosophers doubt of many things which popular *dijudicants* hold as certain in their creed, I suppose ignorance itself will not say it is because they are more ignorant. Cicero, *Venditio de Dignitate*, xlii.

*dijudicator* (di-jō'di-kat), n. [*L. dijudicator*, pp. of *dijudicare*, decide, determine, distinguish between, < *di*, *dis*, apart, + *judicare*, judge; see *judicate*, *judge*.] 1. *intr.* To judge; determine.



The Church of Rome, when she commands, she is the authority of the Church in discrediting of heretics, means only to speak of heretics.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 280.

## II. trans. To determine; decide.

That is a lawful Council with which, while acting as Clerical, the whole Church communicates, and the matter being *judicated*, holds it to be adhered to.

Quoted in *Fussy's* Erection, p. 28.

**judication** (di-jū-di-kā'shon), *n.* [*L. judicatio* (=*n.*), < *judicare*, pp. *judicatus*, decide: see *judicare*.] Judicial distinction.

It cannot be otherwise but that the love of ourselves should strongly incline us in our most abstracted *judication*.

*Glennville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

**dika-bread** (dik'-kē-bred), *n.* [*L. dika*, native name, + *E. bread*.] A fatty substance resembling chocolate, prepared from the almond-like kernel of the fruit of the *Mangifera Gabonensis*, used as food by the natives of the west coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. *Watts*, Dict. of Chem.

**dika-fat** (dik'-kē-fat), *n.* Same as *dika-bread*. **dikamall** (dik'-a-mal'), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida*, a rubicaceous shrub of India. It has a strong, peculiar, and offensive odor, and is useful in the treatment of sores and cutaneous diseases. In India it is employed as a remedy for dyspepsia. Also *deumale*.

**dikast**, *n.* See *dicast*.

**dike** (dik), *n.* [Also spelled, less correctly, *dyke*; < *ME. dike*, *dyke*, *dike*, *die* (also assimilated *diche*, *dyche*, *dych*, *dych*, < *mod. E. ditch*), < *AS. dīc*, *m.*, *f.*, a ditch, channel, dike, wall, = *OS. dīk*, *m.*, a fish-pond, = *OFries. dīk*, *m.*, a bank, dam, = *D. dīk*, *m.*, a bank, dam, = *MLG. dīk*, *LG. dīk*, *m.*, a pond, usually a bank, dam, = *MHG. nīk*, *dīk*, *m.*, a ditch, canal, pond, fish-pond, marsh, *G. dīk*, *m.*, a pond, fish-pond, tank, *deik*, *m.*, a bank, dam (this sense and form, with initial *d* for *t*, after *LG. and D.*), = *Icel. dīk*, *neut.*, *dīki*, *m.*, a ditch, = *Norw. dīk*, *neut.*, a ditch, a puddle, = *Sw. dīk*, *neut.*, a ditch, also a bank, dam, = *Dan. dīk*, *neut.*, a ditch, also a bank, dam; hence (from *LG.*) *OF. diogue*, *digue*, *F. digue* = *Sp. Pg. digue* = *It. diga*, a bank, dam. The neut. forms have been compared with *Gr. rīxōr*, a wall, rampart, *rīxōr*, the wall of a house (for orig. *\*rīxōr*, *\*rīxōr*, ult. connected with *dyxōr*, touch, and *L. angere*, form, *agura*, a form: see *figure*, *scutell*, etc.); but the relation is improbable. The orig. sense of the neut. word is 'ditch,' a channel dug out (cf. *dig*, ult. from this noun) (cf. also *Gr. rīxōr*, a marsh, swamp), *dīk* being in fact an assimilated form of the same word. The correlative sense of 'a bank' or 'a wall' is not usual in *ME.* and *AS.*; it is due in part to the usage of the Low Countries, where dikes in this sense are conspicuous and important.] 1. A channel for water made by digging; a ditch; a moat. See *ditch*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

At the things the in w'ld ben,

Two heune hill and well dīk.

*Genesie and Exodus*, l. 281.

About the canal was a *dyke*.

*Richard Coeur de Lion*, l. 6021.

From one fountain in a garden there should be little channels or *dykes* out to every bed, and every plant growing therein.

*Eng. Works of Creation*, ii.

Like a shoal

Of daring fish, that on a summer morn

Adown the crystal *dykes* at Camelot

Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.

*Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

2. A small pond or pool. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. A ridge or bank of earth thrown up in excavating a canal or a ditch; specifically, such a ridge or bank thrown up to prevent low lands from being overflowed; a continuous dam confining or restraining the waters of a stream or of the sea; as, the Netherlands are defended from the sea by *dikes*.

The injured nation [the Dutch], driven to despair, had opened its *dike*, and had called in the sea as an ally against the French tyranny. *Neoclassic*, Hist. Eng., vii.

*Dike*, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant,

Shut out the turbulent tides. *Longfellow*, *Evangeline*, l. 1.

4. A low wall or fence of stone or turf, dividing or inclosing fields, etc. A *dry dike* is such a wall built without mortar. See *fall-dike*. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]

Ye've been wash'd in Danny's wall,

And dried on Danny's dike.

*Sweet Willie and Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, II. 187).

The first *dike* that we come to,

I'll turn and tell you so.

*The Duke of Arles* (Child's Ballads, IV. 30).

5. In geol., a fissure in rocks filled with material which has found its way into it while melted, or when brought by some other means into a fluid or semi-fluid condition. Most *dikes* are, in fact, filled with lava or some form of eruptive rock. A *dike* differs from a vein in that the latter has been slowly filled by agencies either identical with or allied in character to those ordinarily designated by the term *metamorphic*, while the former has, in most cases at least, been rapidly filled, so that it consists essentially of the same material through from one side to the other, and at all depths. A mineral vein or lode, on the other hand, may differ very greatly in its contents in various parts, in width as well as in depth.

**dike** (dik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diked*, pp. *diking*. [*L. dīcō*, *dyken* (also assimilated *dichen*, < *mod. E. ditch*, *v.*), dig, dig out, surround with a ditch, < *AS. dīcian*, also in comp. *be-dīcian*, *go-dīcian*, make a ditch, surround with a ditch or dike (= *OFries. dīcā*, *dīcā*, *dīcā*, dig, make a ditch, also raise a dike or dam, = *D. dīken*, raise a dike or dam, = *MLG. LG. dīken*, > *G. dīchen*, raise a dike or dam), < *dīc*, a ditch, = *D. dīk*, etc., a bank, dam; see *dike*, *n.*, and cf. *ditch*, *v.*, and *dig*.] *I.*, *intr.* To make a ditch; dig; delve. See *dig*.

He wolds threabe and therto *dike* and delve.

*Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 592.

It were better *dike* and delve.

And stand upon the right faith,

Than know all that the Bible saith,

And erre, as some clerkes do.

*Chaucer*, *Conf. Amant*, *Pro.*

**II. trans.** 1. To dig; dig out; excavate. See *dig*.

He crieth, and commanded alle Cristyne people To delue and *dike* a deep diche al aboute Vntre. That holychurche stod in helynesse as hit were a pille.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xlii. 265.

2. To inclose with a ditch or with ditches.

With all myght that he myght get,

To the tounne and assage net;

And gert *dīt* thaim . . . stalwartly.

*Barbour*, *MA.*, xvii. 271.

3. To furnish with a dike; inclose, restrain, or protect by an embankment; as, to *dike* a river; to *dike* a tract of land.—4. To surround with a stone wall.

*Dike* and park the samlin [landis] surelle and kelp thaim sikkerlin. *Baifew's Pract.* (A. 1556), p. 145.

**dike-grave** (dik'-grāv), *n.* [*L. dīkgrāv* (= *MLG. dīkgrāve*, *LG. dīkgrāve*, > *G. dīkgrāve*), an overseer of dikes, < *dīk*, dike, + *grāv*, count (steward, reeve): see *dike*, and *grāv*, *graf*, and cf. *dike-reeve*.] In the Low Countries, a superintendent of dikes.

The chief *Dike-grave* here is one of the greatest officers of Trust in all the Province. *Howell*, *Lettres*, l. i. 2.

**diker** (dik'-er), *n.* [*ME. dīkere*, < *AS. dīkere*, < *dīcian*, dig: see *dike*, *v.* Cf. *ditcher*, *dygger*.] 1. A ditcher.—2. One who builds dikes.

**dike-reeve** (dik'-rēv), *n.* [*dīk* + *reeve*.] An officer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes. *Hallivell*. Compare *dike-grave*. **dilacerate** (di-or di-las'-g-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilacerated*, pp. *dilacerating*. [*L. dilaceratus*, pp. of *dilacerare* (> *It. dilacerare* = *Sp. Pg. dilacerar* = *F. dilacerer*), tear in pieces, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear; rend asunder; separate by force; lacerate. [Rare.]

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *St. T. Brown*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 6.

**dilaceration** (di-or di-las'-g-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. dilaceration* = *Sp. dilaceración* = *Pg. dilaceração*, < *It. dilaceratio* (= *L. dilaceratio*, pp. of *dilacerare*, > *It. dilacerare*, pp. of *dilacerare*, tear in pieces: see *dilacerate*.] The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rending; laceration. [Rare.]

All the riddles of Sphinx, therefore, have two conditions annexed: viz., *dilaceration* to those who do not solve them; and empire to those that do.

*Bacon*, *Physical Fables*, x. Expl.

**dilambdodont** (di-lamb'-dō-dont), *a.* [*Gr. di-*, twice, two-, + *λᾶβδον*, the letter lambda (Λ), + *δόντ* (dōnt) = *E. tooth*.] Having oblong molar teeth with two V-shaped ridges; specifically, having the characters of the *Dilambdodont* as, a *dilambdodont* dentition; a *dilambdodont* mammal.

**Dilambdodontia** (di-lamb'-dō-don'ti), *n.* pl. [*NL.*: see *dilambdodont*.] A group or series of insectivorous mammals, a division of the order *Beetia*, having oblong molars whose crowns pre-

sent two V-shaped transverse ridges, like the letter W. Such teeth are characteristic of the insectivores of northern or temperate regions, thus contrasted with tropical forms of *Zamelodontia* (which see). *Gill*. **dilatation** (di-lam-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. dilata-tio*, < *di-*, apart, + *latere*, to lie hidden.] In bot., the congenital development of a lamina upon the surface of an organ: a form of deduplication or choristia.

**dilatator** (di-lā'-nī-āt), *v.* t. [*L. dilatator*, pp. of *dilatare* (> *It. dilatare*), tear in pieces, < *di-*, apart, + *latere*, tear, rend.] To tear; rend in pieces; mangle.

The panther, when he hunts his prey, hiding his grim visage, with the sweetness of his breath allures the other beasts unto him, who, being come within his reach, he rends and cruelly doth *dilatate* them. *Ford*, *Line of Life*.

**dilatation** (di-lā'-nī-āt'shon), *n.* [*L. as if \*dilatatio* (= *n.*), < *dilatare*, pp. *dilatatus*, tear in pieces: see *dilatate*.] A tearing in pieces. *Cooker*.

**dilatipate** (di-or di-lap'-i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilatipated*, pp. *dilatipating*. [Formerly also *delatipate*; < *LL. dilatipatus*, pp. of *dilatipare* (> *It. dilatipare* = *Sp. Pg. dilatipar* = *F. dilatipder*), throw away, squander, consume, destroy, lit. scatter like stones, < *L. di-*, apart, + *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (lapid), a stone: see *lapidate*.] *I. trans.* 1. To bring into a ruinous condition; impair or reduce to a state of ruin; especially, to ruin by misuse or neglect.

If the bishop, person, or vicar, &c., *dilatipates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church. *Blackstone*.

2. To waste; squander.

Was her moderation seen in *dilatipating* the revenues of the church? *Sp. Ford*.

3. To give the appearance of dilapidation to. [Rare.]

You see a very respectable-looking person in the street, and it is odd to him, as you pass him, his hat comes off, his whole figure suddenly *dilatipates* itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness, and you hear the overlying "qualche cosa per carità." *Lowell*, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 212.

**II. intr.** To fall into partial or total ruin; fall by decay.

Large the domain, but all within combine To correspond with the dishevel'd sign; And all around *dilatipates*. *Croft*, *The Borough*.

**dilatipation** (di-or di-lap-i-dā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *delatipation*; = *F. dilatipation* = *Sp. dilatipación* = *Pg. dilatipação* = *It. dilatipazione*, < *LL. dilatipatio* (= *n.*), a squandering, wasting, < *dilatipare*, pp. *dilatipatus*, squander, waste: see *dilatipate*.] 1. Gradual ruin or decay; disorder; especially, impairment or ruin through misuse or neglect.

Whom shall their [the bishops'] successors sue for the *dilatipations* which they make of that credit? *Hobbes*, *Ecclies. Polity*, vii. 24.

By keeping a strict account of incomes and expenditures, a man might easily preserve an estate from *dilatipation*. *J. Goodman*, *Winter Evening Conference*, l.

Specifically—2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the pulling down, suffering to go to decay, or ruin of any building or other property in possession of an incumbent.

**dilatipator** (di-or di-lap-i-dā-tor), *n.* [= *F. dilatipateur* = *Sp. Pg. dilatipador* = *It. dilatipatore*; as *dilatipate* + *-or*.] One who causes dilapidation.

It is alleged that non-residence and dilapidations for the most part go hand in hand; that you shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a *dilatipator*.

*Warton*, *Defence of Fecundities*, p. 122.

**dilatibility** (di-or di-lā'-tā-bil'-i-ti), *n.* [= *F. dilatibilité* = *Sp. dilatibilidad* = *Pg. dilatibildade* = *It. dilatibilità*, < *NL. dilatibilitas* (= *n.*, < *dilatibilis*: see *dilatate* and *-bilitas*).] The quality of being dilatible, or of admitting expansion, either by inherent elastic force or by the action of a force exerted from without: opposed to *contractibility*.

It was purely an accident dependent on the dilatibility of the particular quality of alcohol employed which made the boiling-point of water 80°. *Bacon*, *Brit.*, XX. 302.

**dilatible** (di-or di-lā'-tā-bil), *a.* [= *F. Pr. Sp. dilatable* = *Pg. dilatável* = *It. dilatabile*, < *NL. dilatibilis*, capable of expansion, < *L. dilatere*, expand: see *dilate*, *v.*, and *-bilitas*.] Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic; as, a bladder is *dilatible* by the force of air; air is *dilatible* by heat.

**dilatibleness** (di-or di-lā'-tā-bil-ness), *n.* Capacity for dilatation; dilatibility. *Bailey*, 1737.

**dilatancy** (di-or di-lā'-tā-ni), *n.* [*L. dilatantia* (= *n.*), < *dilatans*, < *di-*, apart, + *latere*, to lie hidden.] The property of granular masses of expanding in bulk with change of shape. It is due to the increase of space between the individually rigid particles as they change their relative positions.

If evidence of dilatancy were to be obtained from tangible matter, it was to be sought on the most commonplace, and what had hitherto been the least interesting, form, that of hard, separate grains—corn, sand, shot, &c.  
O. Reynolds, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

**dilatant** (di- or di-lá'tant), a. and n. [= F. *dilatant*, < L. *dilatant* (-t), ppr. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, v.] 1. a. Dilating; relating to dilatancy, or to a substance possessing this property.

The most striking evidence of dilatancy is obtained from the fact that, since dilatant material cannot change its shape without increasing in volume, by preventing change of volume all change of shape is prevented.  
O. Reynolds, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

**II. n. 1.** A substance having the property of dilatancy.—2. In *swrg.*, an instrument used to dilate, as a tent, a bougie, a sound, etc.

**dilatate** (di- or di-lá'té), a. [= Sp. Pg. *dilatado* = It. *dilatato*, < L. *dilatatus*, pp. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, v.] Dilated; broadened; or widened out: specifically said, in sociology, of an organ or a part which is disproportionately broad along a portion of its length.

**dilatation** (di-lá- or di-lá-tá'shon), n. [= ME. *dilatacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *dilatation* = Pr. *dilatado* = Sp. *dilatacion* = Pg. *dilatado* = It. *dilatatione*, < L. *dilatatio* (-n), an extension, < L. *dilatare*, pp. *dilatatus*, expand: see *dilate*, v.] 1. The act of expanding; expansion, as by heat; a spreading or enlarging in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended; distention.

I conceive the intire idea of a spirit in general, or at least of all finite created and subordinate spirits, to consist in these several powers or properties, viz.: self-penetration, self-motion, self-contraction and dilatation, and indivisibility.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. iv. § 3.  
His [Spencer's] genius is rather for dilatation than compression.  
Lowell, Among my Books, 3d ser., p. 162.

Specifically.—2. Diffuseness of speech; prolixity; enlargement.

What needeth gretter dilatation?  
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 134.

**3.** An abnormal enlargement of an aperture or a canal of the body, or one made for the purposes of surgical or medical treatment. See *expansion*.—4. A dilated part of anything; specifically, in *soöl.*, a dilated portion of an organ or a mark.

**dilatator** (di-lá- or di-lá-tá'tor), n. [= F. *dilatateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilatador* = It. *dilatatore*, a dilatator, < L. *dilatator*, pp. *dilatatus*, spread abroad, dilate: see *dilate*, v.] That which dilates; a dilator: in *anat.*, specifically applied to various muscles, as of the nose or the pupil.

In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a dilatator muscle, which are also present in a modified form in Birds.  
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 547.

**Dilatator tridit**, the muscle of the iris whose action dilates the pupil; the radiating muscular fibers of the iris, antagonizing the sphincter or circular fibers.—**Dilatator tubæ**, the tensor palati muscle.

**dilate** (di- or di-lá'té), v.; pret. and pp. *dilated*, ppr. *dilating*. [= F. *dilater* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dilatator* = It. *dilatare*, < L. *dilatare*, spread out, extend, dilate, < *dilatatus*, pp., associated with *differre*, carry apart, spread abroad, scatter, also differ, and intr. differ (> E. *differ* and *defer*), < *dis-*, apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*. For pp. *latus*, see *ablativus*. Dilate is a doublet of *delay*, and practically of *defer* and *differ*: see *delay*, *defer*, *differ*.] I. trans. 1. To expand; distend; spread out; enlarge or extend in all directions: as, air dilates the lungs; to dilate the pupil of the eye.

Induced with a zealous devotion and ardent desire to protect and dilate the Christian faith.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II., Ded.  
Satan, alarm'd,  
Collecting all his might, dilated stood,  
Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremoved.  
Milton, P. L., iv. 608.

Chapman abounds in splendid outbursts of diction, and now and then dilates our imaginations with suggestions of profound poetic depth.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 315.  
2d. To set forth at length; relate at large; relate or describe with full particulars; enlarge upon.

Found good means  
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,  
That I would all my pilgrimage dilate,  
Whereof by parcels had she something heard.  
Shak., Othello, l. 1.

Dilate the matter to me.  
Middletown, More Discomblers Besides Women, v. 1.  
—Syn. To swell, proceed, amplify.

**II. intrans.** 1. To spread out; expand; distend; swell; enlarge.

His heart dilates and glories in his strength. Addison.

My heart dilated with unutterable happiness.  
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

His nostrils visibly dilate with pride.  
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 148.

**2.** To speak at length; dwell on particulars; enlarge; expatiate; descant: used absolutely or with upon or on.

I purpose to speak actively without digressing or dilating.  
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 106.

I leave it among the divines to dilate upon the danger of schism as a spiritual evil.  
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, 1.

**dilate** (di- or di-lá'té), a. [= L. *dilatatus*, pp.: see *dilate*, v.] Broad; extended.

Whom they, out of their bounty, have instructed  
With so dilate and absolute a power.  
A. Jonson, Sejanus, I. 2.

**dilated** (di- or di-lá'ted), p. a. [Pp. of *dilate*, v.] Expanded; extended; enlarged. Specifically.—(a) Unusually widened, or wider than the rest of the part or organ. Also *distended*. (b) In *an.*, opened; standing open, as a pair of compasses or the like.—**Dilated antenna**, in *entom.*, antennæ unusually widened in any part.—**Dilated margin**, in *entom.*, a margin spread out laterally more than usual, or beyond the surrounding parts.—**Dilated strise or punctures**, in *entom.*, those strise or punctures which are broader than usual, and distinctly rounded within.—**Dilated tarsal**, in *entom.*, those tarsal in which two or more joints are broad, somewhat heart-shaped, and spongy or densely hairy beneath, as in *Coleoptera*. Also called *enlarged tarsal*.

**dilater** (di- or di-lá'tér), n. One who or that which enlarges or expands. *Shelton*.

**dilation**<sup>1</sup> (di- or di-lá'shon), n. [A short form of *dilatation*.] The act of dilating; expansion; dilatation.

At first her eye with slow dilation roll'd  
Dry flame, she listening. Tennyson, Princess, vi.

**dilation**<sup>2</sup> (di- or di-lá'shon), n. [= F. Pr. *dilatation* = Sp. *dilacion* = Pg. *dilatado* = It. *dilatatione*, < L. *dilatatio* (-n), delay, < *differre*, pp. *dilatatus*, defer: see *defer* and *dilate*, v.] Delay.

What construction canst thou make of our wilful dilations, but as a stubborn contempt? *Sp. Hall*, Zacheus.

**dilatative** (di- or di-lá'tiv), a. [= *dilate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dilate; causing dilatation. *Coleridge*.

**dilatator** (di- or di-lá'tor), n. [= NL. *dilatator*, short for *dilatator*, q. v.; as if < E. *dilate* + *-or*. L. *dilatator* means 'a delayer.' ] 1. One who or that which widens or expands; specifically, a muscle that dilates; a dilatator.—2. A surgical instrument, of various forms, used for dilating a wound, a canal, or an external opening of the body.

**dilatatorily** (di-lá'tó-ri-ly), adv. In a dilatory manner; with delay; tardily.

**dilatatoriness** (di-lá'tó-ri-ness), n. The quality of being dilatory; slowness in action; delay in proceeding; tardiness; procrastination.

These lamented their dilatoriness and imperfection, or trembled at the reaction of his bigotry against themselves.  
Hallam.

**dilatory** (di-lá'tó-ri), a. [= F. *dilatatoire* = Pr. *dilatatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *dilatatorio*, < L. *dilatatorius*, tending to delay, < L. *dilatator*, a delayer, < *differre*, pp. *dilatatus*, delay: see *delay*, *dilate*, v.] 1. Marked by or given to procrastination or delay; slow; tardy; not prompt: as, dilatory measures; a dilatory messenger.

I abhor  
This dilatory sloth, and tricks of Rome.  
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 4.

**2.** Intended to bring about delay, or to gain time and defer decision: as, a dilatory motion.

To the Petition of the Lords he made a dilatory Answer.  
Baker, Chronicle, p. 79.

His dilatory policy.

**Dilatory defenses**, in *law*, a defense intended to defeat or delay the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy, as an objection to the jurisdiction or to the present capacity of a party.—**Dilatory plea**, in *law*, a plea which if successful would defeat the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy.—*Syn.* Tardy, etc. (see *slow*), loitering, lingering, procrastinating, backward, laggard, behindhand, inactive, sluggish, dawdling.

**dildo**<sup>1</sup> (di'l'dó), n. A term of obscure cant or slang origin, used in old ballads and plays as a mere refrain or nonsense-word; also used, from its vagueness, as a substitute for various obscene terms, and in various obscene meanings.

He has the prettiest love-songs for maids . . . with such delicate burthens of "dillo" and "fiddling."  
Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

With a his dille dill and a dille doo.  
—Burden of an Old Ballad.

**dildo**<sup>2</sup> (di'l'dó), n. A tall columnar cactus of Jamaica, *Cereus Swartzii*, woolly at the summit and bearing pale-red flowers. The dried fibrous portions of the stems were used as torches by the Indians.

**dilection** (di-lék'shon), n. [= F. Pr. *dilection* = Sp. *dileccion* = Pg. *dileccio* = It. *dilectione*, < L. *dilectio* (-n), < L. *diligere*, pp. *dilectus*, love much, value highly: see *diligent*. Cf. *predilection*.] A loving; preference; choice.

The privilege of his dilection  
In you confirmed God upon a tree  
Hanging.  
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 158.

So free is Christ's dilection, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.  
Ralph, Seraphic Love.

**dilemma** (di- or di-lém'), n. [= F. *dilemme* = Sp. *dilema* = Pg. It. *dilemma* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilemma*, < L. *dilemma*, < Gr. *dilemma*, a conclusion from two premises, < *di-* + *lemma*, a proposition, assumption: see *lemma*. Not "an argument in which the adversary is 'caught between' (*deuxau pévres*) two difficulties," nor derived from *deuxau pévres*, he caught between.] 1. A form of argument in which it is shown that whoever maintains a certain proposition must accept one or other of two alternative conclusions, and that each of these involves the denial of the proposition in question. The alternatives are called the *horns of the dilemma*, which is also called a *horned syllogism*. The argument is also called a dilemma, in a looser sense, when the number of such horns exceeds two. The dilemma originated in rhetoric, and was not noticed by logicians before the revival of learning; consequently there has been some dispute as to its logical definition and analysis. The standard example (from Aulus Gellius) is as follows: Every woman is fair or ugly; it is not good to marry a fair wife, because she will not be attractive; therefore, it is not good to marry at all. The essential peculiarity of this reasoning is that it involves the principle of excluded middle, the falsity of which would leave ordinary syllogism intact. Logicians, however, have made the dilemma a matter of form of expression, saying that the above argument, for instance, is not a dilemma as long as the first premise reads as above, but that it becomes one if that premise is put in this form: If it is good to marry, it is good to marry a fair wife, or it is good to marry an ugly wife. They have at different times recognized the following forms as dilemmas or as parts of dilemmas, for many logicians hold that a dilemma consists of three syllogisms: (1) *Simple constructive dilemma*: If A, then C; if B, then C; but either A or B; hence, C. (2) *Simple destructive dilemma*: If A is true, B is true; if A is true, C is true; and C are not both true; hence, A is not true. (3) *Complex constructive dilemma*: If A, then B; if C, then D; but either A or C; hence, either B or D. (4) *Complex destructive dilemma*: If A is true, B is true; if C is true, D is true; but B and D are not both true; hence, A and C are not both true. The importance of the kind of reasoning now called dilemma was first strongly insisted upon by the Stoics. Nevertheless, in the Stoical terminology a dilemma is opposed to a monolemma, as a conclusion from two premises. This was the origin of the word, and it is only later that it is met with in the modern sense.

**Dilemma** is an argument made of two members, repugnant one to another, wherof whichsoever thou grantest, thou art by and by taken.  
Blundeville, Logic, v. 27.  
**2.** A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which the alternatives appear to be equally bad or undesirable.

A strong dilemma in a desperate case!  
To act with infamy, or quit the place. Swift.

The doctrine of a Manichæ offers a dilemma—a choice between two interpretations—one being purely spiritual, one purely political.  
De Quincey, Emerson, II.

**dilemmatic** (di-lé- or di-lém-mat'ik), a. [= F. *dilemmatique* = Pg. *dilemmatico*; as *dilemma* (-t) + *-ic*.] In logic, pertaining to or of the nature of a dilemma.—**Dilemmatic argument**. See *argument*.—**Dilemmatic proposition**, a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent: as, if A, then either B or C; or a categorical proposition with a disjunctive predicate: as, A is either B or C.—**Dilemmatic reasoning**, reasoning depending upon the principle of excluded middle as its chief principle.—**Dilemmatic syllogism**, a syllogism having for its minor premise a dilemmatic proposition.

**dilemmist** (di- or di-lém'ist), n. [= *dilemma* + *-ist*.] A person who bases argument or belief on a dilemma or dilemmas; used specifically in translation of the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy. See the extract.

[The philosophic school] of the Vaibhishikins, or dilemmists, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known.  
Amor. Op., III. 408.

**Dilephila** (di-léf'i-lá), n. [NL; also written *Dilephila*, prop. *Dilephila*; < Gr. *dela*, the afternoon, evening, + *philos*, loving.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphinxidae*. *D. lineata* is a handsome species, common in the United States and known as *morning-glories*. See cat. under *morning-glories*.

**dilettante** (di-lé-tá'té), n. [See *dilettante*.] See *dilettante*.

**dilettante** (di-lé-tá'té), n. and a. [Also *dillet*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilettant* = F. *dilettante* < It. *dilettante*, prop. ppr. of *dilettare*, delight; L. *dilectare*, delight: see *delight*, *dilectable*.] 1. n. Pl. *dilettanti* (-ti). An amateur or lover of the fine arts, science, or letters; an amateur one who pursues an art or literature desultorily.

man or woman: often used in a disparaging sense for a superficial and affected dabbler in literature or art.

The main characteristic of the dilettante is that sort of imperially that springs from a mind, admirable for observation, incapable of turning it to practical account.

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 160.

**II. a. Relating to dilettantism; having the characteristics of dilettanti.**

I heard no longer  
The snowy-handed, dilettante,  
Delicate-handed priest of love.  
Trenson, Mand. viii.

**dilettantism, n.** See *dilettantism*.

**dilettantish, dilettantish (dil-e-tan'tish, -to-ish), a.** [*dilettant*, *dilettante*, + *-ish*.] Inclined to or characterized by dilettantism.

**dilettantism, dilettantism (dil-e-tan'tizm, -to-izm), n.** [= F. *dilettantisme*; as *dilettant*, *dilettante*, + *-ism*.] The quality characteristic of a dilettante; specifically, in a disparaging sense, desultory or affected pursuit of art, science, or literature.

*Dilettantism*, hypothesis, speculation, a kind of amateur search for truth; this is the worst sin.  
Cortely.

**dilettante, dilettante** (dil-e-tan'te), n. The twin sister of scepticism, began.  
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

**diligence<sup>1</sup> (dil'i-jens), n.** [Formerly also *diligency*; < ME. *diligence*, < OF. *diligence*, F. *diligence* = Fr. Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligencia*, *diligencia*, < L. *diligentia*, carefulness, attentiveness, < *diligens* (-t), careful, etc.: see *diligent*.] 1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; constancy in the performance of duty or the conduct of business; persistent exertion of body or mind; industry; assiduity.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there afore you.  
Shak., Lear, I. 5.

Prithoe, fellow, wait;  
I need not thy officious diligence.  
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

Why shouldst thou then obtrude this diligence,  
In vain, where no acceptance it can find?  
Milton, P. R., II. 287.

**2. Care; heed; caution; heedfulness.**

Men may also doon other diligences  
About an oysseller, it for to warne.  
Psalterius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

Keep thy heart with all diligence.  
Prov. iv. 23.

**3. In law, the attention and care due from a person in a given situation.** The degree of care necessary to constitute diligence depends on the relation of the persons concerned to each other and the circumstances of the transaction.

**4. In Scots law:** (a) The warrant issued by a court for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings. (b) The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. — Common or ordinary diligence, that degree of diligence which men in general exert in respect to their own affairs; that common prudence which men of business and heads of families usually exhibit in conducting matters which interest them. Brown and Hadley. — To do one's diligence, to use one's best efforts. [Archaic.]

I would not have the master either froune or chide with him, if the child have done his diligence.  
Aeschylus, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

Do thy diligences to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 2.

— Syn. 1. Industry, Application, etc. (see *assiduity*), assiduousness. — 2. Caution, circumspection, vigilance.

**diligence<sup>2</sup> (dil'i-jens; F. pron. dē-lē-shōns), n.** [= D. G. Dan. *diligence* = Sw. *diligens*, < F. *diligence*, a stage-coach (= Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligenza*), a particular use of *diligence*, expedition, despatch, speed, care: see *diligence*<sup>1</sup>. Hence by abbr. *diligt*.] A public stage-coach: usually with reference to France, but also applied to such stage-coaches elsewhere.

If it were possible to send me a line by the diligences to Brighton, how grateful I should be for such an indulgence!  
Mrs. D'Arbigny, Diary, I. 631.

**diligence<sup>3</sup> (dil'i-jen-si), n.** Same as *diligence*<sup>1</sup>.

**diligent (dil'i-jent), a.** [*dilettant*, < OF. *diligent*, F. *diligent* = Fr. *diligent* = Sp. Pg. It. *diligente*, < L. *diligens* (-t), careful, attentive, diligent prop. loving, esteeming, pp. of *diligere*, love, esteem much, lit. choose, select, < *dis*, apart, + *legere*, choose: see *elect*, *select*.] 1. Constant in study or effort to accomplish what is undertaken; attentive and persistent in doing anything; industrious; assiduous.

Know thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings.  
Prov. xxi. 26.

Chances without merit brought me in; and diligences only bring me on, and will, living as I do among so many lay prelates that the diligent man becomes necessary, that they cannot do anything without him. Pagan, Dialog. II. 324.

**2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; painstaking; as, make diligent search.**

The judges shall make diligent inquisition.  
Deut. xix. 18.

**Diligent cultivation of elegant literature.** Prescott.

— Syn. Active, sedulous, laborious, persevering, indefatigable, unremitting, untiring, painstaking.

**diligent<sup>1</sup>, adv.** [*diligent*, a.] Diligently.

They may the better, swifter, and more diligently, execute, observe, and minister their said Offices.  
English Bible (E. E. T. S.), p. 412.

**diligently (dil'i-jent-ly), adv.** With diligence, or steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Being by this Means in the King's Eye, he so diligently carried himself that he soon got into the King's Heart.  
Baker, Chronicles, p. 261.

Ye shall diligently keep the commandments of the Lord your God.  
Deut. vi. 17.

For all Paul's miracles, the Jews studied the scripture the diligently, to see whether it were as he said or no.  
Tyndale, Ana. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 98.

**diligentness (dil'i-jent-ness), n.** Diligence.

**dill<sup>1</sup> (dil), n.** [*dile*, < ME. *dille*, < AS. *dille* = D. *dille* = OHG. *tille*, MHG. *tille* (G. *dill*, after the D. form) = Dan. *dill* = Sw. *dill*, *dill*; origin unknown.] 1. An umbelliferous plant, *Pseudosium (Anethum) graveolens*, an erect glaucous annual, with finely divided leaves, yellow flowers, and an agreeably aromatic fruit. It is a native of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region, is a weed in many countries, and is frequently cultivated in gardens. It is extensively grown in India, where the seeds are much used for culinary and medicinal purposes. They yield a volatile oil having a lemon-like odor, and the distilled water is used as a stomachic and carminative, and as a vehicle for other medicines.

Now dill in places cold is good to cows,  
Hit may with every ear under the sky.  
Psalterius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Vervain and dill  
Hinder witches of their will.  
Old English Proverb.

**2. The two-seeded tare.** Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**dill<sup>2</sup> (dil), v. t.** [North. E. and Sc.; < ME. *dillen*, *dyllen*, var. of *dullen*, dull, blunt: see *dull*, v., of which *dill* is a doublet.] 1. To dull; blunt. — 2. To soothe; still; calm.

I half thee lulot baith loud and still,  
Thir tomwonds in tern or thre;  
My dule (grief) in dew bot gif (unless) thou dill,  
Doubtless bot dreck ill die.  
Robin and Maryne, Percy's Ballads.

I know what is in this medicine. It'll dill fevers.  
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 160.

**dill<sup>3</sup> (dil), n.** [Another form of *dill*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *dilling*.] Same as *dill*<sup>2</sup>.

Who loves not his dill, let him die at the gallows.  
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

**dill<sup>4</sup> (dil), v. t.** [ME. *dillen*, < Icel. *dylla* = Sw. *dölja* = Dan. *dölge*, conceal, hide.] To conceal; hide.

The right rode that went to dille  
Out of the cristen means skille,  
That if with chance men on ham hit  
Quik that sulde have that sulde nogt witt.  
Holy Reed (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

**dill<sup>5</sup> (dil), n.** An obsolete dialectal form of *dole*.

**Dillenia (di-lē-ni-ē), n.** [NL., named after J. J. Dillen (1687-1747), a professor of botany at Oxford.] A genus of plants, natural order Di-

linoaceae, consisting of lofty forest-trees, natives of tropical Asia. They have large leaves and showy white or yellow flowers. *D. pentagyna* is a handsome tree, common in the forests of India and Burma. *D. speciosa* is also a fine tree, frequently planted in India for ornament; its large acid fruits are used in curries, and for making jelly, etc. The leaves of some of the species, as in other genera of the order, are very firm and rough, and are used like sand-paper for polishing woodwork.

**Dilleniaceae (di-lē-ni-ē-ā-sē-s), a. pl.** [NL., < *Dillenia* + *-aceae*.] An order of polypetalous plants, nearly allied to the *Ranunculaceae* and *Magnoliaceae*, including 16 genera and about 160 species, trees or shrubs, mostly tropical.

**dilleniaceous (di-lē-ni-ē-ā-sē-s), a.** Belonging to or characteristic of the natural order *Dilleniaceae*.

**dilling (dil'ing), n.** [Appar. an assimilation of *daring*, older form of *daring*, q. v.] 1. A darling; a favorite.

The youngest and the last, and lesser than the other,  
Saint Helen's name dost bear, the dilling of her mother.  
Dryden, Polydoron, II. 114.

Stumps, moons, and seven stars make thee the dilling of fortune.  
Marston, What You Will, II. 1.

2. A child born when the father is very old.

**dillak (dil'ak), n.** [Cf. *dulse*.] The Irish name for the dulse, *Rhodospiza palmata*.

**dills (dils), n.** Same as *dulse*.

**dillue (dil'ue), v. t.; pret. and pp. dillued, pp. dilling.** [Origin obscure.] In washing, to finish the dressing of (tin-ore) in very fine hair sieves: a process now little used, if at all. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**dilluer (dil'ue-er), n.** [See *dillue*.] A fine hair sieve for tin-ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The smallest tin which passes through the wire sieve is put into another finely woven horse-hair sieve, called a *dilluer*, by which and the skill of the workman it is made merchantable.  
Fryer (1768).

**dillweed (dil'weed), n.** [Also written *dillweed*; < *dill*, 2, + *weed*.] Mayweed.

**dilly<sup>1</sup> (dil'i), n.** An abbreviation of *diligence*<sup>2</sup>.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides  
The Derry dilly, carrying three inmates.  
G. Cunningham, in *Loves of the Triangles*.

**dilly<sup>2</sup> (dil'i), n.** Same as *daffodil*, *daffodilly*.

**dilly<sup>3</sup> (dil'i), n.** A small apocynaceous tree, *Miconia Strobil.*, specifically called the *wild dilly*, found on the Florida keys and in the West Indies. Its wood is very heavy and hard, of a dark-brown color, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

**dilly-dally (dil'i-dal'i), v. t.** [A varied reduplication of *dally*. Cf. *shilly-shally*.] To loiter; delay; trifle. [Colloq.]

What you do, sir, do; don't stand dilly-dallying.  
Richardson, Pamela, I. 275.

**dilo (dē'lō), n.** A Fijian name for the *Calophyllum inophyllum*. See *Calophyllum*.

**dilogical (di-or di-lōj'i-kal), a.** [*dilogy* + *-ical*.] Having a double meaning; equivocal; ambiguous. [Rare.]

Some of the subtle have delivered their opinions in such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles.  
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 10.

**dilogy (dil'ō-jī or di-lō-jī), n.** [*L. dilogia*, < Gr. *diologia*, repetition (cf. *diology*, repeat), < *di*, twice, + *logos*, speak.] In rhet.: (a) The use of a word or words twice in the same context; repetition, especially for the sake of emphasis. Unnecessary or ill-judged diglogy results in tautology (which see). (b) Intentional use of an ambiguous expression; the word or expression so used. Ambiguity in a wider sense is called *amphiboly* or *ambiphology*.

**diluclat (di-or di-lū-ā-dāt), a.** [*L. dilucidus*, clear, bright, < *diluere*, be clear, < *dis*, apart, + *luere*, be light: see *lucid*.] Clear; lucid.

[Obscurity of laws springs] from an ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and *diluclat*, description of laws.  
Bacon, Learning, viii. 2.

**diluclat<sup>1</sup> (di-or di-lū-ā-dāt), v. t.** [*ML. "diluclatus*, pp. of *"diluclare* (> It. *diluclare* = Sp. Pg. *diluclador* = F. *diluclador*), make clear, < L. *diluclatus*, clear: see *lucid*. Cf. *elucidate*.] To make clear; elucidate.

**Diluclating it with all the light which . . . the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it.**  
Stowe, Tristram Shandy, III. xxviii.

**diluclation (di-or di-lū-ā-dā-shun), n.** [= F. *diluclation* = Sp. *diluclacion* = Pg. *diluclação* = It. *diluclazione*, < L. *diluclatio* (-n), < L. *"diluclatus*, make clear: see *elucidate*.] The act of making clear.



Flower of *Dillenia speciosa*.



If such *dilatations* be necessary to make us value writings . . . written in an European language, and to think we must lose the elegance of the Book of Job . . . and other sacred compositions? *Boyle, Works, II. 280.*

**dilatation** (di-lá-ti-ón), *n.* [*Lat. dilatare* + *-ti-ón*. Cf. *lucidity*.] The quality of being dilated or clear. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch.*

**dilatation** (di- or di-lá-sid-i-ón), *adv.* Clearly; lucidly.

Nothing could be said more *dilatation* and fully to this whole matter. *Hammond, Works, II. iv. 192.*

**diluent** (dil-ú-ent), *a. and n.* [*L. diluere* (to wash), pp. of *diluere*, dilute: see *dilute*, *v.*] *L. a.* Diluting; serving for dilution.

Every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it.

*Arbutnot, Alimenta, v.*

**II. n. 1.** That which dilutes, or makes more fluid; a fluid that weakens the strength or consistence of another fluid upon mixture.

There is no real *diluent* but water.

*Arbutnot, Alimenta, v.*

**2.** In *med.*, a substance which increases the percentage of water in the blood. *Diluents* consist of water and watery liquors.

**dilute** (di- or di-lú-ti-ón), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diluted*, pp. *diluting*. [*L. dilutus*, pp. of *diluere* (> *It. diluire* = Sp. Pg. *diluir* = F. *diluer*), wash away, dissolve, cause to melt, dilute, < *dis*, away, apart, + *luere* = Gr. *luoiv*, wash. Hence also (< *L. diluere*) *diluent*, *diluvium*.] *I. trans.* 1. To render more liquid; make thin or more fluid, as by mixture of a fluid of less with one of greater consistence; attenuate the strength or consistence of: often used figuratively: as, to *dilute* a narrative with weak reflections.

The ailment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue.

*Arbutnot, Alimenta, v.*

Hence—2. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water or other liquid, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated.—3. To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture; reduce the strength or standard of.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light.

*Newton.*

**II. intrans.** To become liquid or more liquid; become thin or reduced in strength: as, vinegar *dilutes* easily.

**dilute** (di- or di-lú-ti-ón), *a.* [= *It. diluto*, < *L. dilutus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

*Dilute* acids are almost without action.

*Benedict, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 121.*

**2.** Weak; paltry; poor.

They had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will.

*Barrow, Sermons, III. iii.*

**diluteness** (di- or di-lú-ti-ón), *n.* The state of being dilute; thinness.

What that *diluteness* is which *Vossius* saith is more proper to *F* than *Q*, I understand not.

*Sp. Wilkins, Real Character, III. 12.*

**diluter** (di- or di-lú-ti-ón), *n.* One who or that which dilutes.

**dilation** (di- or di-lá-shi-ón), *n.* [= *F. dilution* (cf. Sp. *dilución* = Pg. *diluição*), < *L.* as if *dilatō* (cf. *diluere*, pp. *dilutus*, dilute: see *dilute*).] 1. The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid; the thinning or weakening of a fluid by mixture; the state of being diluted: often used figuratively with respect to argument, narration, or the like.

Opposite to *dilation* is coagulation or thickening.

*Arbutnot, Alimenta, v.*

**2.** A diluted substance; the result of diluting.

**dilatationist** (di- or di-lá-shi-ón-ist), *n.* [*Lat. dilatare* + *-ist*.] In *homeopathy*, one who advocates the medicinal use of drugs in a diluted or attenuated state.—High-dilatationist, a homeopathist who advocates extreme dilution or attenuation of drugs.—Low-dilatationist, one who takes a less extreme view than the preceding.

**diluvial** (di- or di-lú-vi-ál), *a.* [= *F. Pg. diluvial*, < *LL. diluvialis*, of a flood, < *L. diluvium*, a flood: see *diluvium*.] 1. Pertaining to a flood or deluge, especially to the deluge recorded in Genesis.—2. In *geol.*, related to or consisting of diluvium.

**diluvialist** (di- or di-lú-vi-ál-ist), *n.* [*Lat. diluvialis* + *-ist*.] One who endeavors to explain geological phenomena by reference to a general flood or deluge, particularly the Noachian deluge.

**diluvian** (di- or di-lú-vi-án), *a.* [= *F. diluvien* = Sp. Pg. *lt. diluviano*; as *diluvium* + *-án*.] Relating to or of the nature of a deluge; diluvial.

Interior Alps, gigantic crew,  
Who triumphed o'er *diluvian* power!  
*Wordsworth, Descent of Stanzas.*

**diluvianism** (di- or di-lú-vi-án-izm), *n.* [*Lat. diluvialis* + *-ism*.] A geological theory which is largely based on the supposition of the former occurrence of a universal deluge. In the early history of geology the deluge played an important part, and many leading facts were explained by reference to it.

Linguistic philology has been actually created by it [the scientific movement of the age] out of the crude observations and wild delusions of earlier times, as truly as chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of *diluvianism*.  
*Whitney, Etymology, Brit., XVIII. 768.*

**diluviate** (di- or di-lú-vi-át), *v.* [*L. diluviatus*, pp. of *diluvare*, overflow, deluge, < *diluvium*, a flood, deluge: see *diluvium*, and cf. *deluge*, *v.*] To overflow; run, as a flood.

These inundations have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south. *Sir R. Sandy, State of Religion, sig. 82 (1808).*

**diluvial**, **diluvy**, *n.* [*ME. diluvio*, *deluvio*, < *L. diluvium*, flood, deluge: see *diluvium* and *deluge*.] Deluge.

This *deluvio* of pestilence.

*Chaucer, L'Envoy to Scogan, l. 14.*

In the *diluvy* or general flood, he saved the married household of Noe, y<sup>e</sup> foren virgines perishing therein.

*Sp. Bale, Apology, fol. 101.*

The *diluvy* drowned not the world in one day.

*Joye, Expos. of Daniel, x.*

**diluvion** (di- or di-lú-vi-ón), *n.* [= *F. diluvion*, < *L. diluvio* (n.), equiv. to *diluvium*: see *diluvium*.] Same as *diluvium*.

**diluvium** (di- or di-lú-vi-um), *n.* [= *F. diluvium* = Sp. Pg. *lt. diluvio*, < *L. diluvium* (also *diluvius* and *diluvio*, a flood, deluge (whence ult. *E. deluge*, *q. v.*), < *diluere*, wash away: see *dilute*.] 1. A deluge or an inundation; an overflowing.—2. Coarse detrital material, wherever found: a term introduced into geology in consequence of a general belief in the past occurrence of a universal deluge. Finer materials, usually occupying the lower parts of valleys, and occurring especially along the courses of great rivers, were called *diluvium* (which see). In the use of the words *diluvium* and *diluvium* (*diluvial*, *diluvial*) there is an obscure recognition of a fundamental fact in geology, namely, that rivers have been gradually diminishing in volume, a condition which necessarily connects itself with diminished erosive power. But the idea of a catastrophic period of diluvial action, preceded and followed by repose, such as lies at the base of the belief in the deluge, is no longer in vogue, and the word *diluvium* has become almost obsolete except among German geologists.

*Geology, n.* See *diluvio*.

*dimwood*, *n.* See *dimwood*.

**dim** (dim), *a. and n.* [*ME. dim*, *dym*, < *AS. dim*, *dimme* = *OFries. dim* = *OS. \*dim* (found only once, altered to *thim*, in a verse alliterating with *th*) = *Iscl. dämmer*, dim (cf. *Sw. dämna*, a fog, mist, haze, *dämmtig*, foggy), = *OHG. timber*, *MHG. timmer*, *timmer*, dark, dim. Prob. not connected with *OHG. demar*, *MHG. demere*, twilight (whence *G. dämern* (> *Dan. dæmre*), be dim, *dämmerung* (> *Dan. dæmring*), dimness, twilight), *L. tenebra* for *\*tombra*, darkness, = *Skt. tamisra*, dark, night; cf. *Skt. tamasa*, gloom, *Lith. tamasa*, dark, *tamasa*, darkness, *Russ. temniti*, dim, dark, *temno*, darkly, *Ir. teim*, dim.)] *I. a.*; comp. *dimmer*, superl. *dimmest*. 1. Faintly luminous; somewhat obscure from lack of light or luminosity; dark; obscure; shadowy.

When any schalle dye, the Lyghts begynne to change and to dye *dim*. *Manselville, Travels, p. 60.*

And storied windows richly light,  
Casting a *dim* religious light.

*Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 160.*

**2.** Not clearly seen; indistinct; obscured by some intervening medium imperfectly transparent, as mist or haze; misty; hazy; hence, figuratively, not clearly apprehended; faint; vague: as, a *dim* prospect; a *dim* recollection.

Vnto me as this water *dim*.

*Bot sun knowing I have by him.*

*Boyle, Road (R. E. T. S.), p. 22.*

I have most *dim* apprehensions of the four great monarchies.

*Leach, Old and New Schoolmaster.*

*Dim* with the mist of years, gray fits the shade of power.

*Byron, Child Harold, II. 2.*

The light about the altar was the only light in the church; the nave and aisles were *dim* in the twilight.

*C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.*

**3.** Dull in luster; lusterless; tarnished.

How is the gold become *dim* / how is the most fine gold changed!

*Lam. iv. 1.*

**4.** Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct, as the eye.

On the stranger's *dim* and dying eye  
The soft, sweet pictures of his childhood lie.

*Waltier, Bridal of Penzance, vi.*

With hope of change that came not.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 228.*

**5.** Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*.

*Spenser, Daphnia, v.*

= *Syn. 2.* Indistinct, ill-defined, indefinite, shadowy, confused, mysterious, imperfect.

**II. n.** The dark; darkness; night.

Wen the day vp drogh, & the *dim* voddit,  
All the troiens full fit tokyen thaire armys,  
That were hoole and vahunt hastid to fild.

*Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), l. 7122.*

**dim** (dim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimmed*, pp. *dimming*. [*ME. dimmen*, make dim, become dim, < *AS. \*dimman*, in comp. *d-dimman*, for *dimman*, make dim (= *Iscl. dämna*, become dim), < *dim*, *a.*: see *dim*, *a.*] *I. trans.* To make dim, faint, or obscure; render less bright, clear, or distinct; becloud; obscure; tarnish; sully: as, to *dim* the eye; to *dim* the vision; to *dim* the prospect; to *dim* gold.

I hate to see, mine eyes are *dimmed* with tears.

*Spenser, Daphnia, v.*

Hee is nature's fresh picture newly drawn in Oyle, which time and much handling *dimmes* and defaces.

*Sp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Child.*

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimmed* his face,  
Thrice changed with pale fire, envy and despair.

*Milton, P. L., iv. 114.*

**II. intrans.** To become dim, faint, or obscure; fade.

Turning the *dimming* light into yellow muck.

*L. Wallace, Sea-Hur, p. 157.*

**dim**, *n.* An abbreviation of *diminution*.

**dimmaria**, **dimatis** (dim'-a-ris, -tis), *n.* [An artificial term.] The mnemonic name of that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which has affirmative propositions for its premises, one universal, the other particular. The oldest name for this mood seems to have been *dimmaria*, of which *dimatis* is an improvement, and *dimmaria* is now most commonly in use. The following is an example of this mood: Some commendable actions are recognized by the political economists; but every action recognized by the economists is a selfish one; therefore, some selfish actions are commendable. The letters of the word have the following significations: *d*, *a*, and *i* show the quantity and quality of the propositions; *m*, that the reduction is to *darri*; *r*, that the premises are transposed in reduction; *a*, that the conclusion of the reduction is to be simply converted. See *A1, 3 (b)*, and conversion, 2.

**dimastiga** (di-mas'-ti-ga), *n. pl.* [NL, < Gr. *di*, two-, + *mastix* (*mastyri*), a whip (flagellum).] A division of the pentostomatous or true flagellate infusorians, containing those which have two flagella: distinguished from *Monomastiga* and *Polymastiga*.

**dimastigata** (di-mas'-ti-gä-tä), *a.* [As *Dimastiga* + *-atä*.] Biflagellate; having two flagella; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dimastiga*.

**dimatis**, *n.* See *dimmaria*.

**dimblet** (dim'-bl), *n.* [The equiv. form *dimble* seems to be a variation of *dimble*, and *dimble* a variation (perhaps through association with *dim*; cf. the epithet *gloomy* in the quotations) of the equiv. R. dial. *dumble*, a wooded dingle. Origin unknown; possibly a dim. of *damp*, a pit, a pool, a deep hole containing water: see *damp*. Cf. E. dial. *dumble*, *drumbow*, a dingle or ravine, appar. not connected with *dumble*.] A dingle; a glen; a retired place.

And Satyr, that in shades and gloomy *dimblets* dwell,  
Run whooping to the hills to clap their rubber hands.

*Drayton, Polycolton, II. 120.*

Within a gloomy *dimble* these doth dwell,  
Down in a pit, o'ergrown with bracken and briar.

*R. Jones, Bad Shepherd, II. 2.*

**dim** (dim), *n. and a.* [Also, as a historical term (def. 1, 1), *dimio*; < *ME. dyme*, *dimio*, tithe, < *OF. dyme*, *F. dyme*, tithe, tenth, = *Pr. dyme*, *dimio*, < *L. decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = *E. ten*: see *decimal*.] *I. n.* 1. A tithe.

Take hys [their] landes, ge lordes and let hem [prelatis] lyve by *dimio*.

*Piers Plowman (B), xv. 122.*

The *dim* of Parliament for tythinges of trees above XX yere growthe, &c. . . . For some vicars of holl chirche y<sup>e</sup> mid Marchantes cupidon and trauell is cryen coast for y<sup>e</sup> *dimio* of y<sup>e</sup> mid woods.

*Arnold's Chronicle, p. 45.*

**2.** The number ten.

Every title soul, amongst many thousand *dimio*,  
Hath been as dear as Helen.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

**3.** A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4 pence English.

*II. a.* Sold for a *dimio*. — *Dimio*

Every title soul, amongst many thousand *dimio*,  
Hath been as dear as Helen.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

**4.** A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4 pence English.

*II. a.* Sold for a *dimio*. — *Dimio*

Every title soul, amongst many thousand *dimio*,  
Hath been as dear as Helen.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

**5.** A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4 pence English.

*II. a.* Sold for a *dimio*. — *Dimio*

Every title soul, amongst many thousand *dimio*,  
Hath been as dear as Helen.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

**6.** A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4 pence English.

*II. a.* Sold for a *dimio*. — *Dimio*

Every title soul, amongst many thousand *dimio*,  
Hath been as dear as Helen.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

**7.** A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4 pence English.

*II. a.* Sold for a *dimio*. — *Dimio*

Every title soul, amongst many thousand *dimio*,  
Hath been as dear as Helen.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

**8.** A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4 pence English.

*II. a.* Sold for a *dimio*. — *Dimio*

Every title soul, amongst many thousand *dimio*,  
Hath been as dear as Helen.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

**9.** A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4 pence English.

*II. a.* Sold for a *dimio*. — *Dimio*

Every title soul, amongst many thousand *dimio*,  
Hath been as dear as Helen.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

**10.** A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4 pence English.

*II. a.* Sold for a *dimio*. — *Dimio*

Every title soul, amongst many thousand *dimio*,  
Hath been as dear as Helen.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

point, a story related to a group term, and usually add to a time; applied especially to mathematical dimensions. [U. S.]

**Dimyodon** (di-mē'jō-don), n. [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *myōn*, length, + *odon*, Ionic for *odon* = tooth.] A notable genus of Japanese moles, of the family *Thalpidæ*, related to *Urotrichus*, having teeth of two lengths (whence the name), and the anterior incisors broad and spatulate. The dental formula is: 2 incisors in each upper, 2 in each lower half-jaw; 1 canine, 1 premolar, and 2 molars in each half-jaw. The type-species is *D. dimidiata*, having the general aspect of *Urotrichus talpoides*; tail vertebra half the length of the head and body, soles and palms entirely scaly, and stout pilose. Originally misspelled *Dymyodon*. F. W. True, 1884.

**dimension** (di-men'shun), n. [OF. *dimension*, F. *dimension* = Pr. *dimensio* = Sp. *dimension* = Pg. *dimensão* = It. *dimensione* = D. *dimensio* = G. Dan. Sw. *dimension*, < L. *dimensio* (n.), a measuring, extent, dimension, diameter or axis, < *dimetri*, pp. *dimensus*, measure off, measure out (cf. ppr. *dimotion* (t)-s, as a noun, diameter), < *di-* for *dis*, apart, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] 1. Magnitude measured along a diameter; the measure through a body or closed figure along one of its principal axes; length, breadth, or thickness. Thus, a line has one dimension, length; a plane surface two, length and breadth; and a solid three, length, breadth, and thickness. The number of dimensions being equal to the number of principal axes, and that to the number of independent directions of extension, it has become usual, in mathematics, to express the number of ways of spread of a figure by saying that it has two, three, or *n* dimensions, although the idea of measurement is quite extraneous to the fact expressed. The word generally occurs in the plural, referring to length, breadth, and thickness.

So does those skills, whose quick eyes do explore  
The just dimension both of earth and heaven.  
Sir J. Davies, *Dancing*, st. 25.

A dark  
Illimitable ocean, without bound,  
Without dimension, where length, breadth, and height,  
And time, and place, are lost.  
Milton, P. L., II. 828.

These as a line their long dimension drew,  
Striking the ground with sinuous trace.  
Milton, P. L., VII. 480.

Hence—2. A mode of linear magnitude involved (generally along with others) in the quantity to which it belongs. (a) In *alg.*, a variable factor, the number of dimensions of an expression being the number of variable factors in that term for which this number is the largest. (b) In *phys.*, a linear measure of length, time, mass, or any kind of quantity regarded as a fundamental factor of the quantity of which it is a dimension. If *M*, *L*, *T*, are the units of mass, length, and time, the dimensions of a velocity are said to be *LT<sup>-1</sup>*, or one dimension of length and minus one of time; those of an acceleration are said to be *LT<sup>-2</sup>*; those of a momentum, *MLT<sup>-1</sup>*; those of a force, *MLT<sup>-2</sup>*; those of a quantity of energy, *MLT<sup>-2</sup>*; those of the action of a moving system, *MLT<sup>-2</sup>*; those of a horse-power, *MLT<sup>-2</sup>*; those of a pressure, *ML<sup>-1</sup>T<sup>-2</sup>*; those of a density, *ML<sup>-3</sup>*; etc.

We are justified in considering the range, the flat pencil, and the axial pencil; as of the same dimensions, since to every point in the first corresponds one ray in the second and one plane in the third.

Oremona, *Projective Geometry* (tr. by Leuzendor).

3. Bulk; size; extent or capacity: commonly in the plural: as, the question is assuming great dimensions.

The shapely limb and lubricated joint,  
Within the small dimensions of a point.  
Cowper, *Retirement*.

In dimension, and the shape of nature,  
A gracious person.  
Shak., T. N., I. 5.

My friend's dimensions as near as possible approximate to mine.  
Lamb, *Bachelor's Complaint*.

4. That which has extension; matter; especially, the human body and its organs: so often in the plural.

A spirit I am, indeed;  
But am in that dimension grossly clad,  
Which from the womb I did participate.  
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

Why bastard? wherefore base?  
When my dimensions are as well compact,  
My mind as generous, and my shape as true,  
As honest madmen's issue?  
Shak., Lear, I. 2.

Method of dimensions, a method of treating some dynamical and other problems, by considering only the dimensions of the different quantities, not their magnitudes.

**dimensional** (di-men'shun-al), a. [cf. *dimension*, n.] To measure the dimensions of; proportion.

I propose to break and calve it by compartments in columns, according to the outlined sketch, which you must adjust and dimension.  
Wells, Letters, I. 285.

**dimensional** (di-men'shun-al), a. [cf. *dimension* + -al.] 1. Pertaining to extension in space; having a dimension or dimensions; measurable in one or more directions: used in composition: as, a line is a one-dimensional, a surface a two-dimensional, and a solid a three-dimensional object.—2. Relating to dimension: as, a dimensional equation.

**dimensionality** (di-men'shun-al'i-ti), n. [cf. *dimension* + -ality.] The number of dimensions of a quantity.

**dimensioned** (di-men'shun-d), a. [cf. *dimension* + -ed.] Having dimensions. [Rare.]

A mantle purple-ting'd, and radiant vest,  
Dimension'd equal to his size.  
Pope, *Odysey*, xix.

**dimensionless** (di-men'shun-less), a. [cf. *dimension* + -less.] Without dimensions or bulk.

Their prayers  
Flew up, nor mis'd the way: . . . in they pass'd  
Dimensionless through heavenly doors.  
Milton, P. L., xi. 17.

**dimension-lumber** (di-men'shun-lum'ber), n. Lumber cut to specified sizes.

**dimension-work** (di-men'shun-werk), n. Masonry consisting of stones whose dimensions are fixed by specification.

**dimensiony** (di-men'shun-i), a. [Irreg. < L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetri* (see *dimension*), after *immensity*.] Dimension; extent; capacity.

Of the smallest star in sky  
We know not the dimensiony.  
Hensell, *Letters*, IV. 44.

**dimensiony** (di-men'shun-i), a. [cf. L. *dimensus*, pp. (see *dimension*), + -y.] Diametral; pertaining to the principal axes of a body or figure.

All bodies have their measure and their space,  
But who can draw the soul's dimensiony lines?  
Sir J. Davies, *Noose Tolpenn*, st. 28.

**dimensum** (di-men'shun), n. [cf. ML. *dimensum* (neut. of L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetri*, measure out: see *dimension*), equiv. to L. *dimensum*, a measured allowance, ration (of slaves), neut. of *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetri*, measure out, measure, < *de*, down, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] A portion measured out; a dolo.

You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians  
So cruelly, defraud 'em of their *dimensum*.  
B. Jonson, *New Inn*, III. 1.

**Dimera** (dim'e-ra), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *dimerus*: see *dimerus*.] 1. A group of coleopterous insects. Latreille, 1807.—2. A division of hemipterous insects in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the *Aphididae* and *Psyllidae*, or plant-lice. The group was formerly a section of *Hemiptera*; it corresponds to the modern group *Phytophthia*, excepting the *Coccidae* or scale-insects, whose tarsi are one-jointed. Westwood, 1840.

**dimeran** (dim'e-ran), a. and n. [cf. *Dimera* + -an.] 1. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimera*.

II. n. One of the *Dimera*.  
**dimerism** (dim'e-rizm), n. [cf. *dimerus* + -ism.] An arrangement of floral organs in which there are two of each kind; the quality of being *dimerus*.

**dimerli**, n. A corn-measure of Rumania, equal to 24.6 liters, or a little less than 3 United States pecks.

**Dimerosomata** (dim'e-rō-sō'mā-tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *dimerosomatus*: see *dimerosomatus*.] An order of pulmonary arachnids, corresponding to the *Araneidae* of Latreille, and containing the true spiders or *Araneidae*, as distinguished from the *Polymerosomata* or scorpions, etc.: so called from the marked division of the body into two regions, cephalothorax and abdomen. W. E. Leach.

**dimerosomatus** (dim'e-rō-sō'mā-tus), a. [cf. NL. *dimerosomatus*, < Gr. *dimēros*, in two parts (see *dimerus*), + *sōma* (n.), body.] Having the body divided into cephalothorax and abdomen, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimerosomata*.

**dimerus** (dim'e-rus), a. [cf. NL. *dimerus*, < Gr. *dimēros*, divided into two parts, < *di-*, two-, +

*meros*, a part.] 1. Consisting of or divided into two parts; bipartite. Specifically—2. In bot., having two members in each whorl: said of flowers. Sometimes written by botanists *2-merous*.—3. In entom., having two-jointed tarsi; specifically, pertaining to the *Dimera*.—4. In anat., having two thoraxes and two abdomens are closely united, but the prothorax is distinct, as in most *Coleoptera*.

**dimetallite** (di-mo-tal'it), a. [cf. *di-* + *metallite*.] In chem., containing two atoms of a metallic element.

**dimeter** (dim'e-ter), a. and n. [cf. Gr. *dimēter*, < *di-*, two-, + *metros*, a measure.] 1. a. In pros., consisting of two measures; divisible into two feet or dipodies.

II. n. In pros., a verse or period consisting of two feet or dipodies: as, an Ionic *dimeter*; iambic *dimeters*.

**dimethylaniline** (di-meth-i-lan'i-lin), n. [cf. *di-* + *methy* + *aniline*.] An oily liquid,  $C_9H_7N(OH_2)$ , obtained by heating aniline with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. It solidifies at 41° F., and forms liquid salts with acids. It is a base from which certain dyes are prepared.

**dimetric** (di-met'rik), a. [cf. Gr. *di-*, two-, + *metros*, a measure, + -ic. See *dimeter*.] In crystal., having the vertical axis longer or shorter than the two equal lateral axes, as the square octahedron.—*Dimetric system*. See *tetragonal*.

**dimication** (dim-i-kā'shun), n. [cf. L. *dimicatio* (n.), a fight, < *dimicare*, pp. *dimicatus*, fight, lit. brandish (one's weapons against the enemy), < *di-*, *dis-* (intensive) + *micare*, move quickly to and fro, shake, vibrate, dash.] A battle or fight; contest; the act of fighting. Johnson.

Let us now be not mere sparing of our tears, to wash  
off the memory of these our unbrotherly *dimications*.  
Sp. Hall, *Mystery of Godliness*.

**dimidiate** (di-mid'i-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dimidiated*, ppr. *dimidiating*. [cf. L. *dimidiatus*, pp. of (LL.) *dimidiare*, halve, < *dimidius*, adj., half, neut. *dimidium*, a half (> ult. *dimid*, q. v.), < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *middle*, *medium*.] To divide into two equal parts. In her.: (a) To cut in halves, showing only one half. Thus, when a shield bearing a lion is impaled with a shield bearing a chevron, these bearings may be each represented in full in the half shield, or each bearing may be *dimidiated*—that is, one half of the lion and one half of the chevron only shown. This, however, is liable to lead to confusion, and is rare. (b) To cut off a part, as a half or nearly so, from any bearing. Thus, a sword *dimidiated* would show the hilt and half of the blade only, and would appear as if the other half had been cut away.

**dimidiated** (di-mid'i-āt), a. [cf. L. *dimidiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; hence, half the usual size, or half as large as something else. Specifically—(a) In bot. and entom., having, as an organ, one part so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing, or altogether wanting. (b) Split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mooses. (c) In anat. and anat., representing or represented by only one half; one-sided: specifically applied to cases of hermaphroditism in which the organism is male on one side of the body and female on the other. See *hermaphroditism*.

Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or *dimidiated* hermaphroditism. Owen, *Anat.*

(d) In her., reduced or diminished by half.—*Dimidiate* elytra, in entom., elytra which cover but half of the abdomen.—*Dimidiate* fascia, line, etc., in entom., one which traverses half of a wing or elytron, or extends halfway round a part, as the antennae.

**dimidiation** (di-mid-i-ā'shun), n. [cf. LL. *dimidiatio* (n.), < *dimidiare*, halve: see *dimidiate*, v.] The act of halving; division into two equal parts; the state of being halved.

The earliest system of impalement was by *dimidiation*: that is, by cutting two shields in half, and placing together the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other, and thus forming a single composition. C. Boutell, *Heraldry*, p. 220.

**Dimidiation formula**, an expression for the sine, etc., of the half of an angle in terms of similar functions of the angle itself.

**diminacoe**, n. Same as *diminacoe*.

**dimin**. An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

**diminish** (di-min'ish), v. [Early mod. E., with suffix -ish (after *minish*), for ME. *diminuen*, < F. *diminuer* = Pr. *diminuir*, *diminuer*, *diminuer* = Sp. Pg. *diminuir* = It. *diminuire*, < ML. *diminuere*, a common but incorrect form of L. *diminuere*, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < *de*, from, + *minuere*, lessen, make small, < *minuere*, less: see *minus*, *minish*, *minute*. L. *diminuere* (or *diminuere*) means 'break into small pieces,' < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *minuere*, make small.] I. trans. 1. To lessen; make or seem to make less or smaller by any means; reduce: opposed to *increase* and *augment*: as, to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by reducing the customs.

The passions are inflamed by sympathy; the fear of punishment and the sense of shame are *diminished* by partition. Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

Concave glasses are called *diminishing* glasses. Lommel, *Light* (trans.), p. 80.

2. To lower in power, importance, or estimation; degrade; belittle; detract from.

I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Book. xxix. 18.



Dimidiated  
Calyptus (det. P.).  
Owen, *Anat.*



Dimyos Flower (Citrus)  
and diagram of same.  
A bract (a scale); a petal  
of the stamens; a two-lobed  
ovary.

This impertinent humour of *diminishing* every one who is produced in conversation to their advantage runs through the world. *Steele, Spectator, No. 343.*

8. To take away; subtract; with *from*, and applied to the object removed.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought from it. *Deut. iv. 2.*

Nothing was *diminished* from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. In music, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.

II. *intrans.* To lessen; become or appear less or smaller; dwindle: as, the prospect of success is *diminishing* by delay.

What judgment I had increases rather than *diminishes*. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;  
Before the Boreas blasts the vapours fly.

*Pope, Odyssey.*

—*Ryn. Dwindle, Contract*, etc. (see *decrease*); to shrink, subside, abate, ebb, fall off.

**diminishable** (di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* [*diminish* + *-able*.] Capable of being reduced in size, volume, or importance.

**diminished** (di-min'ish), *p. a.* [*Pp. of diminish*, *v.*] Lessened; made smaller; contracted; hence, belittled; degraded.

At whose sight all the stars  
Hide their diminished heads.

*Milton, P. L., iv. 35.*

She feels the Change, and deep regrets the Shame  
Of Honour lost, and her diminished Name.

*Congreve, Birth of the Muse.*

**Diminished arch**, an arch less than a semicircle.—**Diminished bar**, in *joinery*, the bar of a sash which is thinnest on its inner edge.—**Diminished chord**, in music, a chord having a diminished interval between its upper and lower tones. See *chord*. 4. **Diminished interval**, in music, an interval one semitone shorter than the corresponding perfect or the corresponding minor interval. See *interval*.—**Diminished subject**, in music, a subject or theme repeated or imitated in diminution (which see).—**Diminished triad**, in music, a triad consisting of a tone with its minor third and its diminished fifth—that is, two minor thirds superposed; in the major scale, the triad on the seventh tone. See *triad*.

**diminisher** (di-min'ish-er), *n.* One who or that which diminishes.

The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority. *Clarks, Sermons, p. 241.*

**diminishingly** (di-min'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a way to belittle reputation.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one who was absent. *Locks.*

**diminishing-rule** (di-min'ish-ing-röl), *n.* In arch., a broad rule cut with a concave edge: used to ascertain the swell of a column, to try its curvature, etc.

**diminishing-scale** (di-min'ish-ing-skäl), *n.* In arch., a scale of gradation used to find the different points in drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute.

**diminishing-stuff** (di-min'ish-ing-stuf), *n.* In ship-building, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank.

**diminishment** (di-min'ish-ment), *n.* [*diminish* + *-ment*.] Diminution; abatement.

You . . . shall conserve the same whole and entire, without *diminishment*, until you shall have delivered . . . the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 232.*

Esseye man seeth by and by what foloweth, a great *diminishment* of the strength of the realm. *Sir J. Choke, Hurt of Sedition.*

**diminuer**, *v.* See *diminish*.  
**diminuendo** (It. pron. dü-më-nö-en-dö). [*It.*, *diminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] In music, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound: often indicated by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or by the sign  $\rightrightarrows$ : the opposite of *crescendo*.

**diminuant** (di-min'ü-ent), *a.* [*ML. diminuere* (t-*s*) for *L. diminuere* (t-*s*), *pp. of diminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Diminishing; lessening. [Rare or obsolete.]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a *diminuent* term.

*Sp. Sanderson, Sermons, Pref.*

**diminuter** (dim-i-nüt), *a.* [*ML. diminutus* for *L. diminutus*, small, *pp. of diminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Reduced; small.

In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to conceal the secret and undiscernible faults of the merchandise; but we must acknowledge them, or else affix prices made *diminute*, and lessened to such proportions and abatements as that fault should make.

*Jor. Taylor, Christian Simplicity.*

**Diminute** being, being in the divine mind before creation.—**Diminute conversion**, in logic. See *conversion*, 2.

**diminutively** (dim-i-nüt-li), *adv.* In a manner which lessens; as reduced.

An excretion only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutively* uttered. *Sp. Sanderson.*

**diminution** (dim-i-nüt'shon), *n.* [*ME. diminution*, *diminucion*, *OF. diminution*, *F. diminution* = *Pr. diminutio* = *Sp. diminucion* (cf. *Pg. diminuição*) = *It. diminuzione*, *L. ML. diminutio* (n-) for *L. diminuere* (n-), a lessening, *< diminuere*, *pp. diminuere*, lessen: see *diminish*.] 1. The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing; a making smaller; a lowering in amount, value, dignity, estimation, etc.: as, the *diminution* of wealth, of importance, of power.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Sp. Gauden.*

It is to poor Estcourt I chiefly owe that I am arrived at the happiness of thinking nothing a *diminution* to me, but what argues a depravity of my will. *Steele, Spectator, No. 408.*

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd  
In military honour next. *Philips.*

2. The process of becoming less: as, the apparent *diminution* of a receding body; the *diminution* of the velocity of a projectile.

Never did we see a case in which the increase of the bulk was so evidently a *diminution* of the value. *Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.*

3. In music, the repetition or imitation of a subject or theme in notes having one half or one quarter the duration of those first used: a favorite device in contrapuntal composition. See *canon*, *counterpoint*, and *imitation*.—4. In law, an omission in the record of a case sent up from an inferior court to the court of review.—5. In her., differencing, especially that kind of differencing called *cadency*.—6. In arch., the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital.—*syn.* 1 and 2. Decrease, reduction, abridgment, abatement.

**diminutival** (di-min'ü-ti-val or di-min'ü-ti-val), *a.* [*diminutive*, *n.*, 3, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive.

In such words as *braggart*, I have long been inclined to think that the *t* is excrement, and that the syllable *ar* is a *diminutival* suffix. *T. H. Key, Philol. Essays, p. 212.*

**diminutive** (di-min'ü-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. diminutif* = *Sp. Pg. It. diminutio* (= *G. diminutiv* = *Sw. Dan. diminutiv*, in grammar), *< ML. diminutivus* for *LL. diminutivus* (in grammar), *< L. diminutus*, *pp. of diminuere*, make small: see *diminish*.] 1. *a.* 1. Small; little; narrow; contracted: as, a race of *diminutive* men; a *diminutive* house.

The poor wren,  
The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,  
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.*

2. Having the power of diminishing or lessening; tending to diminish, decrease, or abridge.

*Diminutive of liberty.* *Shaftesbury.*

3. In gram., expressing something small or little: as, a *diminutive* word; the *diminutive* suffixes '*-kin*,' '*-let*,' '*-ling*,' etc. See *II.*, 3.

II. *n.* 1. Anything very small as to size, importance, value, etc.: as, a dainty *diminutive*.

Ah, how the poor world is pestered with such water-flies: *diminutives* of nature. *Shak., T. and C., v. 1.*

Most monster-like, be shown  
For poor'st *diminutives*, for dolls. *Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.*

2. In old med., something that diminishes or abates.

Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before. *Burton, Anat. of Med., p. 408.*

3. In gram., a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind: as, in Latin, *lapillus*, a little stone, from *lapis*, a stone; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French, *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*; *rivulet*, which is a double diminutive, being from Latin *rivulus*, a diminutive of *rivus*, a river, with the English diminutive termination *-et*. Many terminations originally diminutive, or words having such terminations, have lost diminutive force. The principal suffixes in English recognized as diminutive are *-et*, *-kin*, *-ling*, *-let*, *-in*, and *-y* or *-ie*. See also *-el*, *-ic*, *-ule*, etc.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called by the *diminutives* of his name, *Perkin* or *Perkin*. *Beaumont, Hist. Hen. VII.*

Babyisms and dear *diminutives*  
Scattered all over the vocabulary  
Of such a love. *Templeton, Aymer's Field.*

In some languages, as Italian for instance, adjectival repetition is really almost like mathematical multiplication, increasing or diminishing the effect according as the term is in itself an augmentative or *diminutive*. *J. Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 88.*

**diminutively** (di-min'ü-ti-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a manner to lessen; on a small scale.

Magnify the former [picture], they are still *diminutively* conceived: if a glass could expand Cooper's picture to the size of Van Dyck's, they would appear to have been painted for that proportion. *Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, III. 1.*

**diminutiveness** (di-min'ü-tiv-ness), *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk, dignity, importance, etc.

While he stood on tiptoes thrumming his ban-viol, the *diminutiveness* of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. *Student, II. 23.*

**diminutives** (di-min'ü-tis), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp. diminished*, *ppr. diminishing*. [*As diminish* + *-ive*.] To put (a word) into the form of a diminutive; form as a diminutive of another word: as, *Certhiola* is *Certhia diminished*. [*Recent.*]

**diminish**, *a.* See *diminish*.

**diminution** (di-min'ü-shon), *n.* [*< L. diminutio* (n-), a sending forth, diminution, *< diminuere*, *pp. of diminuere*, send away: see *dimitt*, *dimissio*, and cf. *dimission*, *dimission*.] Leave to depart. *Borrow.*

The wise man doth explicate his own meaning, and sheweth in what case he doth forbid this manner of *diminution* with procrastination. *Cleaver, Proverbs, p. 58.*

**dimissorial** (dim-i-sö-ri-äl), *n.* [*As dimissory* + *-al*.] Same as *dimissory letter* (which see, under *dimissory*).

**dimissory** (dim-i-sö-ri), *a.* [= *F. dimissoire* = *Sp. dimisorio* = *Pg. It. dimissorio*, *< LL. dimissorius* (only in the phrase *dimissorius littera*, *dimissory letter*), *< L. dimissus*, *pp. of dimittere*, send away: see *dimitt*, *v.*] 1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.—2. Granting leave to depart.—**Dimissory letter**. (*a.*) In the ancient church, an episcopal letter dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another in which he was about to take up his residence. (See *commendatory*.) (*b.*) In the modern church, a letter authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination. In the Church of England it is used when a candidate has a title in one diocese and is to be ordained in another. It can be issued only by the bishop, or, under special circumstances, by the vicar-general. In the Roman Catholic Church it may be given by the pope to ordinands from any part of the world, by a bishop to one of his own subjects, by the superior of a religious order to subordinates, and by a vicar capitular in a vacant see. Also called *dimissorial* and *letter dimissory*.

Without the bishop's *dimissory letters*, presbyters might not go to another diocese. *Jor. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 218.*

**dimitt** (di-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp. dimitted*, *ppr. dimitting*. [= *Sp. dimittir* = *Pg. dimittir*, let go, dismiss, resign, abdicate, *< L. dimittere*, send away, dismiss, *< di-*, *dis-*, away, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *dimissio*.] 1. To dismiss; permit to go.

Hee greets Gehazi with the same word wherewith hee lately was *dimitted* by his master. *Sp. Hall, Eliza with Naaman.*

2. To grant; farm; let.  
**dimitt** (di-mit'), *n.* [*< dimitt*, *v.*] In freemasonry, a dimissory letter; written permission to leave a lodge, implying good standing in the lodge left, and thus no disability to affiliate with another lodge.

**dimity** (dim-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dimities* (-tis). [Formerly also *dimitty*: = *D. diemot*, *dimot* = *Dan. dimitt* (*< E.*) = *Sp. dimite* = *It. dimetto*, *< ML. diminere* = *Ar. Pers. dimityth*, *< Gr. diureo*, *dimity*, lit. two-threaded, *< di-*, two-, + *muco*, a thread of the wool; equiv. thus to *E. twill*. Cf. *samoset*, ult. *< MGr. ismuco*, six-threaded.] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom with raised stripes or fancy figures, and usually employed undyed for bed and bedroom furniture. Patterns are sometimes printed upon it in colors.

Go, put on  
One of thy temple suits, and accompany us.  
Or else thy *dimity* breeches will be mated. *Jasper Mayne, City Match, I. 4.*

**Dimity binding**, a kind of binding or galloon with plain, straight edges, and ornamented with a raised pattern.  
**dimly** (dim'i), *a.* [*< ME. dimly*, *< AS. dimlic*, *< dim*, *dim*: see *dim*, *a.*, and *-ly*.] Dim; dimming.

No *dimly* cloud o'ershadows thee,  
Her gloom, nor darkness night. *Quarles, O Mother dear, Jerusalem!*

**dimly** (dim'i), *adv.* [*< ME. dimly*, *dimliche*, *< AS. dimlice*, *adv.*, *< dimlic*, *adj.*: see *dimly*, *a.*, and *-ly*.] In a dim or obscure manner; with dull or imperfect vision or a faint light; not brightly or clearly.

Doest thou now looks *dimly*, and with a dull eye upon all Godness? *Delmer, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 24.*

To us invisible or *dimly* seen. *Milton, P. L., v. 137.*

The barn's wealth *dimly* showing through the dark. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.*



**diminish** (dim'ish), *v.* [*< dim + -ish*] *Pap.* *dimin*; rather *dim*. Also spelled *dimish*.

*My eyes are somewhat diminished.* *Swift.*  
**diminy** (dim'i), *a.* [*< dim + -y*] Somewhat *dim*; *diminish*.

*You diminy clouds, which well employ your shining  
This cheerful air.* *Mr P. B. May, Arcadia, iv.*

**dimness** (dim'nes), *n.* [*< ME. dimnes, < AS. dimnes, < dim, dim: see dim, a., and -ness*] The state of being *dim* or *obscure*; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness; vagueness: applied either to the object or to the medium of vision or perception: as, the *dimness* of a view, of color, or of gold; the *dimness* of twilight or of the sky; *dimness* of vision, of understanding, memory, etc.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception was the whole system and body of their religion.

*Demay of Christian Piety.*

With such thick *dimness* of excited dust  
In their impetuous march they fill'd the air.

*Croquer, Iliad, iii.*

Until his falling sight

Faints into *dimness* with its own delight.

*Byron, Bride of Abydos, i. 4.*

=*Syn.* *Obscurity, Gloom, etc.* See *darkness*.  
**di molto** (di mōl'tō), [*It., adv. phrase: di, < L. de, of; molto, < L. multus, much: see mult-*] In music, very much: as, *allegro di molto*, very fast.

**dimorph** (di'mōrf), *n.* [*= F. dimorphe = It. dimorfo (chiefly adj.), < NL. dimorphus, < Gr. dimorphos, having two forms, < di-, two-, + morphē, form.*] One of the forms assumed by a dimorphous substance: as, calcite is a *dimorph*.

**Dimorpha** (di-mōrf'a), *n.* [*NL., fem. of dimorphus: see dimorph.*] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Jurine, 1807.*—2. A genus of mollusks. *Gray, 1840.*—3. A genus of birds. *Hodgson, 1841.*

**dimorphic** (di-mōrf'ik), *a.* [*As dimorph + -ic*] 1. Existing in two distinct forms; *dimorphous*. See *dimorphous*.

A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus *dimorphic*. *Nat. Hist. Res.*

2. Pertaining to *dimorphism*; exhibiting or characterized by *dimorphism*, in any sense of that word.

*Dimorphic* females among insects have been observed. . . . In these cases, as a rule, one of the female forms is more nearly related in form and color to the male. . . . In other cases the differences are more connected with climate and season, and also affect the male.

*Class, Zoology (trans.), i. 155.*

**dimorphism** (di-mōrf'izm), *n.* [*= F. dimorphisme = It. dimorfismo; as dimorph + -ism*] 1. The property of assuming or of existing under two distinct forms. Specifically—2. In crystal, the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from each other, as by crystallization. Thus, sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature. Hence, the same chemical substance may form two or more distinct mineral species. Carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite, etc.

According to the observation of Pasteur, instances of *dimorphism* usually occur when the two forms are nearly upon the limit of their respective systems.

*W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., i. iii. § 4.*

3. In bot., the occurrence of two distinct forms

of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species.

*Dimorphism* in flowers may affect the perianth only, and not the yov or essential organs; or there may be two kinds of flowers as respects these also, but with no reciprocal relations, as in *obistogamous dimorphism*; or of two kinds essentially alike except in stamens and pistil, and these reciprocally adapted to each other, which is *heterogamous dimorphism*, or, when of three kinds, *trismorphism*.

*A. Gray, Street Bot., p. 283.*

4. In *soil*, difference of form, structure, size, coloration, etc., between individuals of the same species. Sexual *dimorphism* is the rule in the animal

kingdom; and *dimorphism* between the male and female often exists in the general form, as well as constant differences between individuals of each sex, without reference to sex, are instances of *dimorphism*.

*Dimorphism* is thus seen to be a specialized result of variation, by which new physiological phenomena have been developed. *A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 155.*

The phenomena of *dimorphism* and *polymorphism* in the same species, and the sexual differences which have been developed in animals originally hermaphrodite, may be quoted as important evidence of the extensive influence of adaptation. . . . The numerous cases of *dimorphism* and *polymorphism* in either sex of the same species should be regarded from the same point of view.

*Class, Zoology (trans.), i. 154.*

5. In *philol.*, the existence of a word under two or more forms called *doublets*; thus, *dent* and *dint*, *fat* and *vat*, *church* and *birch*, exhibit *dimorphism* developed within English, and *card* and *chart*, *choir*, *quire*, and *chorus*, *reason*, *ration*, *rato*, etc., exhibit *dimorphism* arising outside of English.

Where it (bifurcation) is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called *dimorphism*: *reason, ration*.

*F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 21.*

**Dimorphodon** (di-mōrf'ō-don), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. dimorphos, of two forms (see dimorph), + don, Ionic form of dōnē (dōnē-) = E. tooth.*] A genus of extinct pterosaurian reptiles, or pterodactyls: so called from the fact that their teeth were of two kinds, the anterior long, the posterior mostly very short. The tail was long, and the other characters mostly as in *Rhamphorhynchus*; the metacarpus was comparatively short, and the ends of the toothless jaws were probably sheathed in horn.

**dimorphous** (di-mōrf'us), *a.* [*< NL. dimorphus, < Gr. dimorphos, having two forms: see dimorph.*] Existing in two forms; *dimorphic*: specifically applied in crystallography to a substance whose crystals occur in two distinct forms. Thus, calcium carbonate crystallizes in the rhombohedral form as calcite, and in the orthorhombic as aragonite. See *dimorphism*.

Bodies capable of . . . assuming two forms geometrically incompatible are said to be *dimorphous*.

*W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., i. iii. § 4.*

It is not unlikely that the Guinea worm, . . . which infects the integument of Man in hot climates, may answer to the hermaphrodite state of a similarly *dimorphous* Nematoel.

*Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 552.*

**dimple** (dim'pl), *n.* [*Origin uncertain (not in ME. or AS.); usually regarded as a nasalized form of \*dipple, a dim. of dīp, a depression: see dip, n.* Cf. OHG. *dumpfelo*, MEH. *tumpfel*, tūmpfel, G. *tūmpel*, *dūmpfel*, a pool. Cf. Norw. *døp*, a pool: see *dapple*. See *dimble* and *dingled*.] 1. A natural or transient dent or small hollow in some soft part of the surface of the human body, most common in youth, produced especially in the cheek by the act of smiling, and hence regarded in that situation as a sign of joyousness or good humor.

*Smiles.*

Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,

And love to live in *dimple* sleek.

*Milton, L'Allegro, i. 30.*

*T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.*

2. A slight depression or indentation on any surface, as on water when slightly agitated.

In *dimples* still the water slips

Where thou hast dip't thy finger-tips.

*Lowell, To the Muse.*

**dimple** (dim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimpled*, ppr. *dimpling*. [*< dimple, n.*] 1. *trans.* To form *dimples*; sink into depressions or little inequalities.

As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way.

*Pope, Prolog. to Satires, i. 516.*

Gayly we leaped the crag and swam the pool,

And swept with *dimpling* eddies round the rock.

*Bryant, Bella.*

II. *trans.* To mark with *dimples*; produce *dimples* in: as, a smile *dimpled* her cheeks.

**dimpled** (dim'pl'd), *a.* [*< dimple + -ed*] Set with *dimples*; marked by *dimples*.

On each side her

Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids.

*Shak., A. and C. ii. 2.*

The storm was hush'd, and *dimpled* ocean smil'd.

*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 55.*

A *dimpled* hand,

Fair as some wonder out of fairy land.

*Keats, Calidore.*

**dimplement** (dim'pl-ment), *n.* [*< dimple + -ment*] The state of being marked with *dimples* or gentle depressions. [*Rare or poetical.*]

Thou sitting alone at the glass,

Remark the bloom gone away,

Where the smile in its *dimplement* was.

*Mrs. Browning, A False Step.*

**dimply** (dim'pli), *a.* [*< dimple + -y*] Full of *dimples* or small depressions.

As the smooth surface of the deeply food,  
The silver-chipper'd virgin lightly trod.  
*J. Norton, Triumph of Ida.*

**dimpy** (dim'pi), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A preserve made from apples and pears cut into small pieces. *Imp. Diet.*

**Dimyaria** (dim-i-ā'ri-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL., neut. pl. of dimyariu, < Gr. di-, two-, + mya, a mussel, a mouse, = E. mouse.*] A general name for those bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct and widely removed from each other, as in the mussel or clam. The two muscular attachments are always visible on the inside of the shell, constituting the impressions called *dimyria*. These muscles are anterior and posterior. The *Dimyria* include by far the largest number of bivalves, such as the clams, cockles, etc. *Dimyriolus* is a synonym.

**dimyarian** (dim-i-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*As Dimyaria + -an*]

I. *a.* Double-muscle; having two muscles: specifically said, in conch., of those bivalve shells which have a pair of adductor muscles, as the clam: opposed to *monomyarian*.

II. *a.* A bivalve of the order *Dimyaria*.

**dimyary** (dim'i-ā'ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. dimyariu, dimyarium: see dimyarian.*] Same as *dimyarian*.

**Dimylus** (dim'i-lus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. di-, two-, + mylos, a mill, a millstone, a grinder: see mill.*] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, apparently related to the moles, or of the family *Talpidae*, founded upon remains from the Miocene and later Tertiary periods. *Meyer, 1846.*

**din** (din), *n.* [*< ME. dyn, prop. and usually in two syllables, dyne, dune, dine, dene, < AS. dyne (once dyn), a loud noise (comp. earth-dyne, an earthquake), = Icel. dyng, a din, = Sw. dån, a din, = Dan. dån, rumble, booming; cf. Skt. dhant, roaring, a torrent, dhant, a sound, din. See the verb.*] A loud noise of some duration; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or resonant sound, long continued: as, the *din* of arms.

My mither she is fast asleep,

And I darena mak na din.

*Wills and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).*

The guests are met, the feast is set—

Mayst hear the merry din.

*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.*

The *din* of war resounds throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose.

*Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.*

**din** (din), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinned*, ppr. *dinning*. [*< ME. dinnon, dynnon, dunnon, dinion, dynion, dension, intr., < AS. dyntan, make a noise, resound, = OE. duntan, rumble, = Icel. dynga, pour, rattle down, like hail or rain (cf. duna, thunder), = Sw. dånna = Dan. dånne, rumble, boom; cf. Skt. √ dhana, roar, sound, buzz. See the noun.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with continued or confused noise; vex with noise; harass with clamor or persistent protestations.

To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears

With hungry cries.

*Olney, Venice Preserved.*

You are ever *dinning* my ears with Notions of the Arts

of Men.

*Beale, Conscious Lovers, II. 1.*

2. To press or force with clamor or with persistent repetition: as, to *din* one's complaints into everybody's ears.

II. *trans.* To make a noise or clamor.

Of Arrows & Aviblasters the air was thick,

And *dinnyd* with dunt, that dells were that time.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 570.*

The gay viol *dinning* in the dale.

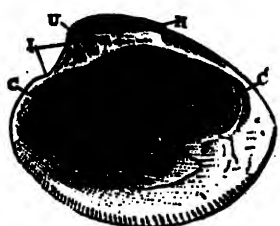
*Spenser, Sonnets, p. 25.*

To be curious, to speculate much, to be *dinning* always in argument.

*Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 151.*

**Dinacrida** (di-nak'ri-dā), *n.* [*NL., also Dina-crida, < Gr. dēak, terrible, + akris (akrid-), a locust.*] A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidae*, containing New Zealand crickets inhabiting decaying trees and holes in old wood. They are of large size and carnivorous habits, and their bite is severe.

**dinanderie** (di-nōn'dē-rē), *n.* [*F., < Dinant, a city in Belgium, formerly celebrated for its copper ware.*] Utensils of copper for the kitchen and other common uses; especially—(a) Me-



Right Valve of Clam (*Pecten mercenaria*).  
C. C., the two muscular scars, or adductors;  
P, pallial impression; S, siphon; U, umbo; H, hinge.



*Dimorphism in Plants.*  
1. Schizogon and feeding leaves of *Colocasia*. 2. Dick- and my- (likely a species of *Dianthus*).

tall vessels of old make and graceful or unusual form, sometimes decorated with coats-of-arms and other ornaments executed in repoussé. (b) By extension, the ornamental brass-work of India and the Levant.

**dinar** (dē-nār'), *n.* [Ar., < *L. denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] The name of a gold coin issued by the califs of Damascus: it was also applied to the gold coins of various Arab dynasties, and was the generic name of Arab gold coins. The original weight of the dinar was 66.4 grains Troy. The word is also, incorrectly, used to mean the weight of a mical (which see).

**Dinas brick.** A peculiar kind of fire-brick, consisting almost exclusively of silica, the material for which is obtained from the Dinas rock in the Vale of Neath, Wales. The rock is supposed to be the equivalent of the millstone-grit, and is closely related to the gneiss rock. See *gneiss*.

**dindin** (din'din'), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A Hindu musical instrument of the cymbal class.

**dindle** (din'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dindled*, ppr. *dindling*. [Sc. and prov. Eng., also *dindle*, *diale*; < ME. *dyndelen*, tingle (?). Cf. *dandle*.] 1. To tremble; reel; stagger.—2. To tingle, as the fingers with cold; thrill.

**dindle** (din'dl), *n.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *dindle*.] 1. The common corn sow-thistle; also, sow-thistle.—2. Hawkweed. [Local, Eng., in both senses.]

**dindle-dandle** (din'dl-dan'dl), *v. t.* [A varied redupl. of *dandle*.] To dandle or toss about.

Judge, whether it be seemly that Christ's body should be so *dindle-dandled* and used as they use it.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1838), II. 284.

**Dindymene** (din-di-mē'nē), *n.* [NL., < *L. Dindymene*, < Gr. *Δινδυμένη*, a name of Cybele, perhaps < *Δινδυον*, *L. Dindymon* or *Dindymon*, a mountain in Asia Minor where Cybele was worshipped.] In *zool.*: (a) The typical genus of the family *Dindymenidae*. (b) A genus of *Formos.* *Kinball*, 1866.

**Dindymenidae** (din-di-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dindymene* + *-idae*.] A family of trilobites: same as *Zethidae*.

**dine** (din), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dined*, ppr. *dining*. [< ME. *dinen*, *dynen*, *demen*, < OF. *diner*, sometimes spelled *dyner*, *dyner*, F. *diner* = Pr. *dinar*, *dinar*, *dinar* = It. *dinare*, *destinare* (ML. *dinare*, after OF.), *dine*; origin disputed. (1) As conjectured by Dietz, Scheler, Littré, and others, < L. (ML.) as if \**deocinare*, < *de-* intensive + *cinare*, *dine*, sup. < *cena*, dinner, supper. (2) More prob., since OF. *diner* was used rather of breakfast than of dinner, it is a contr. of *dejuner*, *dejuner*, *dejuner*, *dejuner*, F. *déjeuner*, breakfast, > E. *déjeuner*; if this is so, *dine*, *dinare*, is of F. origin, the prop. It. form, corresponding to OF. *dejuner*, being *dinicare* = Pr. *dejunar*, *fast*: see *dijune*, *dejuner*. Hence *diner*.] *I. intrans.* To eat the chief meal of the day; take dinner; in a more general sense, to partake of a repast; eat.

We went all to Mounte Syon to mass; and the same day we dined with ye warden and freres there, where we had a right honest dyner.

Sir R. Guyford, *Fyrgymage*, p. 29.

There came a bird out o' a bush,

On water for to dine.

The Water o' Weir's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 195).

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,

And wretches hang that jury-men may dine.

Pope, *R. of the L.*, III. 35.

Serenely full, the epicure would say,

Fate cannot harm me, I have dined to-day.

Sydney Smith, *Receipt for Salad*.

To dine out, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.—To dine with Duke Humphrey, to be dinnerless: a phrase said to have originated from the circumstance that a part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's, London, was called Duke Humphrey's Walk (being near his tomb), and that those who could not pay for a dinner at a tavern were accustomed to promenade there, in the hope of meeting an acquaintance and getting an invitation to dine. The phrase, however, may be connected with the report that Duke Humphrey, son of Henry IV., was starved to death.

*II. trans.* 1. To give a dinner to; furnish with the principal meal; entertain at dinner: as, the landlord dined a hundred men.

A table massive enough to have dined Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men.

I was never so effectually deterred from frequenting a man's house by any kind of Carabus whatever as by the parade one made about *dining* me.

Theroux, *Walden*, p. 185.

St. To dine upon; have to eat.

What wilt ye dene? Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 128.

**dine** (din), *n.* [< *dine*, *v.* Cf. *dinner*.] 1. Dinner.

"And dinna ye mind, love Gregor," she says,

"As we swam the rings free our fingers,

How we changed the rings free our fingers,

And I can show thee this."

*Fair Anns of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 102).

2. Dinner-time; midday.

And by there came a harper fine, . . .

That harped to the king at dine.

*The Two Sisters* (Child's Ballads, II. 245).

We twa hae paidt't the burn

From mornin' sun till dine.

Burns, *Auld Lang Syne*.

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.] **dinero** (dē-nē'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *L. denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] A Peruvian silver coin, the tenth of a sol, or about one United States dime.

**diner-out** (di-nēr-out'), *n.* One who is in the habit of dining from home, and in company; one who accepts many invitations to dinner.

A liberal landlord, graceful *diner-out*. Mrs. Browning.

This is a very tiresome device, savouring too much of the professional *diner-out*.

*The Athenaeum*, No. 3141, p. 15.

**dinotical** (di-net'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δυναμις*, whirling around, verbal adj. of *δυναμις*, whirl around; cf. *dyna*, *dyno*, a whirling.] Whirling round; turning on an axis; spinning.

It hath . . . a *dinotical* motion and rolls upon its own poles.

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinotical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis.

Ray, *Works of Creation*, II.

**dinette** (di-net'), *n.* [F., dim. of *dîner*, dinner, < *diner*, dine: see *dine*, *r.*] A sort of preliminary dinner; a luncheon. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

**ding** (ding), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinged* or *dung*, ppr. *dinging*. [< ME. *dingen*, *dyngen* (strong verb, pret. *ding*, *dyng*, pp. *dyngen*), strike, throw, beat; not in AS., the alleged *denagan* being unauthenticated; prob. of Scand. origin: Icel. *denga*, hammer, = Sw. *danga* = Dan. *dange*, bang, beat (weak verbs).] *I. trans.* 1. To strike; beat; throw or dash with violence.

We sail nocht byde, but *dyng* them downe,

Tylls all be dede, with-outen drede.

York Plays, p. 91.

Christie suffered most meekly and patiently his enemies for to *dine* out with sharpe scourges the bloude that was betwene his skyn and his flesh.

State Trials, W. Thorpe, an. 1607.

Sir. Down with the door.

Kas. 'Alight, *ding* it open.

R. Jones, *Alchemist*, v. 2.

Then Willie lifted up his foot,

And *dang* him down the stair.

*Sweet Willie and Fair Melior* (Child's Ballads, II. 337).

Every acute reader, upon the first sight of a pedantic licence, will be ready with these like words to *ding* the book a coits distance from him.

Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 22.

To see his poor and mither's pot

Thus *dung* in staves.

Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

2. To prove too much for; beat; nonplus. [Scotch.]

The stream was strong, the maid was stout,

And laith, laith to be *dang*,

But, ere she wan the Lowden banks,

Her fair colour was wan.

*Young Benjie* (Child's Ballads, II. 301).

But a' your doings to rehearse . . .

Wad *ding* a Lawland tongue, or Erse.

Burns, *Address to the Deil*.

3. To beat; thrash. [Scotch.]

As fair greets [cries] the barn that is *dung* after noon

as he that is *dung* before noon.

*Scotch Proverb* (Ray, *Proverbs*, 2d ed., 1678, p. 286).

I'd just like to *ding* that man o' a shoemaker—sending me home a pair o' boots like this when we'll know what state my feet were in.

W. Mack, in *Far Loebaber*, vii.

*Dinged* work, embossed work, done by means of blows which raise one surface and depress the other.

*II. intrans.* 1. To strike.

Jason snippede gratitly to a grym sword,

*Dangs* on the danyll with a deuce willa.

*Destruction of Troy* (R. B. T. S.), I. 321.

2. To bluster; storm.

He huffs and *dangs*, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strat.

*Arcturion*.

3. To descend; fall; come down: used as in the phrase "It's *dingin' on*," applied to a fall of rain or snow. [Scotch.]

He headlong topas turvie *dinged* down.

*Merton, Antonio and Melinda*, II., iv. 2.

4. To be defeated or overturned; yield. [Scotch.]

But facts are chieft that winna *ding*

And downe be *dunged*.

Burns, *A Dream*.

**ding** (ding), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *ding-dang* and *ring*.] *I. intrans.* To sound, as a bell; ring, especially with wearisome continuance.

The din of carts, and the accursed *dinging* of the dust-man's bell.

Living, *Sketch-Book*, p. 144.

*II. trans.* To keep repeating; impress by reiteration: with reference to the monotonous striking of a bell.

If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep *dinging* it into one no.

Goldsmith, *The Stoops to Conquer*, II.

**ding** (ding), *v. t.* Same as *dang*.

**ding** (ding), *n.* An obsolete variant of *dang*. Compare *dingy*.

**ding-dang** (ding'dang), *n.* [A reduplication of *ding*, in imitation of the sound of a bell. Cf. equiv. Sw. *dingdang*, *dingeldang* = Dan. *dingdang*.] 1. The sound of a bell, or any similar sound of repeated strokes.—2. A device in which two bells of different tone are struck alternately, used in striking the quarter-hours on a clock.—To go at or to it *ding-dang*, to fight in good earnest.

His courage was flush'd, he'd venture a brash

And thus they went to it *ding-dang*.

Old Ballad.

**dinged** (dingd), *a. or adv.* [A weak form of *danged*, pp. of *dang*, which is a compromise with *dams*.] Darned: a mild form of *darned*. [U. S.]

If I ever takes another [thrashing] . . . may I be *dinged*, and dug up and *dinged* over again.

H. Weller, quoted in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 47.

**dinghy**, *dingey* (ding'gi), *n.* [< Beng. *dingi*, a boat, wherry, passage-boat, *dingi* (cerebral *d*), a ship, sloop, coasting-vessel.] An East Indian name for a boat varying in size in different localities. The dinghies of Bombay are from 12 to 20 feet long, 5 to 7 feet broad, and about 5 feet deep, with a raking mast, and are navigated by three or four men. The dinghies of Calcutta are small passage-boats for the poorer classes, rarely used with a sail; they are not painted, but merely rubbed with nut-oil. The name is also applied to a ship's working-boat, especially to the smallest boat of a man-of-war; and in some parts of the United States it is used for a flat-bottomed boat, which is also called a *dory*. Also written *dingy*, *dingy*, *dingos*, and *dingy*.

The Commissioner was fain to set out sleepy and breakfastless towards the shore in the *dingy*, accompanied by guns, ammunition, false birds, and the paraphernalia of the fatal art.

Shore Birds, p. 30.

**dingly** (din'ji-li), *adv.* [< *dingy* + *-ly*.] In a dingy manner; so as to give a dingy appearance.

A kind of careless peignoir of a dark-blue material, dimly and *dingly* plaided with black.

Charlotte Brontë, *Villette*, xxi.

**dingly** (ding'li), *adv.* [< \**dingy* (irreg. < *ding* + *-ly*) + *-ly*.] Forebly, as one that dings a thing down; downright.

These be so manifest, so plain, and do confute so *dingly* the sentence and saying of Floribell.

Philpot, *Works* (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 370.

**dinginess** (din'ji-nes), *n.* The quality of being dingy or tarnished; a shabby or soiled appearance.

**dingie** (ding'gi), *n.* [Supposed to be another form of *dimble*, *q. v.*] 1. A small, secluded, and embowered valley.

I know each lane, and every alley green,

*Dingie*, or bushy dell of this wild wood.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 312.

The stream thenceforward stole along the bottom of the *dingie*, and made, for that dry land, a pleasant warbling in the leaves.

R. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 128.

2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]

**dingie** (ding'gi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dingied*, ppr. *dinging*. [Sc., var. of *dinle* and *dindie*. Cf. Dan. *dingie* = Sw. *dingla*, dangle, swing, vibrate.] To shake; vibrate.

Gearing the very stone-and-lime wa's *dingie* w' his screeching.

Scott, *Waverley*, xlv.

**dingie-dangle** (ding'gi-dang'gi), *adv.* [Reduplication of *dingie*. Cf. Dan. *dingeldang*, *n.*, gewgaws, bobs.] Loosely, in a dangle manner.

Boughs hanging *dingie-dangle* over the edge of the dell.

T. Warton, *On Milton's Juvenile Poems*.

**Dingley Act.** See *act*.

**dingo** (ding'go), *n.* [Native Australian name.] The Australian dog, *Canis dingoo*, of wolf-like appearance and extremely ferocious. The ears are short and erect, the tail is rather bushy, and the hair is of a reddish-brown color. It is very destructive to flocks, and is systematically destroyed. See out on following page.

**dingthriff** (ding'thrift), *n.* [< *ding* + obj. *thrif*.] A spendthrift.

With thou, therefore, a drunkard be,

A *dingthrif* and a knave?

Drom., tr. of Horace's *Satires*, I.

**dingy** (din'ji), *a.* [< *ding* for *dang* + *-y*.] being thus equiv. to *dungy*: see *dang*, *dungy*.



Diago (*Canis diago*).

1. Foul; dirty. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Soiled; tarnished; of a dusky color; having a dull-brownish tinge.

Even the Postboy and the Postman, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of *dingy* paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads.

*Mansley, Hist. Eng., xxi.*

The snow-fall, too, looked inexplicably dreary (I had almost called it *dingy*) coming down through an atmosphere of city smoke.

*Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 18.*

Other men, scorched by sun, and oaked with layers of Bulgarian dust, looked disreputably *dingy* and travel-soiled. *Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 28.*

—*Syn.* 2. Tarnished, rusty, dull.

**dingy**<sup>2</sup>. *n.* See *dinghy*.

**dingy** (din'j-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. dinos, a whirling, + -kal. Cf. dinetion.*] Pertaining to giddiness: applied to medicines that remove giddiness. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

**Dinictis** (di-nik'tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dinos, terrible, large, + ictis, a weasel or marten.*] A genus of fossil feline quadrupeds, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar. *Leidy, 1854.*

**Dinifera** (di-nif'e-ra), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diniferus*: see *diniferus*.] An order of dinoflagellate infusorians which have a transverse groove, and also usually a longitudinal one.

**diniferous** (di-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. diniferus, < Gr. dinos, also dinos, a whirling, + -ferus = E. bear.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinifera*.

**dining-room** (di'ning-röm), *n.* A room in which dinner is eaten, or the principal meals are taken; the room in which all meals are served in a dwelling-house or a hotel, or a room specially set apart for public feasts or entertainments.

**dinitro-** [*< di- + nitro-*] In chem., a prefix signifying that the compound of the name of which it forms a part contains two nitro-groups (NO<sub>2</sub>).

**dinitrocellulose** (di-nit'rö-sel'ü-lös), *n.* [*< di- + nitro + cellulose.*] A substance, analogous to gun-cotton, but differing from it in being soluble in alcohol and ether, produced by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids on cotton. Collodion is a solution of this substance in ether and alcohol. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*.

**dink** (dingk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To deck; dress; adorn. [Scotch.]

Do as you will—for me, I am now too old to *dink* myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames. *Scott, Abbot, x.*

**dink** (dingk), *a.* [See *dink, v.*] Neatly dressed; trim; tidy. [Scotch.] Also *denk*.

My lady's *dink*, my lady's dress.

The fower and fancy o' the west.

*Burns, My Lady's Gown.*

The mechanic, in his leathern apron, elbowed the *dink* and dainty dame, his city mistress.

*Scott, Kenilworth, xiv.*

**dinman, dinmont** (din'man, din'mont), *n.* [Also *diamond, dimment*; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of *inimicament*, equiv. to *poisoning*.] A weather between one and two years old, or that has not yet been twice shorn. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

**dinna** (din'ä). [*< do* (Sc. also *die*) + *na* = E. *not, ade*.] Do. Sc. *canna, winna* or *winna, innä, etc.* Do not.

Now laird, . . . *dinna* be an dooms-day-hearted as a' that.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.*

**dinner** (din'er), *n.* [*< ME. diner, dner, < OF. dîner, dinner, or rather breakfast, F. dîner, dinner; prop. int., OF. dîner, F. dîner, dine, used as a noun: see dine.*] 1. The principal meal of the day, taken at midday or later, even in the evening. In medieval and modern Europe the common

meal, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, was to take this meal about midday, or in more primitive times even as early as 8 or 10 A. M. In France, under the old régime, the dinner-hour was at 2 or 3 in the afternoon; but when the Constituent Assembly moved to Paris, since it sat until 4 or 5 o'clock the hour for dining was postponed. The custom of dining at 6 o'clock or later has since become common, except in the country, where early dinner is still the general practice. See *extract under dinner-hour*.

They washed togther and wyped bothe,  
And set tyll theyr dnyer.  
*Lyrall Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 50).

Let me not stay a jot for dinner: go, get it ready.  
*Shak., Lear, I. 4.*

2. An entertainment; a feast; a dinner-party.

Thenne Mychodemus recovered hym in to his house and made hym a grete dnyer.  
*Joseph of Arimathea* (E. K. T. S.), p. 29.

He that will make the Feste will saye to the Hostellere,  
Arraye for me, to morwe, a gode Dnyer, for so many folk.  
*Mondville, Travels, p. 214.*

Behold, I have prepared my dinner. *Mat. xxii. 4.*

To-morrow, if we live,  
Our ponderous squires will give  
A grand political dinner  
To half the squallions near.  
*Tennyson, Maud, xi.*

**dinner** (din'er), *v. t.* [*< dinner, n.*] To take dinner; dine. [Scotch.]

See far I sprached up the brae,  
I dinner'd wi' a lord.  
*Burns, On Meeting Lord Daer.*

**dinner-hour** (din'er-our), *n.* The hour at which dinner is taken; dinner-time. See *dinner*.

The Court *dinner-hour*, in the reign of George III., was at the Hanoverian hour of four o'clock. During the reign of George IV. it gradually crept up to six o'clock, and finally became steady at the Indian hour of seven, and so remained until the reign of Her Most gracious Majesty, when the formal Court *dinner-hour* became eight o'clock. These innovations on the national hours of meals did not meet the approval of the medical faculty, and in consequence a *dinette* at two o'clock was prescribed. This has ever since been the favorite Court meal, being in reality a substantial hot repeat, which has exploded the old-fashioned luncheon of cold viands.

*The Queen* (London newspaper).

**dinnerless** (din'er-less), *a.* [*< dinner + -less.*] Having no dinner or food; fasting.

To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be *dinnerless*.  
*Fuller, Worthies, London.*

Then with another humorous rath remark'd  
The lusty mowers labouring *dinnerless*.  
*Tennyson, Geraint.*

**dinnerly** (din'er-li), *a.* [*< dinner + -ly.*] Of or pertaining to dinner. *Coppley.*

**dinner-table** (din'er-tä-bl), *n.* The table at which dinner is eaten.

**dinner-time** (din'er-tim), *n.* The usual time of dining; the dinner-hour. See *dinner*.

At dinner-time,  
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.  
*Shak., M. of V., I. 1.*

Al! What hour is 't, Lollo!

Let Towards bolly-hour, sir.

Al! Dinner time! thou mean'st twelve o'clock!

*Middleton, Changeling, I. 2.*

Move on; for it grows towards *dinner-time*.

*Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 249.*

**dinner-wagon** (din'er-wag'on), *n.* A set of light shelves, as a dumb-waiter, usually mounted on casters and easily movable, for the service of a dining-room. Compare *dumb-waiter*.

**dinnery** (din'er-i), *a.* [*< dinner + -y.*] Suggesting dinner; having the odor of dinner.

I . . . disliked the *dinnery* atmosphere of the salle à manger.  
*Mrs. Gaskell, Curious if True.*

**dinnle** (din'nl), *v. i.* [*< pret. and pp. dinned, ppr. dinnling. [Sc.: see dindle.]*] 1. Same as *dindle*.—2. To make a great noise.

The *dinnle* drums alarm our ears,  
The sergeant screeches 'a' loud.  
*Fergusson, Poems, II. 22.*

**dinnle** (din'nl), *n.* [*< dinnle, v.*] A tremulous motion, especially with reverberation; a vibration; a thrill. [Scotch.]

Ane says thinks, at the first *dinnle* o' the sentence, they has heart enough to die rather than bide out the sax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a' that.

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxv.*

**dino-** [NL., etc., also sometimes *deino-*, *< Gr. deinos, terrible, fearful, mighty, < deo, fear, terror.*] An element in many scientific words of Greek origin, meaning 'terrible, mighty, huge.'

**dinobryian** (din-ö-brí-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Dinobryon + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinobryina*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dinobryina*.  
**Dinobryids** (din-ö-brí-i-ds), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dinobryon + -ids.*] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyra*.

## Dinops

**Dinobryina** (di-nob-ri-i-na), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dinobryon + -ina.*] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate unappendaged infusorians of changeable form.—2. In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyra*.

**Dinobryon** (di-nob-ri-on), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dinos, a whirling, a round area, + bryon, seaweed, tree-moss, lichen.*] A genus of collar-bearing monads or flagellate infusorians, type of the family *Dinobryidae*. These animalcules inhabit fresh water. They are biflagellate, with one long and one short flagellum, attached by a posterior contractile ligament within the individual cells or loricae of a compound branching polythetum, built up by successive terminal gemination of zooids. The endoplasm contains two lateral color-bands and usually an anterior pigment spot like an eye. The best-known species is *D. acicularis*. Also written *Dinobryum*. *Ehrenberg, 1836.*

**Dinoceras** (di-nos'e-ras), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dinos, terrible, mighty, + keras, horn.*] One of the genera of the *Dinocerata*, giving name to the group: so called from the extraordinary protuberances of the skull, representing three pairs of horn-cores. The species, as *D. mirabilis*, *D. latissus*, were huge ungulates, with 3-toed feet and 2 pairs of horns, 6 molars,



Skull of *Dinoceras mirabilis*.

long, trenchant upper canines, and no upper incisors. Their remains occur in the early Tertiary deposits of North America.

**Dinocerata** (di-nö-ser'e-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Dinoceras* (-ä).] A group of extinct Eocene perissodactyl mammals. By some the forms are held to constitute an order; by others they are referred to an order *Amphipoda* (which see), or placed in a family *Uistatheriidae* (which see). The leading genera are *Uistatherium*, *Dinoceras*, *Plioceras*, and *Lamprophion*.

**dinocrate** (di-nos'e-rät), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Dinocerata*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinocerata*.

**Dinoflagellate** (din-ö-flaj-e-lät), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dinoflagellatus*: see *dinoflagellate*.] Those flagellate infusorians commonly called *Cilioflagellata* (which see). The name was given because the structure before regarded as a grille of cilia seemed to be a second flagellum lying in the transverse groove which nearly all these infusorians possess in addition to the longitudinal one. The *Dinoflagellata* are named as a class, and divided into *Adinida* and *Dinifera*. *Bütschli.*

**dinoflagellate** (din-ö-flaj-e-lät), *a.* [*< NL. dinoflagellatus, < Gr. dinos, a whirling, a round area, + NL. flagellum: see flagellum.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinoflagellata*; cilioflagellate, in the usual sense of that word.

**dinomic** (di-nom'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. di-, two-, + nomos, a district (or voyn, distribution), < νέμω, distribute.*] Belonging to two of the great divisions of the earth: used in relation to the distribution of plants.

**Dinomys** (di-nö-mi-i-ds), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dinomys + -ids.*] A family of hystricomorphic rodents of South America, combining characters of the cavies, agoutis, and chinchillas with the general appearance of the paca. They have four toes on each foot with somewhat foot-like nails, and the upper lip cleft, contrary to the rule in this series of rodents. There is but one genus, *Dinomys*.

**Dinomys** (di'nö-mis), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1873), *< Gr. dinos, terrible, mighty, + mys = E. mouse.*] The typical and only genus of the family *Dinomysidae*. *D. brevicaudus*, the only species, resembles the paca: it is about 2 feet long, with a bushy tail 9 inches long, the body short, the ears and limbs short, and the pelage harsh, of a grizzled color, with two white stripes and many white spots on the back and head. It inhabits Peru.

**Dinopidae** (di-nop'i-ds), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dinopis + -idae.*] A family of saltigrade spiders distinguished by very long and fine extremities. They build a long irregular web, generally between trees, and sit in the middle with the front pair of legs stretched out.

**Dinopis** (di-nö'pis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dinos, terrible, < δεινός, fierce-eyed* (of the Erinyes), *< οπίς, terrible, fierce, + οπίς, eye.*] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Dinopidae*.



**Dinornis** (di-nôr'nis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *Deinornis*, *< Gr. dêvôr*, terrible, mighty, + *ôvôv*, bird.]



Skeleton of *Dinornis*.  
Museum of Natural History, New York.

The typical and only genus of the extinct family *Dinornithidae*. Numerous species, as *D. gigantea*, *D. cf. gigantea*, etc. have been described by Owen, differing much in size; the largest must have stood about 14 feet high, and had thigh-bones stouter than those of a horse. The general figure of these huge flightless birds was like that of the ostrich, but the size was much greater, and the legs were both relatively and absolutely much stouter. See *moa*.

**Dinornithes** (di-nôr-ni-thês), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Dinornis* (-ornith-).] A general name of the moas and moa-like birds; a superfamily containing the *Dinornithidae* and *Paleipterygidae*. Also called *Immanes*.

**dinornithic** (di-nôr-nith'ik), *a.* [*< Dinornis* (-ornith-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinornithidae*; moa-like.

A large bird, combining *dinornithic* and struthious characters. A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*

**Dinornithidae** (di-nôr-nith'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dinornis* (-ornith-) + *-idae*.] A family of gigantic extinct ratite birds of New Zealand; the *moas*. They were characterized by an enormous development of the legs and pelvis in comparison with the rest of the skeleton, a ratite or flat sternum, and rudimentary wings. The extinction of the group is quite recent, since portions of the soft parts have been found, and traditions are current respecting the living birds; but the period to which they survived is not exactly known. See *moa*.

**Dinornithoides** (di-nôr-ni-thoi'dê-s), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dinornis* (-ornith-) + *-oides*.] A superfamily of birds: same as *Dinornithes* or *Immanes*.

**dinos** (di'nôs), *n.*; *pl. di-ni* (-ni). [*Gr. di-nôv*, a whirling, a round area, a round vase or goblet. Cf. *dînos*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large open vase of full-curved shape. It may be considered a form of the crater.

**dinosaur** (di-nô-sâr), *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*. Also spelled *deinosaur*.

**Dinosauria** (di-nô-sâ-ri-â), *n. pl.* [NL., less prop. *Deinosauria*, *< Dinosaurus*, *q. v.*] A group of extinct Mesozoic reptiles, mostly of gigantic or colossal size. They were characterized by distinctly socketed teeth; generally flat or slightly cupped vertebrae, some of which were opisthocœlous; a sacrum of four or more vertebrae; numerous caudal vertebrae; a structure of the skull in many respects intermediate between the crocodilian and lacertilian types; ambulatory or saltatory limbs; fore limbs reduced and not known to have had clavicles; and hind limbs usually disproportionately developed, and with the pelvis presenting a series of modifications tending toward the characters of birds, on which account the group is also called *Ornithoscelidae* (which see).

The ornithic structure of the legs is best seen in the smaller genera, such as *Compsognathus*; it is exhibited in the presence of a cœnial crest, the reduction of the distal end of the fibula, the disposition of the distal end of the tibia, and the relation of the astragalus. In some genera there was a bony dermal armor, in some cases developing great spines. The *Dinosauria* were a polymorphic as well as an extensive group, the limits of which are not settled, owing to the wide range of variation presented by them. They ranged in size from that of the huge *Iguanodon* down to about two feet. By some they are supposed to have included the remote ancestors of birds; others find in them features that recall mammals, especially pachyderms. The order is by some divided into *Dinosauria* proper and *Compsognathia* (which see); it is sometimes ranked as a subfamily of *Reptilia*, and divided into *Sauropoda*, *Stegosauria*, *Ornithomoridae*, *Theropoda*, and *Heteropoda*.

**dinosaurian** (di-nô-sâ-ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Dinosauria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*.

**dinosaur** (di-nô-sâ-rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dêvôr*, terrible, mighty, + *ôvôv*, a lizard.] The typi-

cal genus of *Dinosauria*. *Waldheim*, 1848. Also *Deinosaur*.

**dinothere** (di-nô-thêr), *n.* A fossil animal of the genus *Dinothereum*.

**dinotherea**, *n.* Plural of *dinothereum*, 2.

**Dinothereidae** (di-nô-thê-ri-i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Dinothereum* + *-idae*.] The family represented by the genus *Dinothereum*, and commonly referred to the order *Proboscidea* with the elephants, mastodons, etc. Also *Deinothereia*.

**Dinothereum** (di-nô-thê-ri-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dêvôr*, terrible, mighty, + *ôvôv*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, related to the elephants, mammoths, and mastodons. It had (?) incisors in the upper and 2 in the lower jaw, no canines, 2 premolars and 2 molars in each half of each jaw—all in position at once, the premolars replacing milk molars as usual in diphyodont mammals—and enormous lower incisors, turned down or away from the mouth, the end of the under jaw being modified to correspond. There are several species, from the Miocene of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *D. gigantum*, from Epelheim near Mainz, estimated to have been about 18 feet long.

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dinothereia* (-iâ). An animal of the genus *Dinothereum*; a *dinothere*. Also spelled *Deinothereum*.

**dinorid** (di-nôk'sid), *n.* An erroneous form of *diorid*.

**dinose** (din'sum), *a.* [*< din* + *-some*.] Full of din or noise; noisy. [Scotch.]

Block and staddle ring and reel  
Wt' dinose clamour.

Burns, *Scotch Drink*.

**dint** (dint), *n.* [*< ME. dint*, *dynt*, *dunt*, also *dent* (whence the other *E.* form *dent*, *q. v.*), *< AS. dynt*, a blow, = *Iscl. dynta*, *dynta*, assimilated *dytr*, a dint (as a nickname), = *Sw. dial. dunt*, a stroke. Perhaps akin to *L. tendere*, beat, stroke, thump: see the verb.] 1. A blow; a stroke.

The Duke had dyed of the *dynt* duntles anon,  
But the souerayn hym-selson was surly enarmyt.  
*Destruction of Troy* (R. E. T. S.), l. 1237.

That mortal dint,  
Save he who reigns above, none can resist.  
*Milton*, P. L., ll. 518.

2. A mark made by a blow or by pressure on a surface: now *dent*.—3. Force; power: now chiefly in the phrase *by dint of*: as, *by dint of* argument.

Strong were our sires, and as they fought they writ,  
Conquering with force of arm and *dint* of wit.  
*Dryden*, On "The Double Dealer."

And now by *dint* of fingers and of eyes,  
And words repeated after her, he took  
A lesson in her tongue.  
*Byron*, Don Juan.

Painfully struggling into being, like the other states of the Peninsula, by *dint* of force, unintermitted warfare with the infidel.  
*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Ism.*, Int.

**dint** (dint), *v. t.* [*< ME. dynten*, *dunten*, strike, beat (not in *AS.*), = *Iscl. dynta*, *dint*, = *Sw. dial. dunta*, strike, shake; from the noun. See *dent*, *v.*] To make a mark or depression on or in by a blow or stroke: now usually *dent*.

His wounds worker, that with lovely dart  
Dinting his breast had bred his restless pains.  
*Burns*, F. Q., VI. x. 51.

**dintless** (dint'les), *a.* [*< dint* + *-less*.] Without a dint or dent.

Lichen and mosses, . . . meek creatures! the first mercy of the earth, velling with hushed softness its *dintless* rocks.  
*Ruskin*, *Modern Painters*, V.

**dinumeration** (di-nû-mâ-râ'abon), *n.* [*< L. dinumeratio* (-n), a counting over, *< dinumerare*, pp. *dinumeratus*, count over, *< di* for *dis*, apart, + *numerare*, count: see *number*, *numerate*.] 1. The act of numbering singly. *Johnson*.—2. In *rhet.*, same as *aparithmesis*.

**di nuovo** (dî nwô'vô), [*It.*, *< L. de novo*, *q. v.*] In music, anew; again: a direction to repeat.

**dinus** (di'nus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. di-nôv*, a whirling, vertigo.] In *pathol.*, vertigo; dizziness.

**diobol** (di-ob'ol), *n.* [*< Gr. diôbolos*, *< di*, two, + *ôbolâs*, obol.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two obols. See *obol*.

**dioc**. An abbreviation of *diocese* and *diocesan*.

**diocesan** (di'ô-sê-an or di-ô-sê-an), *a. and n.* [*< ME. diocesan* (*n.*), *< OF. diocésain*, *F. diocésain* = *Sp. Pg. It. diocesano*, *< ML. diocesanus*,

pertaining to a diocese, *< LL. diocesis*, a diocese; see *diocese*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.

The *diocesan* jurisdiction was hopeless without the king's assistance.  
*Stable*, *Const. Hist.*, 3 ed.

**Diocesan courts**, the consistorial or consistory courts in the Church of England.

II. *n.* 1. A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

I have heard it has been advised by a diocesan to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others.

2. One of the clergy or people in a diocese; a diocesan.

Faithful lovers who . . . are content to rank themselves humble diocesans of old Bishop Valentine.

Lamb, *Valentine's Day*.

**diocese** (di'ô-sê), *n.* [Formerly less prop. *diocesis*; *< ME. diocess*, *< OF. diocèse*, *diocess*, *F. diocèse* = *Pr. diocess*, *diocess* = *Sp. diócesis*, *diócesis* = *Pg. diocese*, *diocese* = *It. diocesi* = *D. diocese* = *G. diöcese*, *< L. diocesis*, a governor's jurisdiction, a district, LL. and ML. a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, *< Gr. diôikos*, housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, *< diôikos*, keep house, conduct, govern, *< diô*, through, + *ôikos*, inhabit, dwell, *< ôikos*, a dwelling, a house, = *L. vicus*, a village (*> vit. E. wick*, a town), = *Skt. vâga*, a house.] 1. A district or division of a country; a province: now obsolete except when used with reference to Norway, an episcopal diocese (*stift*) of which, as a geographical division of the country, is sometimes regarded as a province, though it has no provincial civil administration.

Wild boars are no rarity in this diocese, which the Moors hunt and kill in a many pastime.

L. Addison, *West Barbary*, II.

2. Under the Roman empire after Diocletian and Constantine, a subdivision of a prefecture, comprising a number of provinces; hence, a corresponding extent of territory as an ecclesiastical division, including a number of provinces or eparchies, each province again containing a number of parishes, which themselves finally came to be called dioceses in the following (modern) sense.—3. The district, with its population, falling under the pastoral care of a bishop.

The local compass of his [a bishop's] authority we term a diocese.  
*Hooker*, *Eccl. Polity*, vii. 8.

Meletius of Antioch . . . visited the diocesses of Syria, and the several religious persons famous for severe undertakings.  
*Jor. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1825), I. 108.

The boundaries of the kingdom or principality became the boundaries of the bishop's diocese, and, as kingdoms and shires shifted more than bishoprics did, the boundaries of the dioceses became in Britain, as in Gaul, the best guide to the earlier geography of the country.  
*E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 142.

**diocessary** (di'ô-sê'se-nêr), *n.* [*< diocess* + *-ary*; the term, appar. after that of *parishan* or *ME. parish-en*.] One who belongs to a diocese.

They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privacy between the parishans or diocessary, more than if there were several bishops, or several persons.  
*Bacon*, *Works*.

**diocess**, *n.* An obsolete form of *diocese*.

**dioc** (di'ôk), *n.* A name of the crimson-beaked weaver-bird, *Quercus sanguinolentus*, of Africa.

**diocahedral** (di-ôk-ah'ê-dêl), *a.* [*< di* + *ôkahêdral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

**Diocetes** (di-ôk'ê-tês), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. diôkêtes*, equiv. to *diôkêtes*, a pursuer, *< diôkêtes*, pursue.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of adelphagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*. The type is *D. pyrrholaema* of Mexico. *Bechstein*, 1850.

**Diodia** (di-ô-dî-â), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. diôdia*, also *diôdia*, a passage through, *< diâ*, through, + *diâs*, way; so called because many of the species grow by the waysides.] A genus of decumbent herbs, natural order *Eubiacae*, natives of the warmer regions of America and Africa. The species are rather pretty trailing shrubs, with small white flowers. The two North American species, *D. virginica* and *D. torva*, are called *Indian-weed*.

**Diodon** (di'ô-don), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. diôdon*, two, + *diôdon*, Ionic form of *diôdes* (*diôdes*) = *di. tooth*.] 1. In *ichth.*: (a) A genus of globe-



*Stenopoma* (Diodon) *Agassiz*.

**fishes**, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and order *Pleurocentriformes*. The jaws are tipped with ivory-like enamel instead of teeth; this bone is undivided in each jaw, so that there appears to be a tooth above and another below, whence the name. *D. agassizii*, of the East Indian and South American coasts, is an example. Like the other globe-fishes, it blows itself into a globular shape by swallowing air, and the skin is beset with spinous processes; hence it is known as *pervousus*, *inflatus*, *corvus*, *inflatus*, and *pristis* globe-fish. (b) [L. c.] A species of the genus *Diodon*.—2. In ornith., a genus of two-toothed falcons of South America: same as *Bidens*, *Diplodon*, or *Harporagus*. Lesson, 1831.—3. In mammal., a genus of cetaceans: same as *Ziphius*.—4. In herpet., same as *Anodon*, 2.

**Diodontinae** (di-ō-dōn'ti-nē), a. pl. [NL., irreg. < *Diodon*, 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes: same as *Diodontidae*.

**diodont** (di-ō-dōn't), a. and n. 1. a. Having two teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diodontidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Diodontidae*.

**Diodontidae** (di-ō-dōn'ti-dē), a. pl. [NL., < *Diodon* (t), 1, + *-idae*.] A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, named from the genus *Diodon*, including all the known *Diodontidae*. The body is covered with long spines often capable of erection, the belly is inflexible, and the dorsal and anal fins are small, posterior, and opposite. The species are mostly inhabitants of tropical seas, although a few extend northward and southward far into the temperate zones; they are generally known as *pervousus*-fishes and *globe-fishes*.

**Diodontinae** (di-ō-dōn'ti-nē), a. pl. [NL., < *Diodon* (t), 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes, typified by the genus *Diodon*; the *Diodontidae* considered as a subfamily of *Tetraodontidae*.

**diodontoid** (di-ō-dōn'toid), a. and n. 1. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diodontidae* or *Diodontidae*.

II. n. A diodont.

**Diodontoidae** (di-ō-dōn'toi-dē), a. pl. [NL., < *Diodon* (t), 1, + *-oidae*.] In Gill's system of classification, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes. The technical characters are: no pelvis; a normally developed caudal region; the intermaxillary and dentary bones combined into single entireless arches, the supra-maxillary portions extending laterally behind; the ethmoid retracted backward under the frontal; and the postfrontals retracted inward to the sides of the supraccipital and behind the frontals.

**Dioecia** (di-ō-si-ā), a. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *dioecious*: see *dioecious*.] The twenty-second class of plants in the artificial system of Linnaeus. It comprehends such genera as have male or staminate-bearing flowers on one plant, and female or pistillate-bearing flowers on another, as willows.

**dioecian**, **dioecian** (di-ō-si-ān), a. [As *dioecious* + *-an*.] Same as *dioecious*.

**dioecipolygamous** (di-ō-si-ā-pō-lig-ē-mus), a. In bot., polygamous with a tendency to dioeciousness, or to the prevalence of flowers of one sex upon individual plants.

**dioecious**, **dioecious** (di-ō-si-ān), a. [< NL. *dioecus*, < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *oikos*, house.] 1. In bot., unisexual, the male and female flowers being borne on separate plants, as in the willow, prickly ash, and hemp.—2. Having the flowers unlike on different plants of the same species: used only with modifying prefixes, as *androdioecious*.

**dioecious**, when the flowers on some plants are all male and on others all hermaphrodite (a hypothetical case), and *gynodioecious*, when they are in like manner female and hermaphrodite.—3. In soci., sexually distinct; having the two sexes in different individuals: opposed to *monocious*. Also *dioecia*, *dioeci*, *dioecius*.

**dioeciously**, **dioeciously** (di-ō-si-ān-ē), adv. In a dioecious manner; with a tendency to dioeciousness.

The reproductive organs are distributed monoeciously or dioeciously. See *Botany* (trans.), p. 303.

**dioeciousness**, **dioeciousness** (di-ō-si-ān-ē-s), n. The state or quality of being dioecious. Also *dioecism*, *dioecism*.

**Dioecism**—self-sterility—the propensity of pollen from another individual over a plant's own pollen. See *Botany*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 333.

In many of the plants of this division (*Portulacaceae*) there is a strong tendency toward dioeciousness in the protandria, and in the higher genera it becomes the invariable rule. See *Botany*, p. 333.

**dioecism** (di-ō-si-ān), n. [< *dioecious* + *-ism*.] Same as *dioeciousness*.

**Diogenes-crab** (di-ō-jē-nēs-krah), n. [So called from its choosing a shell for its residence; with allusion to the famous Cynic philosopher *Diogenes*, who, according to the tradition, chose to live in a tub. The name, Gr. *Διογένης*, is proper adj., *Διογενής*, Zeus-born, < *Zeus* (*Δις*), Zeus (see *deity*), + *-γενής*, -born: see *-gen*.] A West Indian hermit-crab of the genus *Conobita* and family *Paguridae*.

**Diogenes-cup** (di-ō-jē-nēs-kup), n. The cup-like cavity formed by the palm of the hand, when the fingers are slightly bent, the little and third fingers being drawn over toward the thumb.

**Diogenes** (di-ō-jē-nēs), n. [< *Diogenes* (see *Diogenes-crab*) + *-es*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling *Diogenes*, a celebrated Greek philosopher of the Cynic school, who flourished in the fourth century B. C. See *Cynic*, n., 1.

We omit the series of Socratic, or rather *Diogenes* utterances, not unhappy in their way, whereby the monster, "persuaded into silence," seems soon after to have withdrawn for the night. See *Curley*, Sartor Resartus, p. 98.

**dioic**, **dioicous** (di-ō-ik, di-ō-ik'us), a. [< Gr. *di-*, two-, + *oikos*, a house; same as *dioicoi*-ous, but imitating the Gr. spelling.] Same as *dioecious*.

**Diomedes** (di-ō-mē-dēs), n. [NL., < *Diomedes*, Gr. *Διομήδης*, a famous hero at the siege of Troy, lit. Zeus-counseled, < *Zeus* (*Δις*), Zeus, + *μήδης*, pl. *μήδεις*, counsels.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Diomedinae*, containing most of the albatrosses. *D. exilis* and *D. brachyura* are characteristic examples. See out under *albatross*.

**Diomedinae** (di-ō-mē-dē-nē), a. pl. [NL., < *Diomedes* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Procellariidae*, including the albatrosses. They are characterized by having the hind toe rudimentary and the nostrils disconnected from each other, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. *Diomedes* is the typical genus, and others, as *Phaethria*, are recognized by some naturalists. See *albatross*.

**Dion** (di-ōn), n. See *Dion*.

**Dionaea** (di-ō-nē), n. [NL., fem. of *L. Dionaeus*, < Gr. *Διοναίος*, pertaining to *Dione*, fem. *Διώνη*, Aphrodite, < *Διώνη*, *Dione*, the mother of *Aphrodite* by *Zeus*, later applied to *Aphrodite* herself, < *Zeus* (*Δις*), Zeus: see *Zeus*, *deity*.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Droseraceae*. Only one species is known, *D. muscipula* (Venus's fly-trap), a native of the sandy swamps of the Carolinas and Flor.



Venus's Fly-trap (*Dionaea muscipula*). (From Gay's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

ida. It has a rosette of root-leaves, from which rises a naked scape bearing a corymb of rather large white flowers. The leaves have a dilated petiole and a slightly stalked 3-lobed lamina or appendage with three very delicate hairs and a fringe of stout marginal bristles on each lobe. The hairs are remarkably irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect the lobes of the leaf suddenly close on the insect and capture it. This is followed by the copious secretion of an acid liquid for the digestion of the prey, and by its absorption. This may be repeated several times by the same leaf.

2. In entom., a genus of dipterous insects. See *ecoidy*, 1880. Also *Dionaea*.

**Dionysus** (di-ō-nis), n. [< Gr. *Διονυσος*, with two names, < *di-*, two-, + *nyx*, *nyxos*, a name: see *nyx*.] A name consisting of two terms; a binomial name in zoology, as *Homo sapiens*. Caus.

**dionysmal** (di-on'i-mal), a. [As *dionys* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a *dionys*; binomial; binominal.

The binomial (or *dionysmal*) system.

J. A. Allen, The Ark, I. 322.

**Dionysia** (di-ō-nis-i-ā), a. pl. [L., < Gr. *Διονυσία* (sc. *lept. offerings*), neut. pl. of *Διονυσίος*, pertaining to *Dionysus*; see *Dionysus*.] In classical antiquity, the orgiastic and dramatic festivals celebrated periodically in various parts of Greece, in honor of *Dionysus* or *Bacchus*. The most important of these festivals, in the historic period, were those of Attica, which were four in number, celebrated annually: the *Bural* or *Lesser Dionysia*, the *Lemnia*, the *Anthesteria*, and the *Dionysia in the City*, or *Greater Dionysia*. The *Lesser Dionysia* were a vintage-festival, celebrated through the rural dances in the month of Poseideon (December), with universal merriment and freedom from restraint, extended even to slaves. Plays were performed during this festival, and from its characteristic songs and jests comedy was developed. The *Greater Dionysia* were observed at Athens in the second half of March, with a grand procession, a set chorus of boys, and the production in competition at the expense of the state, in the *Dionysia* theatre, in honor of the god, of the comedies and tragedies of which those surviving constitute our most precious treasures of ancient literature. See *Bacchus*, *Lemnia*, *Anthesteria*, *choragus*, and *choragus*.

**Dionysiac** (di-ō-nis-i-ak), a. [L. *Dionysiacus*, < Gr. *Διονυσιακός*, < *Διονυσία*, *Dionysia*; see *Dionysia*, *Dionysus*.] In Gr. myth., of or pertaining to the festivals called *Dionysia*, in honor of *Dionysus* or *Bacchus*, the god of wine; *Bacchic*.

It [the *Bacchic*] is a magnificent play, alone among extant Greek tragedies in picturesque splendour, and in that sustained glow of *Dionysiac* enthusiasm to which the keen irony lends the strength of contrast. See *Brit. Lit.*, VIII. 678.

**Dionysiac amphora** or **vase**. Same as *Bacchic amphora* or *vase*. See *Bacchic*.

**Dionysian** (di-ō-nis-i-an), a. [< Gr. *Διονυσιακός*, pertaining to *Dionysus* (as a proper name, *L. Dionysius*), < *Διονυσος*, *Dionysus*; see *Dionysus*.] 1. Same as *Dionysiac*.

The *Dionysian* route and procession.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 309.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of *Dionysus* the Elder or *Dionysius* the Younger, tyrants of Syracuse (about 405–343 B. C.), both notorious for cruelty, but especially the former.

He . . . [Francis] lived a life of republican simplicity, and punished with *Dionysian* severity the slightest want of respect. See *Brit. Lit.*, IX. 688.

3. Pertaining to the abbot *Dionysius Exiguus*, who, in the sixth century, introduced the present vulgar reckoning of the years.—*Dionysian* period, a period of 532 Julian years, at the end of which full moons fall on the same days of the year. It was invented for the purpose of computing the time of Easter.

**Dionysius's ear**. See *earl*.

**Dionysus** (di-ō-nis'us), n. [L., also written *Dionysos*, < Gr. *Διονυσος*, the earlier name of *Bacchus*; see *Bacchus*.] In Gr. myth., the youthful and beautiful god of wine and the drama. Also called *Bacchus*. See *Bacchus*.

**Dioea** (di-ō-ē), n. [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *oikos* = *L. oikos*, an egg.] A cyrtodactylous genus of plants, of which there are only two species, natives of tropical Mexico. The stem is very short and stout, with a crown of large, rigid, and spine-tipped pinnate leaves. The female cone is of the size of a child's head, each scale bearing two seeds as large as chestnuts. The seeds of *D. edulis* yield a kind of arrowroot. Also *Dioea*.

**Diodonites** (di-ō-dōn-i-tēs), n. [NL., < *Diodon* + *-ites*.] The generic name of a fossil plant belonging to the cycads, occurring in numerous localities in the Triassic and Jurassic of Europe. The genus *Diodonites*, as instituted by Bornemann, consists largely of species previously assigned by authors to *Pterophyllum*.

**Diophantine** (di-ō-fan'tin), a. [< L.L. *Diophantus*, Gr. *Διοφάντης*, a proper name, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Diophantus* of Alexandria, a celebrated Greek arithmetician, who flourished in the fourth century.—*Diophantine analysis*, indeterminate analysis: a method of solving *Diophantine* problems, namely, of solving indeterminate algebraic equations, the solutions being rational numbers. The method consists in introducing an equation involving an indeterminate coefficient, in such a way that the square of one of the unknowns may be eliminated. It therefore depends upon the ingenuity and experience of the solver. The following is an example: Required to separate a given square number, *N*, into the sum of two squares. Let *a*<sup>2</sup> be one of these squares, and let the root of the other be *x*—*N*, where *a* is indeterminate. Then the sum of the two squares will be  $(1 + a^2)x^2 - 2ax + N$ . Since this is equal to *N*, we have  $(1 + a^2)x^2 - 2ax = 0$ , which is rational.

**diophtalmus** (di-of-thal'mus), n. [NL., < Gr. di-, two-, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] Same as *bimocular*, 3.

**diophysite**, **diophysitism**. See *diophysite*, etc. **Dioplotherium** (di-op-lô-thê'ri-um), n. [NL., < Gr. di-, two-, + *phala*, arms (as those possessed by animals for defense or attack), + *dioplos*, < *diop*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil stromatolites from South Carolina, characterized by the presence of two incisors, whence the name.

**diopside** (di-op'sid or -sid), n. [Gr. *diopside*, a view through (< *di*, through, + *opsis*, a view), + *-idos*.] A variety or subspecies of pyroxene, containing as bases chiefly calcium and magnesium, with more or less iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, and of a pale green or a greenish- or yellowish-white color. Fine specimens come from the Menns Alp, in the Ala valley in Piedmont. Also called *oklaite* and *menziesite*.

**Diopis** (di-op'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. di-, two-, + *opsis*, view. Cf. *diopside*.] 1. In entom., a genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidae*, or flies. It is characterized by the immense prolongation of the sides of the head, which thus appears as if it were furnished with long horns knobbed at the end. All the known species are from tropical regions of the old world. 2. A genus of turbellarian worms.



A species of *Diopis*.

**diopside** (di-op'sis), n. [F. *diopside*, < Gr. *di*, through, + *opsis*, later form of *opsis*, view; cf. *diopside*, be seen.] Emerald copper ore; silicate of copper, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

**dioptr** (di-op'tér), n. [Also, as L., *dioptra*, < Gr. *dioptra*, a leveling instrument consisting of a plank turning through a semicircle on a stand, and provided with sights at the two ends and a water-level, < *di*, through, + *opsis*, < *opsis*, in *opsis*, see, < *opsis*, optic, etc.: see *optic*.] 1. An ancient form of theodolite.—2. The allude or index arm of a graduated circle.—3. An instrument used in craniometry for obtaining projections of the skull.—4. A dioptric.

**dioptra**, n. Plural of *dioptron*. **dioptrate** (di-op'trát), a. [< Gr. *di*, through, + *opsis*, < *opsis*, in *opsis*, see (see *dioptr*), + *-ate*.] In entom., divided by a transverse partition, as the compound eyes of certain aquatic beetles; divided by a transverse line, as the central spot or pupil of an ocellate or eye-like mark.

**dioptric** (di-op'trik), a. and n. [< Gr. *dioptrikos*, pertaining to the use of the dioptr, < *dioptra*, dioptr: see *dioptr*.] 1. a. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting vision in the view of distant objects.

View the asperities of the moon through a dioptric glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. Dr. H. More, *Antidote against Atheism*, II. 12. 2. Pertaining to dioptries, or the science of refracted light.

These dioptric images, when formed by lenses free from spherical and chromatic aberration, are geometrically correct pictures. W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 187.

**Dioptric system**, in lighthouses, a mode of lighting in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, the rays from which are transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Also called the *refracting system*.

II. n. A unit of refractive power of a lens (or inverse focal length), equal to unity divided by a meter. The numerical measure of the power of a lens expressed in dioptries is the ratio of one meter to the focal length of the lens, the latter being measured positively in the direction away from the source of parallel rays entering the lens; so that a convex lens with a focal length of half a meter would have a power of 2 dioptries, and a concave lens with a focal length of 250 millimeters would have a power of -4 dioptries.

Owing principally to differences in the length of the inch in various countries, this method (the inch being used as the unit) had great inconveniences, and is now giving place to a universal system, in which the unit is the refractive power of a lens whose focal length is one meter. This unit is called a *dioptrie* (usually written "D").

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 572.

**dioptrical** (di-op'tri-kal), a. Same as *dioptric*. **dioptrically** (di-op'tri-kal-l), adv. By refraction.

And now that it has been shown that these images are not formed dioptrically, but are the result of numerous "diffraction-species," it is impossible to entertain the same confidence as before. W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 187.

**dioptries** (di-op'triks), n. [Pl. of *dioptrie* (see *dioptr*), after Gr. *dioptrikos*, the science of dioptries.] That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media, as air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses. The term is now not much used by scientific writers, the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of refraction (which see). See also *lens*, *light*, and *optics*. Also called *anastigmat*.

**dioptron** (di-op'tron), n.; pl. *dioptra* (-trâ). [< Gr. *dioptron*: see *dioptr*.] A surgical speculum.

**dioptry** (di-op'tri), n. A dioptrie.

**diorama** (di-ô-râ'mâ), n. [< Gr. as if *diôrapia*, < *diôra*, see through, < *di*, through, + *opsis*, see. Cf. *panorama*.] 1. A spectacular painting, or a connected series of paintings, intended for exhibition to spectators in a darkened room, in a manner to produce by optical illusions an appearance of reality. The paintings are so executed and arranged that a variety of effects may be induced by varying the direction, intensity, and color of the light; one of the most notable of these effects coming from light transmitted through the picture itself, which is painted in transparent coloring on a thin fabric. Different scenes may be painted on the two faces of the fabric, and a change from one to the other may be made by altering the source of the illumination. A daylight scene may be thus changed with wonderful realism to one by moonlight, or a desert place may become all at once peopled by a busy crowd. The diorama was devised in 1822 by Daguerre (the chief inventor of photography) and Bouton.

2. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

**dioramic** (di-ô-râ'mik), a. [< *diorama* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diorama.

**diorism** (di-ô-rism), n. [< Gr. *diôrisma*, division, distinction, < *diôris*, divide, distinguish, draw a boundary through, < *di*, through, + *opsis*, draw a boundary, < *opsis*, a boundary: see *horizon*.] 1. Distinction; definition. [Rare.]

To eat things sacrificed to idols is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetic diorism, it signifies idolatry in general. Dr. H. More, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, p. 72. 2. In math., a statement of the conditions under which the problem to which it belongs is soluble.

**dioristic**, **dioristical** (di-ô-ris'tik, -ti-kal), a. [< Gr. *diôristikos*, distinctive, < *diôris*, distinguish: see *diorism*.] Distinguishing; defining. [Rare.]

**dioristically** (di-ô-ris'ti-kal-l), adv. So as to distinguish; by definition. [Rare.]

Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the lusts of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism dioristically, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols.

Dr. H. More, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, p. 72.

**diorite** (di-ô-rit), n. [So called because formed of distinct portions; irreg. < Gr. *diôris*, separate, distinguish (see *diorism*), + *-itis*.] The name given by Haüy to a rock included among those varieties which had before that time been generally designated by the name *greenstone*. Diorite consists essentially of a crystalline-granular aggregate of a trichite feldspar and hornblende, in very varying proportions, with which are frequently associated magnetite and apatite, and sometimes mica. This rock has usually a thoroughly crystalline structure. Many of the rocks called by the name of diorite are, in all probability, altered basalts; some, however, may have resulted from the alteration of andesites, and even of gabbros. In the case of diorite, the alteration has proceeded further than it has in the diabases and melaphyres. See *greenstone* and *diabase*.

**dioritic** (di-ô-rit'ik), a. [< *diorite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diorite.

**diorthosis** (di-ô-rthô'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *diôrthosis*, a making straight, as the setting of a limb, amendment, correction, < *diôrtho*, make straight, < *di*, through, + *opsis*, make straight, < *opsis*, straight.] 1. In surg., the reduction of a fracture or dislocation, or the restoration of crooked or distorted limbs to their proper shape.—2. A recension or critical edition of a literary work.

**diorthotic** (di-ô-rthot'ik), a. [< Gr. *diôrthotikos*, corrective, < *diôrtho*, correction: see *diorthosis*.] 1. Relating to the amendment or correction of texts; corrective.

No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of diorthisic criticism. Quarterly Rev.

2. In surg., relating to diorthisis.

**Dioscorea** (di-ô-skô-rê-jâ), n. [NL., in honor of Dioscorides, a famous Greek physician and botanist.] A large genus of twining plants, the type of the natural order *Dioscoreaceae*. There are about 150 species, belonging chiefly to the warmer re-

gions of America and Asia. They have fleshy tuberous roots, containing a large amount of starch, and several species are extensively cultivated for food in many lands.



Chinese or Japanese Yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*). 1. Female flowers and fruit. 2. Male flower. (From Le Moine and Decandolle's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cal and subtropical regions. The principal species thus cultivated, commonly known as yams, are *D. sativa*, *D. esculenta*, *D. alata*, and the Chinese or Japanese yam, *D. Batatas*. See yam.

**Dioscoreaceae** (di-ô-skô-rê-jâ-sê-sê), n. pl. [NL., < *Dioscorea* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of endogenous plants distinguished by their ribbed, reticulately veined leaves, tuberous roots or knotted rootstocks, twining stems, and inconspicuous dioecious flowers. It includes 8 genera and about 150 species, and is represented in the United States by a single species, *Dioscorea villosa*.

**dioscoreaceous** (di-ô-skô-rê-jâ-shi-us), a. Belonging to or having the characters of the *Dioscoreaceae*.

**dioscorein** (di-ô-skô-rê-in), n. [< *Dioscorea* + *-in*.] A precipitate formed by adding water to the tincture of the roots of *Dioscorea villosa*, used medicinally by eclectic physicians.

**Dioscuri** (di-ô-skû'ri), n. pl. [< Gr. *diôskouros*, later and Ionic form of *diôskoros*, pl. (rarely in sing. *diôskoros*), < *diôskos*, gen. of *Zeus*, < *Zeus*, a son, a boy, lad.] In Gr. myth., the twin sons of Zeus and Leda, Castor and Polydeuces or Pollux, warrior gods, and tutelary protectors of sailors. At a comparatively late date the Dioscuri were partly confused with the Cabiri.

To the Dioscuri, who always retained very much of their divine nature, belongs a perfectly unblemished youthful beauty, an equally slender and powerful shape, and, as an almost never-failing attribute, the half-oval form of the hat, or at least hair lying close at the back of the head, but projecting in thick curls around the forehead and temples. C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 614.

**Dioscurian** (di-ô-skû'ri-an), a. [< *Dioscuri* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Dioscuri.

**Diosma** (di-ô-smâ), n. [NL., < Gr. *diôsmos*, divine, + *opsis*, odor.] A genus of heath-like rutaceous plants, of about a dozen species, natives of South Africa. The foliage is resinous-dotted, and they all diffuse a strong and generally disagreeable odor. Several species are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses for their white or pinkish flowers.

**diosmosis** (di-ô-smô'sis), n. [< NL. *diosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *diosmosis*.

**diosmosis** (di-ô-smô'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *diôsmos*, through, + *opsis*, a thrusting, pushing, < *opsis*, push: see *opsis*.] In physics, the transudation of a fluid through a membrane; transudation through imperceptible openings. The way in which the maternal and fetal circulations mingle in the placenta is an example of *diosmosis*. See *osmosis*, *osmosis*, *endosmosis*. **diosmotic** (di-ô-smot'ik), a. [< *diosmosis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to diosmosis; osmotic.

**Diospyros** (di-ô-spi'ros), n. [NL., < L. *diospyros* (Pliny), < Gr. *diôsporos*, a certain plant, i. e., *Asi*, *rupis*, lit. Zeus's wheat; *Asi*, gen. of *Zeus*, < *Zeus* (see *Zeus*, deity); *rupis*, wheat.] A large genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Ebenaceae*, natives of the warmer regions of the world, but belonging for the most part to Asia and Mauritania.



Flower and Fruit of *Diospyros* (*Diospyros Virginiana*).





*Diphtheria* is not an hereditary disease; but a special aptitude to receive and develop the poison evidently pertains to certain individuals and families.

Quack, Med. Dict., p. 274.

**diphtheritic** (dif- or dip-thē-rīt'ik), *a.* [*diphtheritis* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, or affected by diphtheria: as, *diphtheritic laryngitis*; a *diphtheritic* membrane; a *diphtheritic* patient.

**diphtheritically** (dif- or dip-thē-rīt'ik-lī), *adv.* In the manner of diphtheria; with regard to diphtheria.

Do the violent reactions of the tonsils of these persons to weather changes involve likelihood of rendering them diphtheritically infectious? *Sententia*, XVII, 302.

**diphtheritis** (dif- or dip-thē-rīt'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diphthera*, a prepared skin (membrane) (see *diphtheria*), + *-itis*.] Same as *diphtheria*.

**diphtheroid** (dif- or dip-thē-rōid), *a.* [*diphtheria* + *-oid*.] Resembling diphtheria.

The vesiculo-papules broke, leaving excoriated surfaces of a diphtheroid character, from which there exuded an exceedingly abundant, foul-smelling discharge.

Dr. E. B. Brownson, Med. News, XLIX, 270.

**diphthong** (dif- or dip-thōng), *n.* [Formerly also *diphthong*; = F. *diphthongue* = Fr. *diphthongue* = Sp. *diphthongo* = Pg. *diphthongo*, *diphthongo* = It. *diphthongo* = D. *diphthongus* = G. *diphthong* = Dan. Sw. *diphthong*, < LL. *diphthongus*, < Gr. *diphthōr*, also *diphthōr*, a diphthong, fem. and neut. respectively of *diphthōr*, with two sounds, < *di*, two-, + *phthōr*, voice, sound, < *phthōr*, utter a sound.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a proper diphthong both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *note*, *bound*, *out*. An "improper" diphthong is not a diphthong at all, being merely a collocation of two or more vowels in the same syllable, of which only one is sounded, as *oe* in *brood*, *oe* in *people*, *oi* in *void*, *ow* in *house*. (See *diphthong*.) In Greek grammar, a proper diphthong is a diphthong the first vowel of which is short; an improper diphthong, a diphthong the first vowel of which is long. The proper diphthongs are *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *au*, *eu*, *ou*; the improper, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *au*, *eu*, *ou*. (See *diphthong*.)

Whether there were any true diphthongs in Old-Engl., and if not, when they were introduced, is a question which cannot now be answered.

G. F. March, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xlii.

**diphthongal** (dif- or dip-thōng'gal), *a.* [*diphthong* + *-al*.] Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable.

To the joint operation . . . of these two causes, universal reading and climatic influences, we must ascribe our habit of dwelling upon vowel and diphthongal sounds.

G. F. March, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xlii.

**diphthongally** (dif- or dip-thōng'gal-lī), *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

**diphthongation** (dif- or dip-thōng-gā'shən), *n.* [= F. *diphthongaison*; as *diphthongate*, equiv. to *diphthongize*, < *diphthong* + *-ate*: see *-ation*.] In philol., the formation of a diphthong; the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by adding another vowel: as, Greek *gav-ew*, from root *gav*; French *rien*, from Latin *res*; Italian *fuoco*, from Latin *focus*, and the like.

**diphthongic** (dif- or dip-thōng'ik), *a.* [*diphthong* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong.

**diphthongization** (dif- or dip-thōng-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*diphthongize* + *-ation*.] Same as *diphthongation*. Also spelled *diphthongisation*.

The diphthongization of *o* into *io*. *Engl. Jour.*

**diphthongize** (dif- or dip-thōng-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diphthongized*, ppr. *diphthongizing*. [*diphthong* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To change, as a vowel, into a diphthong: thus the *o* of many Anglo-Saxon words has been diphthongized into *io* in modern English, as in the word *now*.

A tendency to diphthongize vowels in general.

Amer. Jour. Philol., V, 518.

**diphthongism** (dif- or dip-thōng-iz-əm), *n.* [*diphthongize* + *-ism*.] Same as *diphthongization*.

**diphthongist** (dif- or dip-thōng-iz-ist), *n.* [*diphthongize* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of diphthongism. Also improperly *diphthongite*.

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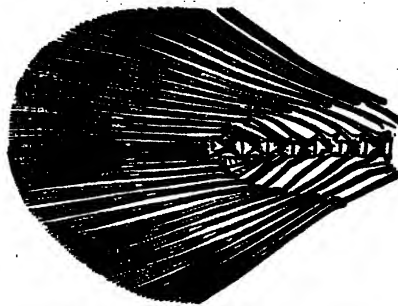
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Diphycercal Tail of Spotted Burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

Whatever the condition of the extreme end of the spine of a fish, it occasionally retains the same direction as the trunk part, but is far more generally bent up. . . . In the former case, the extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be diphycercal.

Buclay, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

**diphycercy** (dif-i-sēr-ē), *n.* [As *diphycerc* + *-y*.] The state of being diphycercal.

**Diphydes**, **Diphydes** (dif-i-dēs, -dēs), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Diphyidae*.

**Diphyes** (dif-i-ēs), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *diphys*, of double nature or form, < *di*, two-, + *phys*, produce, < *physis*, grow.] The typical genus of the family *Diphyidae*. *D. acuminata*, a diocious form, is an example; it has a fluid reservoir or somatocyst in the upper neotocyl.

**diphyid** (dif-i-id), *n.* One of the *Diphyidae*.

Each group of individuals [in the *Calycophora*] consists of a small nutritive polyp, a tentacle with naked kidney-shaped groups of nematocytes, and gonophores. To these is usually added a funnel or umbrella-shaped hydrophyllum. These groups of individuals may in some *diphyids* become free and assume a separate existence as Eudoria.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I, 249.

**Diphyidae** (di-fi-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyes* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, of the order *Calycophora*, having a



pair of large swimming-bells or neotocalyses opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. It is represented by the genera *Diphyes* and *Abyle*. (See extract under *diphyid*.) Also *Diphyes*, *Diphyes*.—Monogastria *Diphyidae*, or *Diphyidae*. See extract under *diphyid*.

**Diphylla** (di-fi-lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di*, two-, + *phyllos* = L. *phyllos*, leaf.] A genus of true blood-sucking or vampire bats of the warmer parts of America, composing with *Desmodus* the group *Desmodontes* of the family *Phyllostomatidae*, differing from *Desmodus* in having one molar in each jaw, and a calcar. See *Desmodus*. *Spir*, 1823.

**Diphyllides** (di-fi-lī-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *di*, two-, + *phyllos*, a leaf (cf. *Diphylla*), + *-idae*.] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms. They have a cinct of hooklets on the neck and two pedunculate unarmed suckers or faeces on the head, whence the name. It is represented by the genus *Echinobothrium* (which see).

**Diphyllides** (di-fi-lī-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diphyllides* + *-idae*.] A division of the *Cestoides*, or cestoid worms, including those tapeworms which when adult have posterior organs of the head in pairs, as two suckers and two rostellar eminences: they have also a collar of hooklets on the neck.

**Diphyllides** (di-fi-lī-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Diphyllides*.] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: a synonym of *Pleurophyllostoma* (which see).

**diphyllid** (di-fi-lī-dī), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Diphyllididae*.

**Diphyllididae** (di-fi-lī-dī-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyllides* + *-idae*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Diphyllides*: synonymous with *Pleurophyllostomidae*.

**Diphyllodes** (di-fi-lō-dēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di*, two-, + *phyllos*, a leaf, + *-odes*, horn.] I. A

genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*.—2. A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabaeidae*.

**Diphyllodes** (di-fi-lō-dēs), *n.* [NL. (Leeson, 1855), < Gr. *di*, two-, + *phyllos*, leaf, + *-odes*, form.] A genus of *Parasitidae*, containing the magnificent bird of paradise, *D. speciosa* or *magnifica*: so called from the bundle of long, silky, yellow plumes on the nape. Another species, *D. wilsoni*, is sometimes placed in this genus.

**diphyllous** (di-fi-lūs), *a.* [*diphys*, < Gr. *di*, two-, + *phyllos* = L. *phyllos*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] Having two leaves: said of a calyx formed of two sepals, etc.

**diphyodont** (di-fi-dōnt), *a.* and *n.* [*diphodont* (t), < Gr. *diphōnt*, of double form, two-fold (see *Diphyes*), + *-odont* (t) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having two sets of teeth, as a mammal; growing in two sets, as teeth: applied both to the system of dentition and to the animals which have such a system: opposed to *monophodont* and *polyphodont*. See II.

In the *Marupallia* the *diphyodont* condition is in a rudimentary stage, for it is confined to one tooth only on either side of the jaw.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 552.

II. *n.* A mammal which has two sets of teeth. Most mammals have a definite set of milk-teeth which are deciduous, and are displaced and replaced by a permanent set. The latter, as a rule, differ both numerically and otherwise from the former, particularly in the appearance of true molars, which are lacking in the milk-dentition. Thus, in a child there are 20 teeth, none of them molars proper; in the adult there are 32, an increase of three molars above and below on each side.

**diphyodontid** (di-fi-dōnt'id), *n.* Same as *diphyodont*.

**diphyte** (di-fi-tē), *n.* [*diphys*, < Gr. *di*, two-, + *phys*, nature, + *-ite*.] One who held the doctrine of diphysitism. Also improperly *diphytite*.

**diphysitism** (di-fi-tiz-izm), *n.* [*diphyte* + *-ism*.] In theol., the doctrine of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to *monophysitism*. According to the usual view, these two natures coexist in one person, whereas the Nestorians affirm the existence of a distinct person for each nature. Also improperly *diphysitism*.

**diphyzoid** (di-fi-zōid), *n.* [*diphys*, < Gr. *diphys*, of double form (see *Diphyes*), + *-oid*.] A reproductive zooid of the oceanic hydrozoans of the order *Calycophora*, detached and free-swimming by means of its neotocalyx, representing the complex distal set of appendages. Also *diphyzoidid*.

The distal set of appendages (in the *calycophora*) is the oldest, and, as they attain their full development, each net becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex *diphyzoid*. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera of what were termed monogastria *Diphyidae*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 151.

**Dipina** (di-pī-nā), *n. pl.* Same as *Dipodidae*.

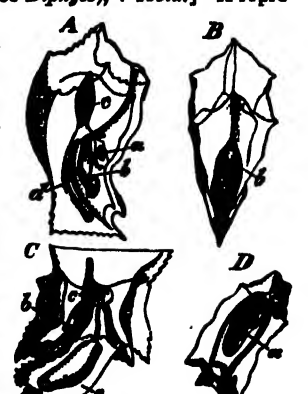
**diplocanthid** (di-plō-kān'thīd), *a.* Having biserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diplocanthidae*. F. J. Bell.

**Diplocanthidae** (di-plō-kān'thī-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diplocanthus* + *-idae*.] Those echinoids which have biserial adambulacral spines. F. J. Bell.

**Diplocanthus** (di-plō-kān'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diplos*, double (see *diplos*), + *kanthos*, a spine.] A genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a heterocercal tail, very small scales, and two dorsal fins, each with a strong spine, whence the name. *Agassiz*.

**diploetic** (di-plō-et'ik), *a.* [*diplos*, < Gr. *di*, two-, twice, + *laos*, wander, disposed to wander, < *laos*, wander; wandering: see *planet*.] In *cryptogamic bot.*, having two periods of activity separated by one of rest, as the zoospores of certain genera of *Amphileptidae*.

**diploetism** (di-plō-et-izm), *n.* [*diploetic* + *-ism*.] In *cryptogamic bot.*, the property of



A, B, *Diphyzoid* (*Spherozooid*), lateral and front views. C, *Diphysoid* of *Abyle* (*Cubozoa*); a, a gonophore, or reproductive organ; b, hydranth; c, phyllocyst, with its pedicel; d, a free-swimming, or detached, diphysoid, containing ovum. (All enlarged.)

being twice active, with an intervening period of rest. It occurs in the scapular of certain genera of *Agropyron*, in which the scapulars escape without cilia from the apertures, and come to rest in a chamber, each forming a cell-wall. After some hours of rest the protoplasma, and each spore escapes from its cell-wall, acquires cilia, and enters upon a period of active movement.

**diploplastic** (dip-lan-tid'-l-an), *a.* [*Gr. δειπλόος*, double, + *εστίν*, against, + *εἶδος*, form, image.] Showing two images, one reversed and the other direct: applied to a telescope proposed in 1778 by Jéaurat, to be used in taking transits, the coincidence of the two images serving in place of a transit over an illuminated wire. The difficulty of the execution of such an instrument are, however, far greater than those of illuminating a wire.

**Diplarthra** (dip-lár'-thra), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *diparthrus*: see *diparthrus*.] *Diplarthrous* mammals; those hoofed quadrupeds which exhibit or are characterized by diplarthrium. They are the artiodactyls and the perissodactyls, or the *Ungulata* in a proper restricted sense, collectively distinguished from the *Trasopoda* (which see).

**diparthrium** (dip-lár'-thrum), *n.* [*Gr. διπαρθύριον* + *-ισμός*.] The quality or condition of being diplarthrous; the alternation of the several bones of one row of carpals or tarsals with those of the other row respectively, instead of that linear arrangement of the respective bones of both rows which constitutes taxopody (which see); so called because each bone of one row interlocks with two bones of the other row.

*Diparthrium* appears in that foot before it does in the fore foot, as in the Proboidea.

*E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI. 988.*

**diparthrous** (dip-lár'-thrus), *a.* [*NL.* *diparthrus*, *Gr. δειπλόος*, double, + *άρθρον*, joint.] Doubly articulated, as a bone of one row of carpal or tarsal bones with two bones of the other row; characterized by or exhibiting diplarthrium; not taxopodous: as, a *diparthrous* carpus or tarsus; a *diparthrous* ungulate mammal.

The conversion of a taxopod into a *diparthrous* ungulate.

*E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI. 988.*

**diplosamus** (di-plá-si-as'-mus), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλοσάμωρος*, a doubling, as of a letter or word, + *σάμωρος*, double, + *σάμωρος*, double: see *diplosis*.] 1. A figure of orthography, consisting in writing a letter double which is usually written single, as, in Greek *ροσός* for *ροός*.—2. In *rhet.*, repetition of a word or name for the sake of emphasis: as, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets," Mat. xliii. 37. Also called *epitaxis*.

**diplosis** (di-plas'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. διπλόσις*, double, + *δύο*, two, + *πλάσιος*, fold, connected with *πλόος*, and ult. with *E. full*, fold.] Double; twofold; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of two to one: as, the *diplosis* ratio (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, *diplosis* rhythm; a *diplosis* foot; the *diplosis* class (of feet). The *diplosis* class of feet comprises those feet in which the thesis or metrically accented part (called by many the arsis) has double the length of the arsis or metrically unaccented part (called by many the thesis). The *diplosis* feet are (1) the iambic foot (equal to  $\cup$  or  $\cup$  or  $\cup$ ), the trochee, trochee, and iambus, and (2) the hexameter foot (equal to  $\cup$  or  $\cup$  or  $\cup$ ), the Ionic a minore, the Ionic a minore, Molossus, and chorambus.

The *diplosis* ratio answers to our common time.

*J. Hadley, Essay, p. 33.*

**diplosion** (di-plá-si-on), *n.* [*Gr. διπλόσιον*, neut. of *διπλόσιος*, double: see *diplosis*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a triple rhythm in which there was an alternation of tones whose durations were as two and one respectively.—2. In *medieval music*, the interval of an octave. See *diapason*.—3. A form of pianoforte with two keyboards, used in the eighteenth century.

**Diplex** (di-pléks), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. δίπλεξ*, twofold, + *δύο*, two, + *πλέξ*, fold; cf. *diplosis*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dragon-flies of the family Libellulidae.—2. A genus of rotifers or wheel-animalcules. *P. H. Gosse.*

**diple** (di-plé), *n.* [*Gr. δίπλη*, a critical mark (as in *def.*), prop. fem. of *δύπλος*, contr. form of *διπλόος*; double: see *diplosis*.] In *paleog.*, a critical mark like a T or A laid on its side ( $\tau$ ,  $\rho$ ), used as a mark of a paragraph, the change from one speaker to another in a drama, different readings, rejection of a reading, etc.

**diplegia** (di-plé'-jia), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλή*, two, + *πλέγω*, a stroke.] In *medic.*, paralysis of corresponding parts on the two sides of the body, as of the two arms or of the two sides of the face.

**diplois** (di-plé'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. δίπλοος* + *-ος*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diplois.—*Diplois*

contraction, contractions which, when the anode of a galvanic circuit is applied to the mastoid process and the large cathode is placed between the shoulder-blades, have in some cases been seen in the muscles of the arm on the side opposite that to which the anode is applied.

**diploiscope** (di-plé'-dó-skóp), *n.* [*Irreg.* *Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, appearance, + *σκοπέω*, view.] An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun or a star over the meridian by the coincidence of two images of the object, the one formed by single and the other by double reflection. It consists of an equilateral hollow prism, two of whose sides are silvered on the inside so as to be mirrors, while the third is formed of glass. The prism is adjusted so that one of the silvered sides shall be exactly in the plane of the meridian, and the transparent side toward the object. So long as the object has not reached the meridian, the image produced by that portion of the rays reflected directly from the glass surface, and that produced by the rays transmitted through the glass to the silvered side, reflected from it to the other, and thence through the glass, are not coincident, but gradually approach as the sun or star approaches the meridian, until they exactly coincide at the instant the center of the object is on the meridian; then an eye stationed at the side of the prism and looking toward the transparent side sees only one object.

**Dipleura** (di-plé'-ra), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *dipleurus*, *Gr. διπλός*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side. Cf. *dipleuric*.] In *morphol.*, those organic forms which are diplois: distinguished from *Tetrapleura*.

Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into Tetrapleura and Dipleura.

*Ensay. Brit., XVI. 844.*

**dipleural** (di-plé'-ral), *a.* [*As dipleur-ic* + *-al*.] In *morphol.*, syzygopleur with only two antimeres; dipleuric. *Haeckel.*

**dipleuric** (di-plé'-rik), *a.* [*Gr. διπλός*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *-ος*.] Being right and left, as sides; having right and left sides; being symmetrically bilateral, or exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

**Dipleurobranchia** (di-plé-ró-brang'-ki-á), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλός*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A superfamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous branchiae situated in a fold on each side, and no shell, and containing the families *Phyllidiidae* and *Pleurophylloidiidae*, which are thus contrasted with *Monopleurobranchia*. The group is also called *Infrobranchiata* or *Hypobranchiata*.

**dipleurobranchiate** (di-plé-ró-brang'-ki-át), *a.* [*Gr. διπλεωρρανχία* + *-αία*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia*. **diplex** (di-pléks), *a.* [*Gr. δίπλεξ*, two-, + *πλέξ*, as in *diplex*; a distinctive var. of *diplex*.] Double: applied to a method of transmitting two messages in the same direction and at the same time over a single telegraph-line.

The terms *contraplex* and *diplex* are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission to which we wish to refer is effected. Thus, for instance, two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term *diplex* for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and *contraplex* for that in opposite directions.

*G. E. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 346.*

**diplobacteria** (di-plé-bak-té'-ri-á), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *NL. bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*, *q. v.*] Bacteria which consist of two cells or adhere in pairs.

These *diplo-bacteria* may assume a curved or annular shape.

*Amer. Nat., XXII. 132.*

**diploblastic** (di-plé-blas'-tik), *a.* [*Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *βλαστή*, germ, + *-ος*.] In *biol.*, having two germinal layers, endodermis and ectodermis, or a two-layered blastoderm: correlated with *monoblastic* and *triploblastic*.

A third layer, the mesoblast or mesoderm, occurs; hence these are known as triploblastic animals, in contradistinction to those with only hypoblast and epiblast, which are called *diploblastic*.

*Stand. Nat. Hist., I. xi.*

**diplocardiac** (di-plé-kár-di-ák), *a.* [*Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *καρδιά* = *E. heart*: see *cardiac*.] Having the heart double—that is, with completely separated right and left halves, and consequently distinct pulmonary and systemic circulation of the blood, as all birds and mammals. **diplococcus** (di-plé-kók'-us), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] In *biol.*, a coupled spherule; a cell or similar organism resulting from the process of conjugation of two or more cells.

Coupled spherules are called *diplococci*.

*Stapel, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. 188.*

**Diploconidae** (di-plé-kon'-i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλόος* + *-ων*.] A family of acantharians with a shell having in the axis a pair of strong

spicules running in opposite directions, and shaped like an hour-glass or a double cone.

**Diplococcus** (di-plé-kók'-us), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *κόκκος*, cone.] A genus of monocyttarian radiolarians, giving name to the family *Diplococcidae*. *Haeckel, 1860.*

**diploidal** (di-plé-dál), *a.* [*Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, way, + *-αία*.] In *soöl.*, having both prosodal and apodal canals, or canals of entrance and exit, well developed, as a sponge. The genus *Chondrosia* is an example.

This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and apodal canals may be termed the *diploidal* type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely.

*W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 418.*

**Diplocodidae** (di-plé-dók'-i-dé), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλόος* + *-ιδες*.] A family of sauropod dinosaurs, formed for the reception of the genus *Diplococcus*.

**Diplococcus** (di-plé-dók'-us), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *κόκκος*, a bearing-beam, main beam, any beam or bar.] A genus of sauropod dinosaurs, based on remains from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado. It is characterized by a weak dentition confined to the fore part of the jaws, and the rami of the ischia straight, not expanded distally, and meeting in the middle line. *O. C. Marsh, 1878.*

**Diploodontia** (di-plé-don'-shí), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *ὄντις* (*ὄντις* = *E. tooth*).] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Pachydermata*, herbivorous *Cetacea*, *Edentata*, and *Monotremata* of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous type of mammals. [Not in use.] **diplos** (di-plé-s), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλός*, fem. of *διπλός*, contr. *διπλός*, twofold, double (= *L. duplus*, *q. v.*), *Gr. διπλός*, *q. v.*, + *δύο*, two-, + *πλέος*, akin to *L. plus*, more, and *E. full*.] 1. In *anat.*, the light spongy substance or open cancellated or reticulated structure of bone be-



Section through the skull of a Cochlearia (*Cochlearia*), showing the diplos filling the space between the inner and outer walls of the cranium.

between the hard dense inner and outer tables of the cranial bones.—2. In *bot.*, the parenchyma of a leaf, lying between the two epidermal surfaces. Also called *medullula*. [Rare.]

**diploistic** (di-plé-ist'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. δίπλοος* + *-ικός*.] Same as *diplois*.

**Diplogangliata** (di-plé-gang-gli-á'-tá), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *-αία*.] In Grant's classification, a division of animals, partially synonymous with the *Arthropoda* of Cuvier, or the modern *Arthropoda*. **diplogangliate** (di-plé-gang-gli-át), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Diplogangliata*.

**diplogenes** (di-plé-jen'-e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *γενος*, generation.] In *teratol.*, the duplication of parts normally single, or the production of a double monster.

**diplogenic** (di-plé-jen'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *γενος*, kind, + *-ος*.] Producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies.

**Diploglossata** (di-plé-glo-sá'-tá), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-αία*.] A group of saltatorial orthopterous insects, established for the reception of the genus *Hemiteles*. *De Saussure.*

**diplograph** (di-plé-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *γράφω*, write.] A Swiss writing-apparatus for the use of the blind, consisting of lettered disks with mechanism to rotate them and to bring any letter desired in position to imprint it on a sheet of paper placed in the machine. It is practically a clumsy form of the type-writer. *E. H. Knight.*

**Diplograpsus** (di-plé-grap'-sus), *n.* [*NL.*, *Gr. διπλόος*, double, + *γράφω*, standing for *graptolite*.] A genus of Paleozoic graptolites, of the family *Graptolitiidae*, having the cells arranged back to back on each side of the axis, like the vanes of a feather. They occur in the Cambrian and Silurian strata. Also *Diplograpsus*. *M'Con, 1847.*

**diplois** (di-plé'-ik), *a.* [*Gr. δίπλοος* + *-ος*.] Of or pertaining to the diplois: as, *diplois* tissue; *diplois*



structure. Also *diploma*.—Diploma veins, veins ramifying in the diploid. They are comparatively numerous and of large size, with extremely thin walls, adherent to the hard tissue, so that they do not collapse when cut or torn, but remain patent, giving rise to persistent hemorrhage.

**diploid** (dip'loid), *n.* [*Gr. διπλός, double, + εἶδος, form.*] In *crystal*, a solid belonging to the isometric system, with 24 trapezoidal planes. It is the parallel-hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. Also called *dyakis-dodecahedron*.



Diploid.

**diploidion** (dip-lō'id-i-on), *n.*; pl. *diploidia* (-ia). [*Gr. διπλοῖον, dim. of διπλός (dip-lō's), a garment in two thicknesses or folds: see diplois.*] In *anc. Gr. costume*: (a) A particular form of the female chiton or tunic, in which the garment is double from the shoulders to the waist, the outer fold hanging loose, like a sort of sleeveless mantle. (b) More rarely, a separate garment so disposed over the chiton as to give the whole arrangement the appearance of a single piece.



Diploidion.  
From a metopa of the temple of Zeus at Olympia.

Her (Demeter's) chiton is of a thick material, forming deep folds, and having over her breast a *diploidion*, which throws out strong and simple masses.

A. S. Murray, *Greek Sculpture*, II. 82.

**diplois** (dip-lō'is), *n.* [*Gr. διπλοῖς, a garment in two thicknesses or folds, < διπλός, double: see diplois.*] In *anc. Gr. costume*, same as *diploidion*.

A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with *diplois*.  
B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 177.

**Diploleparis** (dip-lō-le-pā'ri-s), *n.* pl. [*NL, irreg. < Diplolepis, < Gr. διπλός, double, + ἄνθη, a scale, rind, a genus of hymenopterous insects, + -aris.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the same as *Gallicola*, or the gall-flies, of the modern family *Cynipidae*.

**diploma** (di-plō'mā), *n.* [= *F. diplôme = Sp. Pg. It. diploma = D. diploma = G. Dan. Sw. diplom.* < *L. diploma, < Gr. διπλωμα(-r-), a paper folded double, a letter of recommendation or introduction, later a letter of license or privilege granted by a person in authority, < διπλός, double, < διπλός, double: see diplois.*] 1. Originally, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded. Hence—2. Any letter, literary muniment, or public document. See *diplomatics*.—3. In modern use, a letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some honor, privilege, or power, as that given by a college in evidence of a degree, or authorizing a physician to practise his profession, and the like.

The granting of diplomas by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill.  
Sir G. C. Lewis, *Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ix. 17.

**diploma** (di-plō'mā), *v. t.* [*< diploma, n.*] To furnish with a diploma; certify by a diploma. [Rare.]

Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, be-puffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries.  
Carlyle.

**diplomacy** (di-plō'ma-si), *n.*; pl. *diplomacies* (-ies). [= *D. diplomatie = G. diplomatie = Dan. Sw. diplomati, < F. diplomatie (i pron. s) = Sp. Pg. diplomacia = It. diplomazia, < L. as if \*diploma(-r-), a diploma: see diploma.*] 1. The science of the forms, ceremonies, and methods to be observed in conducting the actual intercourse of one state with another, through authorized agents, on the basis of international law; the art of conducting such intercourse, as in negotiating and drafting treaties, representing the interests of a state or its subjects at a foreign court, etc.

As *diplomacy* was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 233.

2. The act or practice of negotiation or official intercourse, as between independent powers; diplomatic procedure in general; the transaction of international business: as, the history of European *diplomacy*. [Rare in the plural.]

Richard [I.] by a piece of rough *diplomacy*, prevailed on Guy of Lusignan to surrender his claim to the shadowy crown of Jerusalem, and to accept the lordship of Cyprus instead.  
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 162.

A victory of the North over the South, and the extraordinary clemency and good sense with which that victory was used, had more to do with the concession of the franchise to householders in boroughs, than all the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone and all the *diplomats* of Mr. Disraeli.  
Portingality Rev., N. S., XXXI. 161.

Hence—3. Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management with the view of securing advantages; diplomatic tact.—4. A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court. [Rare.]

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the directory; for so they call the managers of their baroque government. The *diplomats*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite well-struck with the pride, pomp, and circumstance of this majestic senate.  
Burke, *A Regicide Peace*, iv.

5. Same as *diplomatie*. [Rare.]

These [forms of ancient Anglo-Saxon letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon *diplomacy*.  
J. Haddley, *Essays*, p. 130.

**diplomat** (dip-lō'mat), *n.* [Also written *diplomate*; = *D. diplomate = G. Dan. Sw. diplomat, < F. diplomate = Pg. diplomata, < NL as if \*diplomata*, one provided with letters of authority, < *L. diploma(-r-), diploma: see diploma.*] One who is employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

Unless the *diplomats* of Europe are strangely misinformed, general political differences have not come, and are not likely to come, just at present under discussion.  
Saturday Rev.

**diplomate** (dip-lō'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diplomated*, pp. *diplomating*. [*< diploma + -ate.*] To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma; diploma. [Rare.]

He was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1600.  
A. Wood, *Athena Oxon.*

**diplomatic** (dip-lō'mā'shial), *a.* [*< diplomacy (F. diplomatie) + -al.*] Same as *diplomatie*.  
Imp. Dict. [Rare.]

**diplomatic** (dip-lō'mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. diplomatique = Sp. diplomático = Pg. It. diplomatico (cf. D. G. diplomatisch = Dan. Sw. diplomatisk), < L. as if \*diplomaticus, < diploma(-r-), diploma: see diploma.*] I. a. 1. Pertaining to diplomas or diplomatics.

*Diplomatic science*, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, chords, records, and other monuments of antiquity.  
Ade, *Orig. and Prog. of Writing*, Int.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of diplomacy; concerned with the management of international relations: as, a *diplomatic agent*.

The *diplomatic* activity of Henry II. throughout his reign was enormous; all nations of Europe came by envoys to his court, and his ministers . . . ran about from one end of Europe to another.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 127.

Several of our earlier and best Secretaries of State had had the benefit of personal experience in the *diplomatic* service abroad.  
E. Schuyler, *American Diplomacy*, p. 8.

3. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; artful in negotiation or intercourse of any kind; polite in conduct.—*Diplomatic corps or body*, the entire body of diplomats accredited to and resident at a court or capital, including the ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, the secretaries of legation, the military and naval attachés, etc.

II. *n.* A minister, an official agent, or an envoy to a foreign court; a diplomat.

**diplomatical** (dip-lō'mat'ikal), *a.* Same as *diplomatic*.

**diplomatically** (dip-lō'mat'ikal-i), *adv.* 1. According to the rules or art of diplomacy.

Write *diplomatically*; even in declaring war men are quite courteous.  
Lowe, *Bismarck*, II. 568.

2. Artfully; with or by good management.—3. With reference to diplomacies; from the point of view of diplomacies.

The indication-number in 16 is *diplomatically* uncertain, and so of no independent value.  
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 192.

**diplomats** (dip-lō'mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diplomatic*; see -ics.] The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher such instruments, or to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.

**diplomatism** (di-plō'mā-tizm), *n.* [*< L. diploma(-r-) + -ism.*] Diplomatic action or practice; something characteristic of diplomacy. [Rare.]  
**diplomatism** (di-plō'mā-tist), *n.* [*< L. diplomate(-r-) + -ist; = F. diplomate.*] A person officially employed in international intercourse, as an

ambassador or a minister; in general, one versed in the art of diplomacy; a diplomat.

The talents and accomplishments of a *diplomats* are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times.  
Seeley, *Hist. Eng.*, II.

**diplomatism** (di-plō'mā-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diplomatised*, pp. *diplomatising*. [*< L. diploma(-r-) + -ize.*] 1. *trans.* To practise diplomacy; use diplomatic art or skill.

Not being a scheming or a *diplomatising* man himself, he did not look upon others as if they were always driving at something.  
Max Müller, *Biograph. Essays*, p. 125.

II. *trans.* 1. To actuate or effect by diplomacy. [Rare.]

Louis Napoleon had not long been menaced out of Mexico, and *diplomatised* out of Luxemburg, when, from his inveterate habit of putting his finger into every man's pie, he suddenly found himself in possession of Rome.  
Lowe, *Bismarck*, I. 478.

2. To confer a diploma upon. *Thackeray*.

Also spelled *diplomatie*.

**diplomatology** (di-plō'mā-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. διπλωμα(-r-) (see diploma) + -λογία, < λόγος, speak: see -ology.*] The study or science of diplomacies. [Rare.]

Certain it is that many of the young doctors whose speciality is *diplomatology*, or *diplomatology*, or Church history, or *diplomatology*, have no deep interest in or little knowledge of the distinctively Christian doctrines.  
G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 14.

**Diplomorpha** (dip-lō'mōr'fā), *n.* pl. [*NL., < Gr. διπλός, double, + μορφή, form.*] A group of hydroids: a synonym of *Calyploblastea*.

**Diplomura** (dip-lō'mū'rā), *n.* pl. [*NL., < Gr. διπλός, double, + νῆρον, nerve, sinew.*] In Grant's system of classification, a group of annelids or worms.

**Diplophya** (dip-lō'fī-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλός, double, + φῦσα, a bellows.*] 1. A supposed genus of oceanic hydroids, of the order *Calyploblastea*, being detached diphyroids of *Sphaerocetes*, as *D. tuerms* from *Sphaerocetes gracilis*. Gogenbaur, 1853. [Not in use.]—2. A genus of fishes.

**diplopia** (di-plō'pī-ā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλός, double, + ὅψ (ō-r-), eye.*] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition of vision in which a single object appears double. Also *diplopia*.

**diplopic** (di-plōp'ik), *a.* [*< diplopia + -ic.*] Seeing double; affected with *diplopia*; caused by *diplopia*, as a double visual image.

**diploplacula** (dip-lō-plak'q-lā), *n.*; pl. *diploplacula* (-lā). [*NL., < Gr. διπλός, double, + NL. placula, q. v.*] In *embryol.*, a placula composed of two layers of cells resulting from transverse fission following vertical fission.

In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the *diploplacula*.  
Hyatt, *Proc. Brit. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1884, XXXIII. 28.

**diploplacular** (dip-lō-plak'q-lār), *a.* [*< diploplacula + -ar.*] Two-layered, as a germ; pertaining to or having the character of a *diploplacula*.

**diploplaculate** (dip-lō-plak'q-lāt), *a.* [*< diploplacula + -ate.*] Same as *diploplacular*. Hyatt.  
**Diploplod** (di-plōp'nod), *n.* pl. [*NL., < Gr. διπλός, double, + πνός, < πνέω, blow, breathe.*] Same as *Dipnoi*.

**diploped** (di-plō'pod), *a.* and *n.* I. a. Double-footed: an epithet applied to the chilognathous *Myriapoda* or *Diplopoda*, which have two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body.

It is a new form of *Gregarinidae* was found in the digestive tube of *Glossaria*, one of the *diploped* myriapods, and has been named *Cnemidopora lutea*.  
Smithsonian Report, 1882, Zoology.

II. *n.* One of the *Diplopoda* or *Chilognathia*.  
**Diplopoda** (di-plōp'ō-dā), *n.* pl. [*NL., < Gr. διπλός, double, + ποδ-, < πούς, = E. foot.*] The millepeds as an order of myriapods; the *Chilognathia* (which see); so called from the doubling in number of the legs, most of the segments of the body having two pairs: contrasted with *Chilopoda*.

**diplopedous** (di-plōp'ō-dūs), *a.* [As *diploped* + -ous.] *Diploped*; chilognathous.

**Diploprion** (di-plōp'ri-on), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. διπλός, double, + πρίων, a saw.*] A genus of serrated fishes with serrature to the preoperculum as well as to the suboperculum, typical of the subfamily *Diploprioninae*.

**Diploprioninae** (di-plōp'ri-on-ti-nā), *n.* pl. [*NL., < Diploprion(-r-) + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Serranidae*, represented by the genus *Diploprion*, with distinct spinous and soft dorsals and two anal spines. The only known species, *Diploprion kassidensis*, ranges from the Japanese to the Indian archipelago.

**Diplopterus** (di-plōp'tē-ris), a. pl. [NL., pl. of *Diplopterus*, g. v.] In Blaschka's lithological system (1859), an order of fishes restricted to the family *Diplopteridae*. See also *synop.* Also *Diplopterus*.

**Diplopteridae** (di-plōp'tē-ris), a. pl. [NL., < *Diplopterus* + -idae.] A family of fossil cross-striated fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus*. They had an elongated form, rhomboidal scales, heterodiplosaur tail, two dorsal fins, smooth head-bones, and a median as well as paired nostril openings. They lived during the Devonian and Carboniferous ages; the best-known genera are *Diplopterus* and *Osteolepis*.

**Diplopteroid** (di-plōp'tē-ris), a. pl. [NL., < *Diplopterus* + -oides.] An extinct family of fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus*, and including also *Dipterus*, *Osteolepis*, *Tripterus*, *Glyptoporus*, and *Stegolepis*. Also called *Diplopteridae*.

**Diplopterus** (di-plōp'tē-ris), a. [NL. < Gr. *diplo-*, double, + *ptēris*, a wing, a fin.] In entom., having the two wings folded, as a wasp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diplopterus*.

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**Diplopterygia** (di-plōp'tē-ris), a. pl. [NL., < Gr. *diplo-*, double, + *ptēris*, a wing, a fin.] Same as *Diplopterus*.

Which Kirby, because the term *diplopterygia* denotes the names of orders of insects, changed into *Diplopterygia*. E. P. Wright, *Animal Life*, p. 103.

**Diplopy** (di-plōp'i), a. Same as *diplopia*.

**Diplosoma** (di-plōsō-mā), a. [NL., < Gr. *diplo-*, double, + *sōma*, body.] A genus of tunicates, typical of the family *Diplosomidae*.

**Diplosomidae** (di-plōsō-mā), a. pl. [NL., < *Diplosoma* + -idae.] A family of composite tunicates, typified by the genus *Diplosoma*. The colony forms a thin incrusting layer; the zooids have two distinct regions (thorax and abdomen); and the branchial sac in large and has four rows of stigmata. A few small shallow-water species are known.

**Diplocephal** (di-plōsē-fāl), a. [[*diplocephalus* + -al.] Same as *diplocephalus*. [Rare.]

These vertebrae show the diplocephal articulation seen in *Diplocephalus*. O. C. Marsh, *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, No. 160, p. 284.

**Diplophane** (di-plō-fēn), a. [Gr. *diplo-*, double, + *phān*, a wedge.] Same as *hypophane*. Marsh. [Rare.]

**Diplopondylus** (di-plō-spon-dil'ik), a. [Gr. *diplo-*, double, + *pondylus*, vertebra, a vertebra (here in sense of 'centrum' or 'body of a vertebra'), + -us.] In zool., having two centra, as a vertebral segment; having twice as many centra as arches, as a vertebral column, in consequence of the presence of an intercentrum between any two consecutive centra; embolomerous: applied to the vertebrae of fishes and batrachians, when only every alternate centrum bears a neural or a hemal arch.

**Diplopondylium** (di-plō-spon-dil'ik), a. [Gr. *diplo-*, double, + *pondylus*, vertebra, a vertebra (here in sense of 'centrum' or 'body of a vertebra'), + -ium.] In zool., the state or quality of being diplopondylic; that formation of a vertebral column in which, in consequence of the development of intercentra between centra proper, there appear to be twice as many bodies as arches of vertebrae, or in which every alternate vertebral body supports an arch; embolomerous.

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We say (the fewer is diplopondylus if the centrum are double the number of the arches and pedicel as in *Centropomus*. Z. Kott, *Bonn. J. Nat.*

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**E. mouse.]** The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Dipodomys*. *D. pallipes* inhabits the Pacific coast region of the United States and Mexico. It is about four inches long, with the tail half as long again; it has brown or gray upper parts and snowy under parts,



Kangaroo-rat (*Dipodomys phillipsi*).

a white stripe along each side of the tail, and another over the hips. A closely related species or variety, *D. ordi*, inhabits the interior Rocky Mountain region. They are known as *kangaroo-rats*, from the shape of the body and limbs and their great power of leaping.

**dipody** (dip'ō-di), *n.*; *pl.* *dipodies* (-dis). [*L.L.* *dipodia* (Atilius Fortunatianus, Marianus Victorinus, etc.), *< Gr. di-*, two-, + *pod-*, foot. = *E. foot*.] In *pros.*, a group of two like feet; a double foot; especially, a pair of feet constituting a single measure. A dipody is marked as a unit by making the letus of one of the two feet stronger than that of the other. In ancient prosody iambi and trochees are regularly, and anapaests usually, measured by dipodies. Sometimes the word *syzygy* is used as equivalent to dipody.

One trocheal or iambic dipody for thesis, and one for arsis. *J. Hadley, Essays*, p. 101.

**dipolar** (di-pō'lār), *a.* [*< di-* + *polar*.] 1. Having two poles; differentiated in respect to a pair of opposite directions, but not with respect to the difference between these directions: as, polarized light is *dipolar*.

When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, extensions, compressions and distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are dipolar quantities.

*Clark Maxwell, Elect. and Mag.*, § 381.

Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is dipolar symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is dipolar asymmetry. *Tait, Light*, § 230.

2. Pertaining to two poles.

**Dipolia**, *n. pl.* See *Dipolia*.

**diporpa** (di-pōr-pā), *n.*; *pl.* *diporpes* (-pē). [*N.L.*, *< Gr. di-*, two-, + *porpā*, a buckle, clasp.] A supposed genus of trematode worms, being a stage in the development of members of the genus *Diplozoon* (which see), before two individuals are united by a kind of conjugation to form the double animal.

The *Diporpa*, when they leave the egg, are ciliated and provided with two eye-spots, with a small ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla. After a time the *Diporpa* approach, each applies its ventral sucker to the dorsal papilla of the other, and the coadapted parts of their bodies coalesce. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 132.

**Bippel's oil.** See *oil*.

**dipper** (dip'ər), *n.* [*ME. dipper* (only as the name for a water-bird; see *defa*. 5 and 6, and *cf. didapper*); *< dip* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which dips. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] [*Cl. dipper*.] Same as *Dunker*.—3. In *paper-manuf.*, the workman who mixes the pulp and puts it upon the mold.—4. One who dips snuff. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]

The fair dipper holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush. This is ever and anon taken out, thrust into the bottle, and returned to the mouth loaded, as a bee's leg is with pollen, with the yellow powder.

*W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 75.

5. A bird of the genus *Cinclus* or family *Cinclidæ*: so called because it dips, ducks, or dives under water. The common European dipper, also called *water-ousel* and by many other names, is *C. aquaticus*, a small dark-colored bird with a white breast, of aquatic habits, inhabiting streams, and walking or flying under water with ease. The American dipper is a similar but distinct species, *C. mexicanus*, entirely dark-colored when adult. There are in all about 12 species of dippers, mostly inhabiting clear mountain-streams of various parts of the world. They belong to the turdiform group of oscine Passeres, in the vicinity of the thrushes, and are notable as the only thoroughly aquatic passerine birds. See *cut* in next column, and also *cut* under *Cinclidæ*.

Hence—6. Any swimming bird which dives with great ease and rapidly, as a grebe, dabchick, or didapper; especially, in the United



European Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*).

States, the buffle, *Bucephala albeola*, which is also called *spirit-duck* for the same reason. See *cut* under *buffle*.—7. A vessel of wood, iron, or tin, with a handle usually long and straight, used to dip water or other liquid.—8. [*cap.*] The popular name in the United States of the seven principal stars in Ursa Major, or the Great Bear: so called from their being arranged in the form of the vessel called a dipper. The corresponding stars in Ursa Minor are called the Little Dipper. See *cut* under *Ursa*.—9. In *photog.*, a holder or lifter for plunging plates into a sensitizing or fixing bath; especially, such a holder used in the wet-plate process for plunging the collodionized plate into the sensitizing bath of nitrate of silver.—10. A simple form of scoop-dredge. See *dredging-machine*.

**dipper-clam** (dip'ər-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Macridæ*, *Macra solidissima*, inhabiting the eastern coast of the United States. It attains a large size, is of a subtriangular form, and its valves are sometimes used as dippers or suggest such use, whence the name.

**dipperful** (dip'ər-fūl), *n.* [*< dipper* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dipper will contain.

All hands continually dip up at random gauge dipperfuls of water. *The Century*, XXVI, 732.

**dipping** (dip'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dip*, *v.*] 1. The act of plunging or immersing.

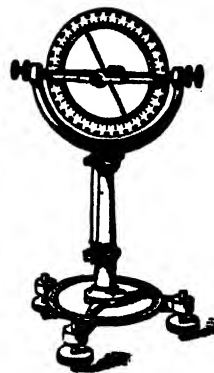
That which is dyed with many dippings is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out. *Jer. Taylor, Repentance*, v. § 4.

Specifically—2. Baptism by immersion.—3. The process of brightening ornamental brass-work, usually by first "pickling" it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterward plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure nitric acid.—4. A composition of boiled oil and grease, used in Scotland by curriers for softening leather and making it more fit for resisting dampness: in England called *dubbing*.—5. The washing of sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing.—6. In *ceram.*, the process of coating a coarse clay body with enamel or slip of a fine quality by plunging the vessel into the liquid material for the coating, or of covering stoneware with a glaze. Each piece is generally dipped by hand, and a skilful workman is able to give a uniform coating of the covering material to the whole piece at a single plunge. As soon as dipped, the piece is taken to the drying-house or hothouse.

7. A mode of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth and gums. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]

**dipping-compass** (dip'ing-kum'pas), *n.* An instrument consisting essentially of a dipping-needle (which see), a vertical graduated circle whose center coincides with the axis of the needle, and a graduated horizontal circle, the whole being supported upon a tripod stand; an inclinometer. It is used to measure the angle of dip or inclination of the magnetic needle.

**dipping-frame** (dip'ing-frām), *n.* 1. A frame which holds the wicks to be dipped in the hot tallow-bath for making candles.—2.



Dipping-compass.

A frame on which a fabric is stretched while being dipped in a dye-bath.

**dipping-house** (dip'ing-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, the building in which the biscuit is dipped into the glaze or enamel. See *dipping*, 6.

**dipping-liquor** (dip'ing-lik'ər), *n.* Dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, used by founders and others to clean the surface of metal. See *pickle*.

**dipping-needle** (dip'ing-nē'dl), *n.* An instrument for showing the direction of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length, and passes as exactly as possible through the center of gravity, about which it moves in a vertical plane. When a needle thus mounted is placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, it dips or points downward; and if the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian, the position which it assumes shows at once the direction of the magnetic force. See *cut* under *dipping-compass*.

**dipping-pan** (dip'ing-pan), *n.* A cast-iron tray or flask in which stereo-casts are made.

**dipping-tube** (dip'ing-tūb), *n.* Same as *fishing-tube*.

**dipping-vat** (dip'ing-vat), *n.* The tank containing the slip or glazing-film in which pottery is dipped to give it a fine surface.

**dipping-wheel** (dip'ing-hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for catching fish, consisting of a wheel placed in a narrow race or fishway in a stream, and acting as a current-wheel. The blades of the wheel are formed of nets, in which fish ascending the stream are caught, and from which they are thrown out upon the bank by the revolution of the wheel.

**dip-pipe** (dip'pīp), *n.* A valve in a gas-main arranged so as to dip into water or tar, and thus form a seal; a seal-pipe.

**dip-regulator** (dip'reg'ū-lē-tor), *n.* In *gas-works*, a device for regulating the seal of the dip-pipes in the hydraulic main, and for drawing off the heavy tar from the bottom of the main without disturbing the seal. *E. H. Knight*.

**diprionidian** (di-pri'ō-nid'i-an), *a.* [*< Gr. di-*, two-, + *prion*, a saw (also a sawyer, prop. ppr. of *prion*, saw), + *-id-ian*.] An epithet applied to certain fossil hydrozoans the polypary of which has a row of cellules on each side: opposed to *monoprionidian*. Such hydrozoans are chiefly confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian formations.

**diprismatic** (di-pris-mat'ik), *a.* [*< di-* + *prismatic*.] 1. Doubly prismatic.—2. In *crystal*, having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

**dip-rod** (dip'rod), *n.* A rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped into melted tallow.

**dip-roller** (dip'rō'lər), *n.* In a printing-press, a roller which dips ink out of the fountain.

**diprosopus** (di-pro-sō'p-us), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. di-*, two-, + *prosōpōn*, face.] In *teratol.*, duplication of the face, in any of its grades, from simple duplication of the mouth-cavity to complete development of two entirely separate faces.

**Diprotodon** (di-prō'tō-don), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. di-*, two-, + *prōtos*, first, + *ōdon*, Ionic form of *ōdōn* (dōv-) = *E. tooth*.] 1. A genus of extinct marsupial quadrupeds, surpassing the rhinoceros in size. They had 3 incisors on each side of the upper and 1 on each side of the lower jaw; no canines; 1 premolar and 4 molars on each side of each jaw; the median upper incisors large and scissoriform; the molars transversely ridged, as in the kangaroo, but without the longitudinal connecting ridge; and the hind limbs less disproportionately enlarged. The dentition of this genus gives name to the diprotodont pattern of primitive herbivorous marsupials. *D. australis* is a species found in the Tertiary of Australia.

2. [*I. c.*] An animal of this genus.

*Diprotodon*, an animal holding the same place amongst the Australian mammals that the pachyderms do amongst the fauna of other continents. *Science*, VI, 331.

**diprotodont** (di-prō'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [*< Diprotodon* (t-).] 1. *a.* Having two lower front teeth; noting the herbivorous type of dentition in marsupial mammals, in which the median incisors are prominent, and the lateral incisors and canines small or wanting; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Diprotodon*: opposed to *polyprotodont*.

2. *n.* An animal of the genus *Diprotodon*; a marsupial with diprotodont dentition.

**Diprotodontia** (di-prō'tō-don'hi-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *< Diprotodon* (t-) + *-ia*.] A group of marsupials characterized by the diprotodont dentition.

**Dipsacaceæ** (dip-sā-kā'sē-s), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, sometimes impropr. *Dipsacæ*, *< Dipsacus* + *-acæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, with opposite leaves and the small flow-





**Dipterygi** (dipt-er-jī'), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *pteryx*, a fin, a little wing, dim. of *pteron*, a wing.] In Bloch and Schneider's classification, an artificial group or class of fishes, distinguished simply by having two fins, or supposed to be so distinguished. It was based on error of observation, and included a tetraodontid (*Oreus*) and the genera *Petromyzon* and *Leptocephalus*. [Never used except by Bloch and Schneider.]

**Dipteryx** (dipt-er-iks), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Dipterix*, lit. 'two-winged' (in allusion to its two enlarged calyx-lobes), < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *pteron*, a wing, < *pteron*, a wing.] A genus of *Leguminosae*, found in the forests of Brazil, Guiana, etc., including 8 species. The fruit is of a character unusual in the order, being one-seeded drupe. *D. odorata* of Cayenne furnishes the Tonquin or Tonka or Angustura bean, used for scenting snuff, for sachets, etc. The wood is very hard, strong, and durable, and is sometimes known as *camara-wood*. *D. Eboensis*, the eboe-tree of the Mosquito coast, Nicaragua, is a large tree, of which the wood is excessively heavy, and the inodorous fruit yields a large amount of oil.

**diptote** (dipt-ōt), *n.* [LL. *diptota*, pl., < Gr. *diptōtōs*, with a double case-ending, < *di-*, two-, + *ptōtōs*, falling (*ptōtōs*, case), < *ptōtōs*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun which has only two cases, as the Latin *suppetia*, *suppetias*, assistance.

**diptych** (dipt-ik), *n.* [LL. *diptycha*, pl., < Gr. *diptuxa*, pl., a pair of writing-tablets (earlier *diptuxa*, *diptuxos*, lit. a double-folded tablet), neut. of *diptuxos*, double-folded, < *di-*, two-, + *ptuxō*, fold, < *ptōtōs*, fold. The second element exists also in *pothēy*, q. v.] 1. A hinged two-leaved tablet of wood, ivory, or metal, with waxed inner surfaces, used by the Greeks and Romans for writing with the style. In Rome, during the empire, consuls and other officials were in the habit of sending as presents to their friends artistic diptychs inscribed with their names, date of entering upon office, etc.

2. In the *early church*: (a) The tablets on which were written the names of those who were to be especially commemorated at the celebration of the eucharist. (b) The list of names so recorded. (c) The intercessions in the course of which these names were introduced. The recitation of the names of any prelate or civil ruler in the diptychs was a recognition of his orthodoxy; its omission, the reverse. The mention of a person after death recognized him as having died in the communion of the church, and the introduction of his name into the list of saints or martyrs constituted canonization. In liturgies the diptychs are distinguished as the *diptychs of the living* and the *diptychs of the dead*, the latter including also the commemoration of the saints. In most liturgies the diptychs are included in the *great intercession* (see *intercession*). In the Western Church the use of the diptychs died out between the ninth and the twelfth century; in the Eastern Church it still continues. [In the ecclesiastical sense it is always plural with the definite article — the *diptychs*.]

What used anciently to be called the *diptychs*, but in later times the head-roll. *Reed*, Church of our fathers, II. 366.

3. In *art*, a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels hinged together. They are common in Byzantine and medieval art, and in the later examples are generally of a religious character. See *triptych*. [In this sense usually singular.]

*Little worm-eaten diptychs, showing angular saints on gilded panels.* *H. Jones, Jr.*, *Penn. Pilgrim*, p. 266.

**Dipus** (di-pūs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *pus* (*pus*) = *E. foot*.] The typical genus of jerboas of the family *Dipodidae* and subfamily *Dipodinae*: so called from the mode of progression, which is by means of great leaps with the hind legs, aided by the long tail, as in the kangaroo. *Dipus sagitta* is an example. See *Dipodidae*, *jerboa*.

**diptygus** (dipt-ig-us), *n.*; pl. *diptygi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *pygē*, rump, buttocks.] In *teratology*, a monster in which the pelvis and the lumbar portion of the spinal column are duplicated.

**diptylon** (dipt-ī-lon), *n.*; pl. *diptyla* (-lā). [L., < Gr. *diptylon*, neut. of *diptylon*, with two gates, < *di-*, two-, + *pylon*, gate.] In *anc. Gr. fort.*, a gate consisting of two separate gates placed side by side. It is to be distinguished from the form of double gate, composed of an outer and an inner gate with a walled court between them — a usual disposition of Greek fortress gates. The most conspicuous example of the diptylon is the Sacred Gate of Athens (called the *Diptylon* by way of eminence), on the northwest of the city, which afforded access to the outer Ceramicus and to the Academy, and through which passed the Sacred Way to Eleusis and the main road to the Piræus.

**diptyre** (dipt-ir'), *n.* [LL. *diptyros*, < Gr. *di-*, two-, twice put in the fire, < *di-*, twice, + *ptēr* = *E. fire*.] A mineral occurring in square prisms, either single or adhering to one another in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name indicates the double effect of fire upon it in producing first phosphorescence and then fusion. It consists chiefly of silicate of alumina, with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, and belongs to the scapolite family.

**diptyrenous** (dipt-ir-s'us), *a.* [< Gr. *di-*, two-, + *pyren*, the stone of a stone-fruit (see *pyrene*), + *-ous*.] In bot., containing two stones or pyrenes.

**diradiation** (di-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* for *dis*, asunder, + *radiatio* (-n-), radiation.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous body; radiation.

**Dirca** (dēr'kē), *n.* [NL.; cf. *L. Dirca*, Gr. *Dirca*, a fountain near Thebes in Boeotia.] A genus of spetulous shrubs, of the natural order *Thymelæaceae*, and the sole representative of the order in North America. There are two species, *D. palustris* of the Atlantic States and *D. occidentalis* of California. They are known as *leatherwood*, from the very tough inner bark. The flowers precede the leaves, and are followed by a small reddish drupaceous fruit. All parts of the plant are acrid. The bark of *D. palustris* produces violent vomiting when taken into the stomach, and erythema and ultimate vesication when applied to the skin.

**Dircaea** (dēr-sē'sh), *n.* [NL., < *L. Dircaea*, fem. of *Dircaeus*, pertaining to *Dirca*: see *Dirca*.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Meloididae*. The species inhabit northern Europe and North America. Seven have been described, five of which are American. *D. concolor* occurs in the middle States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1798.

**Dircaea** (dēr-sē'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Dircaea* + *-idae*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Dircaea*. Kirby, 1837. [Not in use.]

**diridium** (dir'dum), *n.* [Sc., also *diridam*, *diridum*; cf. Gael. *diridan*, anger, sourliness, snarling.] 1. Tumult; uproar.

There is such a diridium forth for the loss of your gear and means. *W. Guthrie*, *Sermons*, p. 17.

2. A blow; hence, a stroke of misfortune; an ill turn.—3. A scolding; a scolding.

My word! but she's no late to show her nose here. I gied her such a diridium the last time I got her sitting in our laundry as might have served her for a twelvemonth. *Petticoat Tale*, I. 280.

**dire** (dir), *a.* [< L. *dirus*, fearful, awful, dreadful, akin to Gr. *deinōs*, fearful, terrible, *deinōs*, fearful, frightened, *deinōs*, fear, v., *deōs*, fear.] Causing or attended by great fear or terrible suffering; dreadful; awful: as, *dire disaster*; the *dire results* of intemperance.

Medusa was so *dire* a monster as to turn into stone all those who but looked upon her. *Bacon*, *Fable of Perseus*.

*Dire* was the noise  
Of conflict. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 211.

What dire distress  
Could make me cast all hope of life aside?  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 168.

—Syn. Fearful, woeful, disastrous, calamitous, destructive, terrific, awful, portentous.

**direct** (di-rekt'), *a.* [ME. *directe* = F. Pr. *direct* = Sp. Pg. *directo*, Pg. also *directo* = It. *diretto* = D. G. *direct* = Dan. *direkte* = Sw. *direkt*, < L. *directus*, straight, level, upright, steep, pp. of *dirigere* (also *dirigere*, with prefix *de-*), set in a straight line, straighten, direct, guide, steer, arrange, < *di-* for *dis*, apart (or *de-*, down), + *regere*, keep straight, direct, rule; see *regent*, *right*. From L. *directus* come also ult. *dress*, *address*, *droit*, *adroiti*, *maladroiti*.]

1. Straight; undeviating; not oblique, crooked, circuitous, refracted, or collateral: as, to pass in a *direct line* from one body or place to another; a *direct course* or aim; a *direct ray* of light; *direct descent* (that is, descent in an unbroken line through male ancestors).

It was no time by *direct means* to seek her. *Sir P. Sidney*.

There were six Dukes of Normandy in France, in a *direct line* succeeding from Father to Son. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 20.

2. In *astron.*, appearing to move forward in the zodiac according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east: opposed to *retrograde*: as, the motion of a planet is *direct*.—3. Having a character, relation, or action analogous to that of straightness of direction or motion: as, a *direct interest* (that is, part ownership) in a property or business.

It is scarcely too much to say, that Lord Byron never wrote without some reference, direct or indirect, to himself. *Macaulay*, *Moore's Byron*.

In a great modern state it is comparatively few who have any *direct personal knowledge* of foreign affairs or any *direct personal interest* in them. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 245.

Differences on subjects of the first importance are always painful, but the *direct shock* of contrary enthusiasms has something appalling about it. *J. R. Seeley*, *Nat. Religion*, p. 2.

4. In the natural, unreflecting way; proceeding by a simple method to attain an object; without modifying one's procedure owing to recon-

siderations; explicit; free from the influence of extraneous circumstances. Thus, a *direct accusation* is one made with the avowed intent of bringing the alleged offender to justice; opposed to a speech or writing which has the same effect without the avowal of the purpose, or perhaps not even of the meaning.

5. Plain; express; not ambiguous; straightforward; positive: as, he made a *direct acknowledgment*.

Add not a doubtful comment to a text  
That in itself is *direct* and easy.  
*Bacon*, and *Pl.*, *Thierry* and *Theodore*, III. 1.

Being busy above, a great cry I hear, and go down; and what should it be but Jane in a fit of direct raving, which lasted half an hour. *Peage*, *Diary*, Aug. 13, 1668.

6. Straightforward; characterized by the absence of equivocation or ambiguity; open; ingenuous; sincere.

There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*; not crafty and involved. *Bacon*.

I want a simple answer, and *direct*.  
But you evade; yes! 'tis as I suspect.  
*Craib*, *The Borough*.

7. In *logic*, proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc.—*Direct action*. See *action*, and *direct-action*, a.—*Direct battery*, congruity, contempt, conversation, demonstration, dial evidence, examination, fire, etc. See the nouns.—*Direct illumination*, rays, etc., illumination, rays, etc., without reflection or refraction.—*Direct induced current*. See *induction*.—*Direct interval*. See *interval*.—*Direct motion*, in music, the motion of two voices in the same direction, up or down. It is also called *similar motion*, and includes parallel motion. See *motion*.—*Direct operation*, in math., an operation performed by the direct application of a rule, and not by trial or approximation: opposed to *inverse operation*.—*Direct predication*, in logic, one the subject of which denotes an object while the predicate signifies a character: opposed to *indirect predication*, in which the subject conveys the quality while the predicate indicates the object.—*Direct product*, the scalar quantity obtained by multiplying the magnitudes of two vectors together with the cosine of the angular difference of their directions.—*Direct proof*, proof which proceeds from a rule and the statement of a case as coming under that rule to the application of the rule to that case: as, few men wounded in the liver recover; this man is wounded in the liver; this man will probably not recover.—*Direct ratio*, or *direct proportion*. See *ratio*.—*Direct rhythm*. See *rhythm*.—*Direct sphere*, a sphere whose pole coincides with the zenith or lies on the horizon.—*Direct tax*.—*Direct turn*, in music, a melodic embellishment. See *turn*.—*Direct vision*, vision by unreflected and unreflected rays.—*Direct-vision spectroscopy*. See *spectroscopy*.—*Direct way* around an inclosure or a circuit, in math., that way around in which the inside of the inclosure is kept at the left-hand side.

**direct** (di-rekt'), *v.* [ME. *directen*, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere* (> It. *dirigere* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dirigir* = F. *diriger* = D. *dirigere* = G. *dirigere* = Dan. *dirigere* = Sw. *dirigera*), straighten, direct: see *direct*, a., and cf. *dress*, v. Cf. also *dirge*, *dirigible*.] *I. trans.* 1. To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or an object; cause to move, act, or work toward a certain object or end; determine in respect to direction: as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.

The master of the ship is judged by the *directing* his course aright. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 128.

But though the rank which you hold in the royal family might *direct* the eyes of a poet to you, yet your beauty and goodness detain and fix them.

*Dryden*, *Deed of Indian Emperor*.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should appoint such Marks to *direct* their faces toward in Prayer. *Masandrell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 14.

2. To point out or make known a course to; impart information or advice to for guidance: as, to *direct* a person to his destination; he *directed* his friend's attention to an improved method.

*Direct me, if it be your will,*  
Where great Audius lies. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, IV. 4.

3. To control the course of; regulate; guide or lead; govern; cause to proceed in a particular manner: as, to *direct* the steps of a child, or the affairs of a nation.

Let discretion  
*Direct* your anger. *Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, v. 1.

They taught how to *direct* the voice unto harmony. *Saunders*, *Travels*, p. 175.

And, planned the Almighty's orders to perform,  
Rides in the whirlwind, and *directs* the storm.  
*Addison*, *The Campaign*, I. 292.

4. To order; instruct; point out to, as a course of proceeding, with authority; prescribe to.

I'll first *direct* my men what they shall do.  
*Shak.*, *M. W.*, IV. 2.

The Prophet *directed* his followers to order their children to say their prayers when seven years of age. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 7.

5. In music, to conduct; lead (a company of vocal or instrumental performers) as conductor or director.—6. To subscribe; write the name and address of the recipient on; address as, to direct a letter or a package.

*Str. Pymant.* Carry it to my Lady. . .

*Boy.* 'Tis directed to your Worship.

*Congress, Double-Dealer*, III. 7.

7. To aim or point at, as discourse; address.

Words sweetly plac'd, and modestly directed.

*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., v. 3.

O moral Gower, this book I direct  
To thee.

*Chaucer, Troilus*, I.

8. In *astral.*, to calculate the arc of the equator between the significator and the promotor.—Directed right line, a line which is regarded as distinguished in respect to the distinction between the two directions in which it might be passed over by a moving point.—*Syn.* 3. *Guide, Survey* (see guide); *Conduct*, etc. (see manage and govern); to dispose, rule, command (see enjoin), control.

II. *Intrans.* 1. To act as a guide; point out a course; exercise power or authority in guiding.

Wisdom is profitable to direct.

*Ecc.* x. 10.

He controls and directs absolutely.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 502.

2. In music, to act as director or conductor. **direct** (di-*rek't*'), *n.* [*< direct, v.*] In musical notation, the sign  $\bowtie$  placed at the end of a staff or of a page to indicate to the performer the position of the first note of the next staff or page.

**direct** (di-*rek't*'), *adv.* [*< ME. directe*; *< direct, a.*] In a direct manner; directly; straight; as, he went direct to the point.

And faire Venus, the beauty of the night,  
Upraise, and set unto the west full right  
Her golden face in opposition  
Of God Phebus directly descending down.

*Henryson, Testament of Cressida*, I. 14.

**direct-action** (di-*rek't*'ak'shon), *n.* In mech., characterized by direct action: a term applied to engines which have the piston-rod or cross-head connected directly to, or by a connecting-rod with, the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side levers: as, a *direct-action* steam-engine. A rectilinear motion of the piston is insured by a cross-head at the end of the piston-rod, which slides in parallel guides, or, in the case of the oscillating engine, the cylinder vibrates in accordance with the movement of the crank. Special types of direct-action engines are the annular double-cylinder, double-piston, inclined-cylinder, inverted-cylinder, oscillating, sliding-crank, steerable, and trunk-engines. Also applied to steam-pumps which have the steam-piston connected by the piston-rod directly to the pump-piston or plunger, and which have valve-gear that prevents stopping on what is called the *dead-center*. Such pumps work without cranks or fly-wheels.

**direct-draft** (di-*rek't*'draft'), *a.* Having a single direct flue: applied to steam-boilers.

**director** (di-*rek't*'), *n.* See *director*.

**directing** (di-*rek't*'ing), *p. a.* [*Pr. of direct, v.*] Giving or affording direction; guiding.—**Directing circle.** See *gobion*.—**Directing plane, in perspective,** a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.—**Directing point, in perspective,** the point where an original line meets the directing plane.

**direction** (di-*rek't*'shn), *n.* [= *F. direction* = *Sp. direccion* = *Pg. direccio* = *It. direzione* = *D. directie* = *G. direction* = *Dan. Sw. direction*, *< L. directio* (*n.*), a making straight, a straight line, a directing (toward anything), *< dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Relative position considered without regard to linear distance. The direction of a point, A, from another point, B, is or is not the same as the direction of a point, C, from another point, D, according as a straight line drawn from B through A and continued to infinity would or would not cut the celestial sphere at the same point as a straight line drawn from D through C and also continued to infinity. Every motion of a point has a determinate direction; for if any motion from any instant were to lose all curvature, it would tend toward a determinate point of the celestial sphere, which would define its direction at the instant when it ceased to be deflected. It is inaccurate to say that a line has a determinate direction, because a motion along that line has either one of two opposite directions. Yet the word *direction* is sometimes used in a loose sense in which, opposite directions not being distinguished, the direction of a line is spoken of, meaning the pair of opposite directions.

The direction of a star is seen at a glance, while the most profound science and the most accurate observations have not enabled the astronomer to ascertain its distance.

*B. Peirce.*

The direction in which a force tends to make the point to which it is applied move is called the *direction* of the force.

*R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics*, p. 5.

Hence—2. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence: as, the *direction* of public affairs, of domestic concerns, of a bank, of conscience; to study under the *direction* of a tutor.

I put myself to thy direction.

*Shak., Macbeth*, IV. 3.

All nature is but art unknown to thee,  
All chance, direction which thou canst not see.

*Pope, Essay on Man*, I. 281.

3. The act of directing, aiming, pointing, or applying: as, the *direction* of good works to a good end.—4. The end or object toward which something is directed.—5. An order; a prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed.

Iago hath direction what to do.

*Shak., Othello*, II. 3.

The next day there was also a levy for the repairing two forts: but that labour took not such effect as was intended, for want of good directions.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, II. 140.

Follow but our direction, and we will accommodate matters.

*Goldsmith, The Bee*, No. 5.

6. In *equity pleading*, that part of the bill containing the address to the court.—7. In music, the act or office of a conductor or director.—8. A superscription, as on a letter or package, directing to whom and where it is to be sent; an address.

These letters [Lord Chesterfield's] retain their directions and wax seals, and bear the postmarks of the period.

*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 425.

9. A body or board of directors; a directorate.

—10. In *astral.*, the difference of right or oblique ascension between the significator and promotor.—**Angle of direction.** See *angle*.—**Direction cosine,** the cosine of the angle which a given direction makes with that of one of a system of rectangular coordinates in space.—**Direction of the dip.** See *dip*.—**Direction ratio,** the ratio of one of the three oblique coordinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin.—**Line of direction.** (a) In *geom.*, the direct line in which a piece is pointed. (b) In *mech.*: (1) The line in which a body moves or tends to proceed, according to the force impressed upon it. Thus, if a body falls freely by gravity, its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the horizon, or one which, if produced, would pass through the earth's center. (2) A line drawn from the center of gravity of any body perpendicular to the horizon.—*Syn.* 3. Oversight, government, control.

**directional** (di-*rek't*'shn-al), *a.* [*< direction* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to direction.

The directional character of the properties of the ray, on account of its analogy to the directional character of a magnet or an electric current, suggested the idea of polarity.

*Spotlight, Polarization*, p. 5.

**Directional coefficient.** See *coefficient*.

**directitude** (di-*rek't*'ti-tud), *n.* A word used in burlesque in the following passage, which appears to contain some allusion not now intelligible.

3d Serv. Which friends, sir, (as it were,) durst not (look you, sir) show themselves (as we term it) his friends while he's in directitude.

1st Serv. Directitude! what's that?

*Shak., Cor.*, IV. 6.

**directiv** (di-*rek't*'iv), *a.* [= *F. directif* = *Sp. Pg. directivo* = *It. direttivo*, *< ML. directivus* (in the phrase *directiva littera*, a letter addressed), *< L. directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Having the power of directing; causing to take or occupy a certain direction.

A compass-needle experiences from the earth's magnetism sensibly a couple (or *directive*) action, and is not sensibly attracted or repelled as a whole.

*Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil.*, § 563.

2. Pointing out the proper direction; guiding; prescribing; indicating.

Nor visited by one directive ray,

From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.

*Thomson.*

The very objects of speculative contemplation being selected and created under the directive influences of some deep-sacred want.

*G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. III. § 2.

It is the office of the inverse symbol to propose a question, not to describe an operation. It is, in its primary meaning, interrogative, not directive.

*Boole, Differential Equations*, p. 377.

3. Capable of being directed, managed, or handled.

Limbs are his instruments,

In no less working, than are swords and bows

Directed by the limbs.

*Shak., T. and C.*, I. 2.

4. Dealing with direction: as, *directive algebra*.—**Directive corpuscle,** an apoblast (which see).

**directly** (di-*rek't*'), *adv.* 1. In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; in the natural and primitive way: as, aim *directly* at the object; gravity tends *directly* to the center of the earth. In mechanics a body is said to strike or impinge *directly* against another when the stroke is in a direction perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact. Also, a sphere is said to strike *directly* against another when the line of direction passes through both their centers. Two equal flat pencils in the same plane or parallel planes are said to be *directly* equal when they could be generated by equal displacements of rays, these displacements being in the same direction of rotation.

2. In a direct manner; without the intervention of any medium; immediately.

All (the ancient Greeks) who were qualified to vote at all voted *directly*, and not through representatives, in the greatest affairs of state.

*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 273.

It is manifest that before the development of commerce, and while possession of land could alone give largeness of means, lordship and riches were *directly* connected.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 402.

3. Straightway; without delay; immediately; at once; presently: as, he will be with us *directly*.

He will *directly* to the lords, I fear.

*Milton, S. A.*, I. 1250.

(In this sense *directly*, when it happens to precede a dependent temporal clause, often assumes, by the improper omission of the temporal conjunction *when* or *as*, the apparent office of a conjunction, "when," "as soon as." It is more common in English than in American use.

*Directly* he stopped, the coffin was removed by four men.

*Dickens.*

4. Clearly; unmistakably; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.

That wise Solon was *directly* a Poet, it is manifest, having written in verse the notable fable of the Atlantick Island.

*Str. P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.*

We found our Sea cards most *directly* false.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 109.

I never *directly* defame, but I do what is as bad in the consequence.

*Steele, Spectator*, No. 136.

**Directly proportional, in math.** See *proportional*.—*Syn.* 3. Promptly, instantly, quickly.—4. Absolutely, unambiguously.

**directness** (di-*rek't*'nes), *n.* 1. Straightness; a straight course. *Sheridan*.—2. Straightforwardness; openness; freedom from ambiguity.

I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity, *directness* of conception.

*Caryle.*

**director** (di-*rek't*'), *n.* [= *F. directeur* (*> D. directeur* = *Dan. Sw. direktör*) = *G. director* = *Sp. Pg. director* = *It. direttore*, *< NL. director*, *< L. dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. One who directs; one who guides, superintends, governs, or manages.

Nature hath some director of infinite knowledge to guide her in all her ways.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, I. 2.

Specifically—(a) One of a number of persons, appointed or elected under provision of law, having authority to manage and direct the affairs of a corporation or company. All the directors collectively constitute a *board of directors*. They are agents of the corporation, and not of the stockholders. Generally they are elected for one year. (b) In music, the leader or conductor of a company of vocal or instrumental performers: as, a choir director; an orchestral director.

2. Anything that directs or controls.

Common forms were not designed

Directors to a noble mind.

*Swift.*

Safety from external danger is the most powerful director of national conduct.

*A. Hamilton.*

Specifically—(a) In *surg.*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulas or making incisions generally. (b) In *elect.*, a metallic instrument on a glass handle connected by a chain with the pole of a battery, and applied to the part of the body to which a shock is to be sent.—**Director circle.** See *circle*.

Sometimes spelled *directer*.

**directorate** (di-*rek't*'ō-rāt), *n.* [= *F. directorat*; as *director* + *-at*.] 1. The office of a director.

—2. A body of directors.

**directorial** (di-*rek't*'ō-ri-al), *a.* [*< director* + *-ial*.] 1. That directs; invested with direction, or control.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive.

*F. Guthrie, Geog. Germany*.

2. Belonging to a director or a body of directors, as the French Directory.

**directorize** (di-*rek't*'ō-rīz), *v. t.* [*< director* + *-ize*.] To bring under the power or authority of a directory (in the extract, of the Presbyterian Directory for Public Worship).

These were to do the Journey work of Presbytery, . . . undertaking to *Directorize*, to Unlurgize, to Catechize, and to Discipline their Brethren.

*Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 608.

**directorship** (di-*rek't*'ō-rīp), *n.* [*< director* + *-ship*.] The condition or office of a director.

**directory** (di-*rek't*'ō-rī), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. directeur* = *Sp. Pg. directorio* = *It. direttorio*, *< LL. directorium*, serving to direct, *ML. NL. neut. directorium*, a directory, *< L. directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. a. Guiding or directing; directive.

This needle the mariners call their *directory* needle.

*J. Gregory, Posthumus* (1650), p. 281.

I must practice a general *directory* and revivory power in the matter.

*Lincoln, in Raymond*, p. 361.

**Directory statute**, a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the official or other person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction. *Bishop.*

II. *n.*; pl. *directories* (-rīz). 1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly (*eccles.*), a book of directions for saying the various church offices and for finding the changes in them re-



quired by the calendar; especially, in medieval English usage, a book of directions for saying the hours. Also called *ordinal*, *pica*, or *pica*. The directory of the Greek Church is called the *typicon*.

There may be usefully set forth by the Church a common directory of public prayer, especially in the administration of the Sacraments.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.

"So pray ye," or after this manner: which if we expound only to the sense of becoming a pattern, or a directory, it is observable that it is not only directory for the matter but for the manner too.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), II. 278.

The principal ecclesiastical directories are: (1) The set of rules drawn up in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, to take the place of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, ratified by Parliament in 1645, and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly the same year. (2) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a list, drawn up by authority of the bishop, containing directions as to the mass and office to be said on each day of the year. The number of feasts in the present calendar, and the frequent necessity of transferring some, commemorating or omitting others, makes the Directorium (or, as it is usually called, the *Ordo*) necessary for the clergy. The "Catholic Directory," familiar to English Catholics, contains, besides the *Ordo*, a list of clergy, churches, etc. An annual called the "Catholic Directory" occupies the same field in the United States as the English Directory. *Cath. Diet.*

Specifically—2. A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, district, or the like, with their occupation, place of business, and abode.—3. A board of directors; a directorate. Specifically—4. [*cap.*] The body constituting the executive in France during a part of the revolutionary epoch, consisting of five members called directors, one of whom retired each year. Succeeding the government of the Convention, it existed from October, 1795, to November 9th, 1799, when it was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte (*coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire), and succeeded by the Consulate. Under the Directory the legislative power was vested in a Council of Ancients, or Senate, of 250 members, composed of men above forty years of age, and a Council of Five Hundred, or Lower House, with which rested the initiative in legislation.

**directress** (di-*rek*'-tres), *n.* [*< Director + -ess.*] A female director; a directrix.

**directrix** (di-*rek*'-triks), *n.* [= *F. directrice* = *It. direttrice*, *< NL. directrix*, fem. of *director*: see *director*.] 1. A woman who governs or directs.—2. In *math.*, a fixed line, whether straight or not, that is required for the description of a curve or surface.—3. In *gun.*, the center line in the plane of fire of an embrasure or platform. *Tidball*. See *embrasure*.—**Directrix** of a conic, a line from which the distance of the variable point on the conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from a given focus; the polar of a focus.—**Directrix** of electrodynamic action of a given circuit, the magnetic force due to the circuit.

**direful** (dir'-fūl), *a.* [*< dire + -ful*, *l. irreg. suffixed to an adj.*] Characterized by or fraught with something dreadful; of a dire nature or appearance: as, a *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune.

Saturn combust,  
With *direful* looks at your nativity,  
Beheld fair Venus in her silver orb.  
*Greene*, James IV., l.

**direfully** (dir'-fūl-i), *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.

**direfulness** (dir'-fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being direful; dreadfulness; calamitousness.

The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

**dirily** (dir'-li), *adv.* In a dire manner; fearfully.

And of his death he *dirily* had forethought.  
*Drayton*, David and Goliath.

**dirempt** (di-rempt'), *v. t.* [*< L. diremptus*, pp. of *dirimere* (> *It. dirimere* = *Sp. Pg. dirimir* = *F. dirimer*), take apart, part, separate, *< dis*, apart, + *emere*, take. (*cf. udempt*, *exempt*, *redemption*.)] To separate by violence; put asunder; break off.

He writ the judicial examination for a prison: that if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement, the definitive strife might be *dirempt* by sentence.  
*Holinshead*, Conquest of Ireland, xxxiii.

**dirempt** (di-rempt'), *a.* [*< L. diremptus*, pp.: see the verb.]. Parted; separated. *Stow*.

**diremption** (di-rempt'-shon), *n.* [*< L. diremptio* (> *dirimere*, pp. *dirimptus*, separate: see *dirempt*.)] 1. A forcible separation; a tearing asunder. [*Rare.*]—2. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*. [*Not used.*]

**direness** (dir'-nes), *n.* Terribleness; horrible-ness; fearfulness.

*Dirness*, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,  
Cannot once start me.  
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

**direption** (di-*rep*'-shon), *n.* [*< L. direptio* (> *diripere*, pp. *diripitus*, tear asunder or away, ravage, *< dis*, asunder, + *ripere*, snatch. *cf. correpion*.)] A plundering or ravaging; robbery.

This lord for some *direptions* being cast  
Into close prison.

*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 61a.

You shall "suffer with joy the *direption* of your goods," because the best part of your substance is in heaven.  
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1868), II. 136.

**direptitious** (dir-ep'-tish'-us), *a.* [*After surreptitious* (q. v.), *< L. direptus*, pp. of *diripere*, tear away: see *direption*.] Relating to or of the nature of direption. *E. D.*

**direptitiously** (dir-ep'-tish'-us-li), *adv.* By way of direption or robbery.

Grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained.  
*Styrie*, Memorials, an. 1632.

**dirge** (dérj), *n.* [*Sc.* also *dirgie*, etc. (see *dirgie*); *< ME. dirge*, *dirge*, *dirge*, *dirgie*, *derogy*, funeral service, the office for the dead; so called from an antiphon therein sung beginning "Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam" (Direct, O Lord my God, my way in thy sight), the words being taken from the Psalms ("Domine . . . dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam"; Vulgate, Ps. v. 8): *L. dirige*, impv. of *dirigere*, make straight, direct: see *direct*. In *ME.* the *dirge* or *dirgie* is often mentioned in connection with the *placido*, so named for a similar reason.] A funeral hymn; the funeral service as sung; hence, a song or tune expressing grief, lamentation, and mourning.

Recort, I pray you, vnto my sepulture,  
To sing my *dirge* with great deuotion.  
*Lamentation of Mary Magdalene*, l. 641.

And ouer yt he ordeyned ther, to be continued for euer,  
one day in y<sup>e</sup> weke, a solempne *dirge* to be songe, and  
vpon y<sup>e</sup> morowe a masse.  
*Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1432.

With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,  
In equal scale weighing delight and dole.  
*Shak.*, Hamlet, l. 2.

First will I sing thy *dirge*,  
Then kiss thy pale lips, and then die myself.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

As the first anthem at matins commenced with "Dirge," . . . the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a "Dirge" or *Dirge*.  
*Book*, Church of our Fathers, II. 503.

=*Syn. Dirge*, Requiem, Elegy, lament, threnody, cor-nach. The first three are primarily and almost uniformly suggested by the death of some person. A *dirge* or a requiem may be only music or may be a song. An elegy is a poem, which may or may not be sung. A requiem, being originally sung for the repose of the soul of a deceased person, retains a corresponding character when the music does not accompany words.

A dark-haired virgin train  
Chanted the death-dirge of the slain.  
*Longfellow*, Burial of the Minnikink.

The silent organ loudest chaunts  
The master's requiem.  
*Emerson*, Dirge.  
Now change your praises into piteous cries,  
And Eulogies turne into Elegies.

**dirge-ale** (dérj'-ā), *n.* A wake, or funeral gathering, at which ale was served. Also called *soul-ale*. See *dirgie*.

With them the superfluous numbers of idle wakes,  
guilds, fraternities, church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also *dirge-ales*, with the heathenish rioting at bride-ales, are well diminished and laid aside.  
*Holinshead*, Description of England, II. 1.

**dirgee**, *n.* See *dirgie*.

**dirgeful** (dérj'-fūl), *a.* [*< dirge + -ful*, *l.*] Funeral; walling; mournful.

Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind.  
*Coleridge*.

**dirgie** (dérj'-ji), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *dergie*, *dergy*, and transposed *dirgie*, *dergie*, *derdgie*, = *E. dirge*, *< ME. dirge*, *dirge*, *dirgie*, *derogy*, etc., the service for the dead: see *dirge*.] A funeral company; entertainment at a funeral. *Selden*.

**dirham**, *n.* See *derham*.

**Dirichlet's principle**. See *principle*.

**diriget**, *n.* A Middle English form of *dirge*.

**dirigent** (dir-i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dirigant* = *Sp. Pg. It. dirigente*, *< L. dirigen* (> *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.)] *I. a.* Directing; serving to direct: formerly applied, in chemistry, to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were supposed to guide the action of the rest.

*II. n.* In *geom.*, the line of motion along which the descript line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; the directrix.

**dirigible** (dir'-i-jl), *a.* [*< L. as if \*dirigibilis*, *< dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] That may be directed, controlled, or steered.

It is stated by the London "Engineering" that a dirigible balloon of colossal dimensions has been for some time in course of construction in Berlin. *Science*, VIII. 357.

**dirigo** (dir'-i-gō), [*L.*: 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] I guide or direct: the motto on the arms of the State of Maine.

**dirigo-motor** (dir'-i-gō-mō'tor), *a.* Productive of muscular motion, and directing that motion to an end.

Certain inferior *dirigo-motor* acts are unconscious; but omitting these, the law is that with each muscular contraction there goes a sensation more or less definite.

*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 46.

**diriment** (dir'-i-ment), *a.* [*< L. dirimens* (> *dirimere*: see *dirempt*, v.)] Nullifying.—**Diriment impediments of marriage**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, such impediments as render marriage null and void from the very beginning, as consanguinity, affinity, certain crimes, etc.

Bishops . . . may often dispense from certain *diriment* impediments as apostolic delegates. *Cath. Diet.*, p. 493.

**dirk** (dérk), *n.* [*Formerly also dark*; *< Ir. dúire*, a dirk, poniard.] A stabbing weapon; a dagger. Especially—(a) The long and heavy dagger worn as a part of the equipment of the dunsmal, or gentleman, among the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland. It had different forms at different times. The more modern style has a scabbard with one or two minor sheaths in it for small knives.

He took the engagement . . . in the only mode and form which . . . he considered as binding—he swore secrecy upon his drawn dirk.

*Scott*, Waverley, lxxv.

(b) The common side-arm of a midshipman in the British naval service. It is usually straight, but is sometimes a very short, curved cut-throat.

**dirk** (dérk), *v. t.* [*< dirk*, *n.*]

To poniard; stab.

I thought of the Ruthvens that were  
dirked in their ain house, for it may be  
as small a forfeit.

*Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, III.

And *dirked* his foe with his own hand.  
*The Century*, XXVII. 329.

Front and Side  
Views of a Scottish  
Highland Dirk.

**dirk** (dérk), *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* An occasional Middle English and Scotch form of *dark*. *Chaucer*.

I praye thee, speake not so *dirke*;  
Such mystere sayinge the seemeth to nirkie.  
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

**dirk-knife** (dérk'-nif), *n.* A large clasp-knife with a dirk-like blade.

**dirkness**, *n.* An obsolete form of *darkness*. *Chaucer*.

**diril** (diril), *v. t.* [*Sc.*, = *E. drill*, pierce: see *drill*, *thrill*.] 1. To thrill.—2. To vibrate or shake, especially with reverberation; tremble.

He screwed his pipes and gart them skirl,  
Till roof and rafters a' did *diril*.  
*Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**diril** (diril), *n.* [*< diril*, v.] A blow such as produces a tingling sensation or a quivering sound; the sensation or sound itself; vibration. [*Scotch.*]

I threw a noble throw at ane; . . .  
It just played *diril* on the bone.  
*Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

**Dirochelyoides** (di-rok'-e-li-oi'dēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Dirochelya + -oides*.] A subfamily of tortoises, named by Agassiz, in the form *Dirochelyoides*, in his family *Emydoida*, from the genus *Dirochelya*.

**Dirochelys** (di-rok'-e-lis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. deep*, neck, + *χελύς*, tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, alone representing the *Dirochelyoida*, having an elongated flexible neck, webbed feet, and a movable plastron. Also *Dirochelya*.

**dir** (dér), *n.* and *a.* [*Formerly also spelled durt*; transposed from *ME. drit* (= *MD. drit*, *D. dret* = *loel. drit*, mod. *drit*), excrement: see *drit*, *drite*.] *I. n.* 1. Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, or pitch; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul, unclean, or offensive.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, . . . whose waters  
cast up mire and dirt.  
*Isa.* lvii. 26.

And being downe, is trodde in the dirt  
Of castell, and brouned, and sorely hurt.  
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

Thou shouldst have heard . . . how he beat me because  
he rose stumbled; how she waded through the dirt  
to pluck him off me.  
*Shak.*, T. of the B., iv. 1.

2. Earth, especially loose earth; disintegrated soil, as in gardens; hence, any detrital or disintegrated material. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

The love of dirt is among the earliest passions.  
*C. D. Warner*, My Summer in a Garden.

The common qualities of copper give off a great deal of sulphur matter known as dirt.

J. W. Truitt, Electrotyping, p. 128.

Specifically—3. In placer-mining, the detrital material (usually sand and gravel) from which the gold is separated by washing.

The miners talk of rich dirt and poor dirt, and of stripping off so many feet of top dirt before getting to pay dirt, the latter meaning dirt with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. *Borthwick, California, p. 120.*

4. Meanness; sordidness; baseness.

Honours which are . . . sometimes thrown away upon dirt and infamy. *W. Melmoth, tr. of Pliny, vii. 30.*

5. Abusive or scurrilous language.—Pay dirt, earth containing a remunerative quantity of gold. See extract under *def. 2.*—To cast dirt, to submit to some degrading humiliation; swallow one's own words.—To sling dirt at, to attack with scurrilous abuse, as an opponent.

II. a. Consisting or made of loose earth: as, a dirt road (a road not paved or macadamized). [*Colloq., U. S.*]

We walked on dirt floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. *Peter Cartwright, Autobiog., p. 438.*

dirt (dér't), v. t. [*< dirt, n. Cf. dirt, drite, v.*] To make foul or filthy; soil; befoul; dirty. [*Rare, except in colloq. use.*]

Ill company is like a dog, who dirty most those whom he loves best. *Swift.*

Mosques are also closed in rainy weather (excepting at the times of prayer), lest persons who have no shoes should enter and dirt the pavement and matting. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, i. 98.*

dirt-bed (dér't'bed), n. In geol., any stratum in which the remains of an ancient soil are conspicuous. The most remarkable dirt-beds are in the Purbeckian group, a fresh- and brackish-water formation at the summit of the Jurassic series. In this group, so named from the Isle of Purbeck in England, where the stratum is best developed, there are layers of ancient soil containing the stumps of trees which once grew in them.

dirt-board (dér't'bôrd), n. In a vehicle, a board placed so as to keep the axle-arm free from dirt. dirt-cheap (dér't'chép), a. As cheap as dirt; very cheap. [*Colloq.*]

I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be dirt-cheap at the money. *Huxley, Tech. Education.*

dirt-eating (dér't'ē'ting), n. 1. The practice of some savage or barbarous tribes, as the Otomacs of South America, of using certain kinds of clay for food; geophagism.—2. Cachexia Africana, a disorder of the nutritive functions among negroes, and in certain kinds of disturbances of health among women, in which there is a morbid craving to eat dirt.

dirtyly (dér't'i-li), adv. [*< dirty, a.*] 1. In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.—2. Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

Dirty and desperately gull'd. *Donne, Elegies, xii.*

dirtyness (dér't'i-nes), n. 1. The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness.

Paris, which before that time was called Lutetia, because of the mudde and dirtyness of the place wherein it standeth. *Stow, The Romans, an. 386.*

If gentlemen would regard the virtues of their ancestors . . . this degenerate wantonness and dirtyness of speech would return to the daughill. *Barrow, Works, i. xiii.*

His [a collier's] high wages arise altogether from the hardship, disagreeableness, and dirtyness of his work. *Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.*

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.—3. Sloppiness; muddiness; uncomfortableness: as, the dirtyness of the weather.

dirt-scraper (dér't'skrá'pér), n. A road-scraper or a grading shovel, used in leveling or grading ground.

dirty (dér't'i), a. [Formerly also spelled *dirty, durtie*; *< dirt + -y*.] 1. Consisting of or imparting dirt or filth; causing foulness; soiling: as, a dirty mixture; dirty work.

And all his armour sprinkled was with blood, And soiled with durtie gore that no man can Discerne the how thereof. *Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 41.*

And here the maiden, sleeping sound On the dank and dirty ground. *Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.*

2. Characterized by dirt; unclean; not cleanly; sullied: as, dirty hands; dirty employment.

In their dress, as well as in their persons, they are generally slovenly and dirty. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 243.*

3. Appearing as if soiled; dark-colored; impure; dingy.

Found an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one. *Locke.*

4. Morally unclean or impure; base; low; despicable; grovelling: as, a dirty fellow; a dirty job or trick.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere dirty interests. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. Repulsive to sensitive feeling; disagreeable; disgusting.

I'd do the dirty work with pleasure, since dirty work has to be done, provided that we believe in what we are working for. *New Princeton Rev., II. 108.*

6. Foul; muddy; squally; rainy; sloppy; uncomfortable: said of the weather or of roads.—*Syn. 1. Filthy, foul, etc. See nasty.* 2. Unclean, soiled, sullied, begrimed.—4 and 5. Vile, scummy, shabby, sneaking, despicable, contemptible, gross, obscene.

dirty (dér't'i), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dirtyed*, ppr. *dirtying*. [*< dirty, a.*] 1. To defile; make filthy; soil; befoul: as, to dirty the clothes or hands.

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain, Like a very foul mop, dirtier than they clean. *Swift.*

2. To soil or tarnish morally; sully.

If our fortune . . . be great, public experience hath made remonstrance, that it mingles with the world, and dirties those fingers which are instrumental in consecration. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 78.*

dirty-alien (dér'ti-al'en), n. [*E. dial., < dirty + alien, var. of aulin, q. v.*] A local English name of the dung-bird.

disruption (di-rup'shqn), n. [*< L. disruptio (n), < disruptum or disruptum, pp. disruptus, disruptus, break apart: see disrupt.*] A bursting or rending asunder. See *disruption*.

Dis (dis), n. [*L., related, but prob. not directly, with dis (dis), contr. of dives (divit-), rich (cf. Pluto, < Gr. Πλούτων, as related to πλούτος, rich), both akin to divus, divus, divine, deus, a god: see deity.*] In *Rom. myth.*, a name sometimes given to Pluto, and hence to the infernal world.

Since they did plot The means that dusky Dis to dashles got, Her and her blind boy's scandal'd company I have forsworn. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.*

dis- [*ME. dis-, des-, OF. des-, dis-, de-, F. des-, dis-, de- = Sp. Pg. des-, dis- = It. dis-, des-, a- (the Rom. forms varying according to position, age, or other circumstances, and often coexisting), < L. dis-, an inseparable prefix, remaining unchanged before c, p, q, s, and t (and sometimes g, h, j, and r, and in ML. at will, and hence in Rom., etc., in all positions), and usually before a vowel, regularly changed to di- before b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, and v, to di- before f, to di- before a vowel (as in *dirigere* and *dirimere*: see *dirimp*), orig. 'in two,' hence 'apart,' 'asunder,' etc. (connected with *dis*, orig. 'divis = Gr. δις, twice), < duo = Gr. δύο = E. two: see *di-1*, *di-2*, *di-3*, and *two*. In ML. and Rom. the prefixes *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *dis-*) and *de-* (OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, etc.) in the separative and privative senses were often used interchangeably; hence many words having original *L. de-* may appear in the modern languages with *dis-* (di-, etc.), while others having original *L. dis-* (dis-, etc.) may appear with *de-*; cf. *deferre* = *differ*, *desume*, *deform*, *defy*, etc., in which *de-* and *dis-* are involved. The prefix *dis-*, in ME. almost indifferently *dis-* or *des-*, becomes in mod. E. exclusively *dis-* (when not reduced to or merged with *de-*), except in a few words in which the force of the prefix is less obvious, and the archaic form *des-* accordingly remains in use along with the regular modern form *dis-*, as in *discent*, *descent*, *dispatch*, *despatch*.] A prefix of Latin origin (in other forms *di-*, *dis-*), in force—(1) separative or disjunctive, 'apart,' 'asunder,' 'in different directions,' etc., as in *disband*, *dispart*, *disident*, etc., this force being often only indistinctly felt in the English word, as in *dispose*, *disent*, *disfract*, etc., and passing even in Latin into a merely intensive use, not felt at all in English, as in *dispute*; (2) privative or negative, like the English *un-*, reversing or negating the primitive, as in *dis-similar*, etc., having come, in this use, from its frequency in Middle Latin and Old French, to be recognized as a regular English prefix, and as such usable with almost any verb and adjective, as in *disable*, *disesteem*, *disfavor*, *disoblige*, *disfellowship*, etc., and in colloquial or dialectal use in such forms as *disremember*, *disrespect*, etc. In some words the prefix *dis-* was early reduced by aphesis to *s-*, a form common in Italian, and seen in English in *spend*, *spay*, *sport*, etc., as compared with *dispend*, *disport*, etc.*

dis. An abbreviation of *discount*. disability (dis-a-bil'i-ti), n.; pl. *disabilities* (-ties). [*= It. disability; as dis-priv. + ability.*] 1. Want of competent power, strength, or physical or mental ability; weakness; incapacity; impotence: as, disability arising from infirmity; a blind person labors under great disability.

The debate . . . in the House of Commons began at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till after midnight, without interruption. . . . "Many," says Clarendon, "withdrew from pure faintness, and disability to attend the conclusion." *Everett, Orations, II. 121.*

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his disability. *Benbow.*

Specifically—2. Want of competent means or instruments.—3. Want of legal capacity or qualification; legal incapacity; incapacity to do an act with legal effect.

This disadvantage which the Dissenters at present lie under, of a disability to receive Church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

The pagan laws during the empire had been continually repealing the old disabilities of women, and the legislative movement in their favour continued with unabated force from Constantine to Justinian, and appeared also in some of the early laws of the barbarians.

*Locky, Europ. Morals, II. 268.*

—*Syn. Disability, Inability, incompetence, incapacity, disqualification, unfitness.* Disability implies deprivation or loss of power; inability indicates rather inherent want of power. One declines an office from inability to discharge its duties, but is not elected to it because of some external disability disqualifying him for being chosen.

disable (dis-a-bl'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disabled*, ppr. *disabling*. [*< dis-priv. + able, a.*] 1. To render unable; deprive of ability, physical, mental, or legal; weaken or destroy the capability of; cripple or incapacitate: as, a ship is disabled by a storm or a battle; a race-horse is disabled by lameness; loss of memory disables a teacher.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure disables him. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.*

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and disables his children to inherit. *Blackstone.*

A single State or a minority of States ought to be disabled to resist the will of the majority. *N. Webster, in Souther, p. 128.*

2. To impair; diminish; impoverish.

I have disabled mine estate By something showing a more swelling port Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shak., M. of V., I. 1.*

3. To pronounce incapable; hence, to detract from; disparage; undervalue.

He disabled my judgment. *Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.* This Year the King being at his Manor of Oking, Wolsey, Archbishop of York, came and showed him Letters that he was elected Cardinal; for which Dignity he disabled himself, till the King willed him to take it upon him, and from thenceforth called him Lord Cardinal. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 263.*

—*Syn. 1.* To cripple, paralyze, enfeeble, unfit, disqualify, disable (dis-a-bl'), a. [*< dis-priv. + able, a.*] Wanting ability; incompetent.

Our disable and unactive force. *Daniel, Musophilus.*

disablement (dis-a-bl'ment), n. [*< disable + -ment.*] Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment; disability.

The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a disablement to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. *Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.*

But still this is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the faculty. *South, Sermons, V. iv.*

dis-abbreviate, v. t. [*< dis-priv. + abbreviate.*] To extend; lengthen.

And hee, whose life the Lord did dis-abbreviate. *Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, III. 11.*

disabuse (dis-a-büz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disabused*, ppr. *disabusing*. [*< dis-priv. + abuse, v.*] To free from mistake; undeceive; relieve from fallacy or deception; set right: as, it is our duty to disabuse ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

Everybody says I am to marry the most brutal of men. I would disabuse them. *Goldsmith, Grumbler.*

The first step of worthiness will be to disabuse us of our superstitious associations with places and times, with number and size. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 224.*

disaccommodate (dis-a-kom'-ô-dät), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disaccommodated*, ppr. *disaccommodating*. [*< dis-priv. + accommodate, v.*] To put to inconvenience; discommode.

I hope this will not disaccommodate you. *Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, xcvi.*

disaccommodation (dis-a-kom'-ô-dä'shqn), n. [*< dis-priv. + accommodation.*] The state of being unfit, unsuited, or unprepared.

They were such as were great and notable devastations, sometimes in one part of the earth, sometimes in another; . . . in some places more than in other, according to the accommodation or disaccommodation of them to such calamities. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 217.*

disaccord (dis-a-kôrd'), v. t. [*< OF. desaccorder, desaccorder, F. désaccorder, < des-priv. + accorder, agree: see dis- and accord, v.*] To disagree; refuse assent.

But she did *disaccord*,  
No could her liking to his love apply.  
Spenser, F. Q. VI. iii. 7.  
Nothing can more *disaccord* with our experience than  
the assertion that our thoughts and desires never do or  
can intervene as causes in the events of our lives.  
Nietz, Nature and Thought, p. 212.

**disaccordant** (dis-a-kôr'dant), *a.* [*< OF. des-  
accordant, desaccordant, ppr. of desaoorder, des-  
accorder, disagree: see disaccord, and cf. accor-  
dant.*] Not agreeing; not accordant.

**disaccustom** (dis-a-kus'tom), *v. t.* [Formerly  
also *disaccustom*; *< OF. desaccoustumer, F. des-  
accoutumer* (= Sp. *desacostumar* = Pg. *desacoste-  
umar*), *< des-priv. + accoustumer, accustom: see  
dis- and accustom, v.*] To cause to lose a habit  
by disuse; render unaccustomed as by disuse:  
as, he has *disaccustomed* himself to exercise.

**disacidify** (dis-a-sid'i-fy), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.  
*disacidified*, ppr. *disacidifying*. [= *F. désacidi-  
fier*; as *dis-priv. + acidify*.] To deprive of  
acidity; free from acid: neutralize the acid  
present in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**disacknowledge** (dis-ak-nol'ej), *v. t.* [*< dis-  
priv. + acknowledge.*] To refuse to acknowl-  
edge; disown.

By words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *dis-  
acknowledge* it. South.

**disacquaint** (dis-a-kwânt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desa-  
cointer, desaccointer, disacquaint, < des-priv. +  
acointer, acquaint: see dis- and acquaint, v.*] To  
render unfamiliar or unacquainted; estrange.

My sick heart with dismal smart  
Is *disacquainted* never. Herriot.

Tha held a symptom of approaching danger,  
When *disacquainted* sense becomes a stranger,  
And takes no knowledge of an old disease.  
Quarles, Emblems, l. 8.

**disacquaintance** (dis-a-kwân'taus), *n.* [*< dis-  
priv. + acquaintances.*] Want of acquaintance;  
unacquaintance; unfamiliarity.

The strangeness thereof proceeds but of novelty  
and *disacquaintance* with our ears.  
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

**disadjust** (dis-a-just'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + ad-  
just, v.*] To destroy the adjustment of; disar-  
range; disturb; confuse.

When the thoughts are once *disadjusted*, why are they  
not always in confusion? Hervey, Meditations, II. 32.

**disadorn** (dis-a-dörn'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. +  
adorn, v. Cf. OF. desadorn, desadornier, de-  
spoil.*] To deprive of ornaments.

When she saw grey hairs begin to spread,  
Deform his beard, and disadorn his head.  
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

**disadvantage** (dis-ad-vân'taj), *v. t.* [Early mod. E.  
*disadvantage*, *< ME. disavancien*, *< OF. desavan-  
cier, desavancier, desadvancier, hinder, thrust or  
throw back, < des-priv. + avancer, advance:  
see dis- and advance, v.*] 1. To drive back;  
repel; hinder the advance of.

To spoken of an ordinance  
How we the Grekes myghten *disadvantage*.  
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 611.

Ther were many full noble men and trewe that hadden  
grote drede that for the faute of her prowess that holy  
cherche and cristin feith were *disadvantaged*.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 250.

And [he] left the hoste on the left side, and that was to  
*disadvantage* the Emperour, and by-reve hym the way to  
Oton. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 665.

2. To draw back.  
Through Cambels shoulder it unwarily went,  
That forced him his shield to *disadvantage*.  
Spenser, F. Q. IV. iii. 3.

**disadvantage** (dis-ad-vân'taj), *n.* [*< ME. dis-  
advantage, disadvantage, < OF. desadvantage, F. des-  
avantage* (= Sp. *desventaja* = Pg. *desvantagem*  
= It. *svantaggio*), *< des-priv. + advantage, ad-  
vantage: see dis- and advantage, n.*] 1. Ab-  
sence or deprivation of advantage; that which  
prevents success or renders it difficult; any un-  
favorable circumstance or condition: as, the  
*disadvantage* of poverty or imperfect education.

After all, Horace had the *disadvantage* of the times in  
which he lived; they were better for the man, but worse  
for the satirist. Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Well, this is taking Charles rather at a *disadvantage*,  
to be sure. Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 1.

The exact spot through which the English soldiers  
fought their way against desperate *disadvantages* into the  
fort is still perfectly discernible. Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 235.

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, reputa-  
tion, credit, profit, or other good: as, to sell  
goods to *disadvantage*.

They would throw a construction on his conduct to his  
*disadvantage* before the public. Benson? -Syn. Detriment, injury, hurt, harm, damage, prejudice,  
drawback.

**disadvantage** (dis-ad-vân'taj), *v. t.*; pret. and  
pp. *disadvantaged*, ppr. *disadvantaging*. [*< OF. des-  
advantage, F. desavantage, hinder, disad-  
vantage; from the noun.*] To hinder or em-  
barrass; do something prejudicial or injurious  
to; put at disadvantage.

Let every man who is concerned deal with justice,  
nobleness, and shrewdly, . . . without tricks and stratag-  
ems, to *disadvantage* the church by doing temporal ad-  
vantages to his friend or family. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 109.

That they [the philanthropic] may aid the offspring of  
the unworthy, they *disadvantage* the offspring of the  
worthy through burdening their parents by increased  
local rates. II. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 30.

**disadvantageable** (dis-ad-vân'taj-a-bl), *a.* [*< dis-  
priv. + advantageable.*] Not advantageous;  
contrary to advantage or convenience.

Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as inter-  
est. Bacon, Expense.

**disadvantageous** (dis-ad-vân'taj-us), *a.* [= *F. des-  
avantageux* = Sp. *desventajoso* = Pg. *desvan-  
tajoso* = It. *svantaggioso*; as *dis-priv. + ad-  
vantageous.*] 1. Attended with disadvantage;  
not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or  
other good; unfavorable; detrimental.

Unequal combinations are always *disadvantageous* to  
the weaker side. Goldsmith, Vicar, xiii.

In short, the creed of the street is, Old Age is not dis-  
graceful, but immensely *disadvantageous*. Emerson, Old Age, p. 282.

2. Biased; unfriendly; prejudicial.

Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may enter-  
tain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal  
both of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public  
justice. Hume, Prin. of Government.

**disadvantageously** (dis-ad-vân'taj-us-li), *adv.*  
In a manner not favorable to success or to in-  
terest, profit, or reputation; with loss or in-  
convenience.

When we come to touch it, the coy delusive plant [the  
sensitive plant] immediately shrinks in its displayed  
leaves, and contracts itself into form and dimensions  
*disadvantageously* differing from the former. Boyle, Works, I. 260.

**disadvantageousness** (dis-ad-vân'taj-us-ness),  
*n.* Want of advantage or suitableness; un-  
favorableness.

This *disadvantageousness* of figure he [Pope] converted,  
as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual spur to rescue  
and deliver himself from scorn. Tyrr, Hist. Rhapsody on Pope, v.

**disadventure** (dis-ad-ven'tjŭr), *n.* [*< ME. dis-  
aventure, < OF. desaventure, desadventure, des-  
advantage* (= Fr. Sp. Pg. *desventura* = It. *dis-  
avventura*), *< des-priv. + aventure, adventure:  
see dis- and adventure.*] Misfortune; misad-  
venture.

This infortune or this *disadventure*. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 297.

Such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall  
swoonest into *disadventure*. Raleigh, Arte of Empire, p. 176.

He died of his owne sword, which falling out of his  
scabbard as hee mounted his Horse, killed him, not fear-  
ing in this country of Syria any such *disadventure*, be-  
cause the Oracle of Latona in Egypt had tolde him hee  
should die at Ecbatana. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 264.

**disadventurous** (dis-ad-ven'tjŭs), *a.* [*< dis-  
adventure + -ous.*] Unfortunate; attended  
by misfortune or defeat.

Now he hath left you heare  
To be the record of his rustful losse,  
And of my dolefull *disadventurous* deare. Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 48.

All perill ought be lesse, and lesse all paine,  
Then losse of fame in *disadventurous* field. Spenser, F. Q., v. xi. 55.

**disadvise** (dis-ad-viz'), *v. t.* [Chiefly in p. a.  
*disadvise*, after OF. *desavise*, unadvised, rash, *< des-  
priv. + avise, pp. of aviser, advise: see dis-  
and advise. Cf. disadvised.*] To advise against;  
dissuade from; deter by advice. [Rare.]

I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it.  
Boyle, Works, V. 464.

**disadvised**, *p. a.* [See *disadvise*.] Ill-advised.  
In what manner you do, be neither hasty nor *disadvised*.  
Books of Providence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 73.

**disaffect** (dis-a-fekt'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + af-  
fect.*] 1. To alienate the affection of; make  
less friendly; make discontented or unfriendly:  
as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army.  
—2. To lack affection or esteem for; not to  
affect; dislike; stand aloof from: as, to *dis-  
affect* society. [Rare or archaic.]

Unless you *disaffect*  
His person, or decline his education. Shirley, The Brothers, I. 1.

Making plain that truth which my charity persuades  
me the most part of them *disaffect* only because it hath  
not been well represented to them. Chillingworth, Belg. of Protestants, Ded.

3. To throw into disorder; derange.

It *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the en-  
terails. Hammond, Sermons, xliii.

**disaffected** (dis-a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dis-  
affect, v.*] 1. Having the affections alienated;  
indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly, as  
one displeased with the actions of a superior, a  
government, or a party.

I believe if I were to reckon up, I could not find above  
five hundred *disaffected* in the whole kingdom.  
Goldsmith, Essays, From a Common-Councilman.

The tyranny of Wentworth, and the weak despotism of  
Charles, all conspired to make the Irish *disaffected* and  
disloyal. W. S. Grogg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 87.

2. Morbid; diseased.

As if a man should be *disaffected*  
To find what part is *disaffected*. Butler, Hudibras, II. l. 500.

**disaffectedly** (dis-a-fek'ted-li), *adv.* In a *dis-  
affected* manner.

**disaffectedness** (dis-a-fek'ted-ness), *n.* The  
state of being *disaffected*.

Yet the king had commonly some in these houses that  
were otherwise minded, and discovered the treachery and  
*disaffectedness* of the rest. Strype, Memorials, an. 1584.

**disaffection** (dis-a-fek'shon), *n.* [*< F. désaf-  
fection* (= Sp. *desafección* = Pg. *desafección*), *dis-  
affection, < des-priv. + affection, affection: see  
dis- and affection, and cf. disaffect.*] 1. Alien-  
ation of affection, attachment, or good will; es-  
trangement; or, more generally, positive en-  
mity, dislike, or hostility; disloyalty: as, the  
*disaffection* of a people to their prince or gov-  
ernment; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection*  
to religion.

Difference in Opinion may work a *Disaffection* in me,  
but not a Detestation. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

The whole Crew were at this time under a general *Dis-  
affection*, and full of very different Projects; and all for  
want of Action. Dampier, Voyages, I. 371.

True it is, some slight *disaffection* was shown on two or  
three occasions, at certain unreasonable conduct of Com-  
modore Hudson. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 88.

The Irish *disaffection* is founded on race antipathy and  
not on political principle. Raa, Contemp. Socialism, p. 100.

2. In a physical sense, disorder; constitu-  
tional defect. [Rare.]

The disease took its origin merely from the *disaffection*  
of the part. Wiseman, Surgery.

—Syn. 1. *Disaffection*, ill will, hostility, disloyalty.  
**disaffectionate** (dis-a-fek'shon-ät), *a.* [*< dis-  
priv. + affectionate, after F. désaffectionné* =  
Sp. *desafeccionado* = Pg. *desafeccionado* = It. *dis-  
affectionato.*] Not well disposed; lacking af-  
fection; unloving.

A beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife.  
Hayley, Milton.

**disaffirm** (dis-a-fêrm'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. +  
affirm.*] 1. To deny; contradict. —2. In law,  
to overthrow or annul, as in the reversal of a  
judicial decision, or where one, having made a  
contract while an infant, repudiates it after  
coming of age.

The Supreme Court of the United States has *disaffirmed*  
the view of the Post-office Department, and affirmed that  
of the company. New York Tribune, XLIII, No. 12312, p. 5.

**disaffirmance** (dis-a-fêrm-ans), *n.* [*< disaf-  
firm, after affirmation.*] 1. Denial or negation  
of something said or done; refutation.

A demonstration in *disaffirmance* of anything that is  
affirmed. Sir M. Hale.

2. In law, overthrow or annulment.

If it had been a *disaffirmance* by law, they must have  
gone down in liquid; but now you see they have been  
tempered and qualified as the King saw convenient.  
State Trials, The Great Case of Impositions (1606).

**disaffirmation** (dis-a-fêrm-ä'shon), *n.* [*< dis-  
affirm + -ation, after affirmation.*] The act of  
disaffirming; disaffirmance. *Imp. Dict.*  
**disafforest** (dis-a-for'est), *v. t.* [*< OF. desafor-  
ester, < ML. disafforestare, < L. dis-priv. + ML.  
afforestare, afforest: see dis- and afforest.*] In  
England, to free from the restrictions of forest  
laws; reduce from the legal state of a forest to  
that of common land.

By Charter 9 Henry III. many forests were *disafor-  
ested*. Macdonald.

The rapid increase of population [in Great Britain] has  
led to the *disafforesting* of woodland. Encyc. Brit., IX. 393.

**disafforestation** (dis-a-for-es-tä'shon), *n.* [*< dis-  
afforest + -ation.*] The act or proceeding of  
*disafforesting*.

The steady progress of *disafforestation*. The Athenaeum, No. 3150, p. 392.



**disallowance** (dis-a-lou'ans), *n.* [**< dis-** + **allow** + **-ance**, after **allowance**.] Disapprobation; refusal to admit or sanction; prohibition; rejection.

The benefit of the **disallowance** existed only for the owner of the lands. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 409.

**disaggregate** (dis-ag-ré-gát), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disaggregated**, ppr. **disaggregating**. [**< dis-** + **aggregate**. Cf. Sp. **desagregar** = Pg. **desagregar** = It. **disaggregare**, **disagregate**.] To separate into component parts, or from an aggregate; break up the aggregation of.

The particles . . . are not small fragments of iron wire, artificially **disaggregated** from a more considerable mass, but iron precipitated chemically. *G. B. Prescott*, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 139.

**disaggregation** (dis-ag-ré-gá'shon), *n.* [= Sp. **disagregación** = Pg. **disagregação** = It. **disaggregazione** + **-ion**: see **-ation**.] The act or operation of breaking up an aggregate; the state of being disaggregated.

A further consequence of this **disaggregation** was . . . the necessity for an official building. *L. H. Morgan*, *Amer. Ethnol.*, p. 37.

**disagio** (dis-aj'i-ó or -s'i-j'i-ó), *n.* [**< dis-** + **agio**.] Discount on a depreciated currency. See **agio**. **disagree** (dis-a-gré'), *v. t.* [**< F. désagréer**, **dis-** + **agrée**.] 1. To differ; be not the same or alike; be variant; not to accord or harmonize: as, two ideas or two statements **disagree** when they are not substantially identical, or when they are not exactly alike; the witnesses **disagree**.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to **disagree**: that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, IV. i. 4.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to **disagree** with what they call reason. *Bp. Atterbury*.

2. To differ in opinion; be at variance; express contrary views: as, the best judges sometimes **disagree**.

Since in these cases [selection of a pastor] unanimity and an entire agreement of hearts and voices is not to be expected, you would at least take care to **disagree** in as decent and friendly and christian a manner as is possible. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Bermouth*, II. xiv.

Who shall decide when doctors **disagree**? *Pope*, *Moral Essays*, III. 1.

3. To be in a state of discord or altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

United thus, we will hereafter use Mutual concession, and the gods, induce By our accord, shall **disagree** no more. *Cowper*, *Iliad*, IV.

4. To conflict in action or effect; be incompatible or unsuitable: as, food that **disagrees** with the stomach. — *Syn.* 1. To vary (from). — 2. To differ (with), dissent (from). — 3. To bicker, wrangle, squabble, fall out.

**disagreeableness** (dis-a-gré-a-bl'i-ti), *n.* [**< disagree** + **-ableness**. Cf. OF. **desagréables**, **disagreement**.] The quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Rare.]

He, long-tongued and observant, had seen through it sufficiently to read all the depression of countenance which some immediate **disagreeableness** had brought on. *Mrs. D. Arley*, *Diary*, III. 324.

**disagreeable** (dis-a-gré-a-bl'), *a.* and *n.* [**< OF. desagréable**, **F. desagréable** (= Sp. **desagradable** = Pg. **desagradavel** = It. **agradevole**), **disagreeable**, **< des-** + **agrée**, agreeable: see **dis-** and **agrée**, and cf. **disagree**.] 1. *a.* 1. Unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Now rare in this sense.]

Freache you trulye the doctrine which you have received, & teach nothing that is **disagreeable** therunto. *J. Udall*, *On Mark* IV.

No man ought to have the esteem of the rest of the world for any actions which are **disagreeable** to those maxims which prevail as the standards of behaviour in the country wherein he lives. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 75.

Some demon . . . had forced her to a conduct **disagreeable** to her sincerity. *Brown*.

2. Unpleasant; offensive to the mind or to the senses; distasteful; repugnant: as, one's manners may be **disagreeable**; food may be **disagreeable** to the taste.

The long stop of the camel causes a very great motion in the riders, which to some is very **disagreeable**. *Peacock*, *Description of the East*, I. 121.

That which is **disagreeable** to one is many times agreeable to another, or **disagreeable** in a less degree. *F. W. Robertson*, *Religion of Nature*, v.

— *Syn.* 2. Unpleasant, distasteful, unwelcome, ungrateful, obnoxious.

II. *n.* A disagreeable thing.

I had all the merit of a temperance martyr without any of its **disagreeables**. *Kingsley*, *Alton Locke*, xiv.

His open and manly style did much to relieve him from **disagreeables**. *Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 622.

**disagreeableness** (dis-a-gré-a-bl'i-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable. (*a*) Unsuitableness; incongruity; contrariety. [Rare.] (*b*) Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses: as, the **disagreeableness** of another's manners; the **disagreeableness** of a taste, sound, or smell.

Many who have figured Solitude, having set out the most noted properties thereof, have sought to sweeten all they could the **disagreeableness**. *W. Montague*, *Devout Essays*, I. xvi. 1.

**disagreeably** (dis-a-gré-a-bl'i), *adv.* In a disagreeable manner or degree; unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

His [Bourdieu's] style is verbose, he is **disagreeably** full of quotations from the fathers, and he wants imagination. *Blair*, *Rhetoric*, xlix.

**disagreement** (dis-a-gré-ment), *n.* [**< disagree** + **-ment**.] Disagreement.

There is no **disagreement** where is faith in Jesus Christ and consent of mind together in one accord. *J. Udall*, *On Acts* viii.

**disagreement** (dis-a-gré-ment), *n.* [**< disagree** + **-ment**. Cf. F. **désagrement**, **disagreeableness**, **defect**.] 1. Want of agreement; difference, either in form or in essence; dissimilitude; diversity; unlikeness: as, the **disagreement** of two ideas, of two stories, or of any two objects in some respects similar.

These carry . . . plain and evident notes and characters either of **disagreement** or affinity. *Woodward*.

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

As touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, . . . in truth their **disagreement** is not great. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*.

To account, by any current hypothesis, for the numberless **disagreements** in men's ideas of right and wrong . . . seems scarcely possible. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 471.

3. Unsuitableness; unfitness; lack of conformity.

From these different relations of different things there necessarily arises an agreement or **disagreement** of some things to others. *Clarke*, *On the Attributes*, xiv.

4. A falling out; a wrangle; contention.

His resignation was owing to a **disagreement** with his brother-in-law and coadjutor, Sir Robert Walpole, which had long subsisted. *Coxe*.

— *Syn.* 1. *Distinction*, *Diversity*, etc. (see *difference*); unlikeness, discrepancy. — 2. Variance, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, jarring, clashing, strife. **disalliege** (dis-a-léj'), *v. t.* [**< dis-** + **allege**, a verb assumed from *allegiance*.] To alienate from allegiance.

And what greater dividing then by a pernicious and hostile peace to **disalliege** a whole feodary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England? *Milton*, *Art. of Peace* with Irish.

**disallow** (dis-a-lou'), *v.* [**< ME. disallowen**, **< OF. desaloier**, **desaloier**, **desaloer**, **< ML. disalloare**, mixed with *disallaudare*, written (after OF.) *disaloudare*, **disallow**, **< L. dis-** + **ML. allocare**, assign, allow, **L. allaudare**, praise, **ML. approve**, allow, **> OF. alouer**, allow: see **dis-** and **allow**, **allow**.] 1. To refuse or withhold permission to or for; refuse to allow, sanction, grant, or authorize; disapprove: as, to **disallow** items in an account.

It is pite that those which have authority and charge to allow and **disallow** books to be printed be no more circumspect herein than they are. *Ackson*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 79.

They **disallowed** self-defence, second marriages, and usury. *Bentley*, *Freethinking*, § 11.

2. To decline or refuse to receive; reject; disown.

To whom coming as unto a living stone, **disallowed** indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. II. 4.

They **disallowed** the true books of Moses. *Purchase*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 148.

— *Syn.* To prohibit, forbid, condemn, set aside, repudiate. II. *trans.* To refuse allowance or toleration; withhold sanction.

What follows if we **disallow** of this? *Shak.*, *K. John*, I. 1.

He returns againe to **disallow** of that Reformation which the Covenant vows, as being the partiall advice of a few Divines. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, xliii.

**disallowable** (dis-a-lou-a-bl'), *a.* [**< dis-** + **allowable**.] Not allowable; not to be sanctioned or permitted.

That he [Murs] had used dancing in Asia, where he was governor for a season, which deed was so **disallowable** that he durst not defend it for well done, but stiffly denied. *Price*, *Instruction of a Christian Woman*, I. 12.

**disallowableness** (dis-a-lou-a-bl'i-ness), *n.* The state of being disallowable. *Abb.*

**disallowance** (dis-a-lou'ans), *n.* [**< disallow** + **-ance**, after **allowance**.] Disapprobation; refusal to admit or sanction; prohibition; rejection.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and **disallowance** of it. *South*.

The **disallowance** of the Anti-Chinese Bill the other day is another source of dissatisfaction to her [British Columbia]. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIX. 47.

**disally** (dis-a-li'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disallied**, ppr. **disallying**. [**< dis-** + **ally**.] To disregard or undo the alliance of.

Nor loth so loosely **disallied** Their nuptials. *Milton*, *S. A.*, I. 1022.

**disaltern**, *v. t.* [**< dis-** + **altern**.] To refuse to alternate, or to permit in alternation.

But must I ever grind? and must I earn Nothing but stripes? O wilt thou **disaltern** The rest thou gav'st? *Quarles*, *Ranibles*, III. 4.

**disamis** (dis-a-mis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism of which the major premise is a particular affirmative and the minor premise a universal affirmative proposition. The following is an example: Some acts of homicide are laudable, but all acts of homicide are cruel; therefore, some cruel acts are laudable. The vowels of the word, *i, a, i*, show the quantity and quality of the propositions; the initial letter, *d*, shows that the mood is to be reduced to *darii*; the two *s*'s show that the major premise and conclusion are to be simply converted in the reduction; and the letter *m* shows that the premises are to be transposed. Thus every letter of the word is significant. See *Barbara*.

**disanalogal** (dis-a-nal'ô-gal), *a.* [**< dis-** + **analogal**.] Not analogous.

The idea or image of that knowledge which we have in ourselves . . . is utterly unsuitable and **disanalogal** to that knowledge which is in God. *Sir M. Hale*, *Works of God*.

**disanchor** (dis-ang'kor), *v. t.* [**< dis-** + **anchor**.] To free or force from the anchor, as a ship; weigh the anchor of.

The sail releas'd vp, the winde softe gan blow, Anon **disanchored** the shippes in a throw [brief space]. *Rom. of Parney* (E. E. 8.), I. 1380.

**disangelical** (dis-an-jel'i-kal), *a.* [**< dis-** + **angelical**.] Not angelical; carnal; gross.

That learned casuist . . . who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their **disangelical** nature. *Cowley*, *Epitaph on Hydaspes*, II.

**disanimate** (dis-an'i-mät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disanimated**, ppr. **disanimating**. [**< dis-** + **animate**.] 1. To deprive of life.

That soul and life that is now fled and gone from a lifeless carcase is only a loss to the particular body of companies of matter, which by means thereof is now **disanimated**. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, p. 22.

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; discourage; dishearten; deject. [Rare.]

The presence of a king engenders love Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends, As it **disanimates** his enemies. *Shak.*, *I Hen. VI.*, III. 1.

**disanimation** (dis-an-i-mä'shon), *n.* [**< disanimate** + **-ation**.] 1. Privation of life.

True it is, that a glowworm will afford a faint light almost a day's space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death and term of **disanimation**. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 27.

2. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. [Rare.]

**disannex** (dis-a-neks'), *v. t.* [**< OF. desannexer**; as **dis-** + **annex**.] To separate; disunite; diajoin.

That when the provinces were lost and **disannexed**, and that the king was but king de jure over them and not de facto, yet nevertheless the privilege of naturalization continued. *State Trials*, Case of the Postnati (1605).

**disannul** (dis-a-nul'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **disannulled**, ppr. **disannulling**. [**< dis-** + **annul**, **annul** (like *an-* in *annulose*), + **annul**.] 1. To make void; annul; deprive of force or authority; cancel.

Whatever laws he [God] hath made they ought to stand, unless himself from Heaven proclaim them **disannulled**, because it is not in man to correct the ordinance of God. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, II. 10.

Now, trust me, were it not against our laws, Against my crown, my oath, my dignity, Which princea, would they, may not **disannul**, My soul should sue as advocate for thee. *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, I. 1.

That rude law is borne And **disannul'd**, as too too inhumane. *Marston*, *Scourge of Villanie*, Sat. II.

2. To deprive (of). [Rare.]

Are we **disannulled** of our first sleep, and cheated of our dreams and fantasies? *Middleton*, *The Black Book*.

**disannuller** (dis-a-nul'ér), *n.* One who disannuls, annuls, or cancels.

Another, to her over-lasting fame, erected  
Two alo-house of ease; the quater seasons  
Running against her roundly; in which business  
Two of the disannullers lost their night-caps.  
Fletcher, *Tamer Tamed*, II. 5.

**disannulment** (dis-a-nul'ment), *n.* [*< disannul + -ment.*] Annulment.

**disanoint** (dis-a-noint'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + anoint.*] To render invalid the consecration of; deprive of the honor of being anointed.

They have juggled and paltered with the world, banded and borne arms against their king, divested him. *disanointed* him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits.  
Milton, *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

**disapparel** (dis-a-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappareled* or *disappareled*, ppr. *disappareling* or *disappareling*. [*< OF. desappareiller, desappareiller, desappareiller, F. desappareiller* (*= Sp. desapparejar = Pg. desapparellhar*), *< des-priv. + appareiller, appareiller, appareil*: see *dis-* and *apparel*, *v.*] To disrobe; strip of raiment.

Drink *disappareled* the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind.  
P. Junius, *Stigmatised* (1885), p. 81.

**disappear** (dis-a-pēr'), *v. i.* [*< OF. desaparere, < des-priv. + aperer, appear*: see *dis-* and *appear*. Cf. *F. disparaitre* (*< L. as if "disparecere"*), *OF. disparoistre, desappareoistre = Sp. desaparecer = Pg. desaparecer* (*< ML. as if "disapparecere"*) = *It. sparire* (*< ML. disparere*: see *disparition*), of similar ult. formation.] 1. To vanish from or pass out of sight; recede from view; cease to appear; be no longer seen.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*.  
Locke.

This is the way of the mass of mankind in all ages, to be influenced by sudden fears, sudden contrition, sudden earnestness, sudden resolves, which *disappear* as suddenly.  
J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 284.

The black earth yawns: the mortal *disappears*:  
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.  
Tennyson, *Death of Wellington*.

2. To pass out of existence or out of knowledge; cease to exist or to be known: as, the epidemic has *disappeared*.

The Cretaceous Dinosaurs and Cephalopods *disappear* without progeny, though one knows no reason why they might not still live on the Pacific Coast.  
Dawson, *Nature and the Bible*, p. 226.

3. To end somewhat gradually or without abrupt termination: as, the path *disappeared* in the depths of the forest; in *entom.*, a line on the wing *disappearing* at the subcostal vein.

**disappearance** (dis-a-pēr'ans), *n.* [*< disappear + -ance*. Cf. *appearance*.] The act of disappearing; removal or withdrawal from sight or knowledge; a ceasing to appear or to exist: as, the *disappearance* of the sun, or of a race of animals.

A few days after Christ's *disappearance* out of the world, we find an assembly of disciples at Jerusalem, to the number of "about one hundred and twenty."  
Foley, *Evidences*, II. 2.

**disappendency** (dis-a-pen'den-si), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + appendency*.] Detachment from a former connection; separation. *Burns*.

**disappoint** (dis-a-point'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desapointier, desapointier, F. desapointier, desapoint*, *< des-priv. + appointer, appoint*: see *dis-* and *appoint*.] 1. To frustrate the desire or expectation of; balk or thwart in regard to something intended, expected, or wished; defeat the aim or will of: as, do not *disappoint* us by staying away; to be *disappointed* in or of one's hopes, or about the weather.

Arise, O Lord, *disappoint* him, cast him down: deliver my soul from the wicked.  
Ps. xvii. 13.  
Being thus *disappointed* of our purpose, we gathered the fruit we found ripe.  
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 101.

I have such confidence in your reason that I should be greatly *disappointed* if I were to find it wanting.  
H. James, Jr., *Pasa. Pilgrim*, p. 474.

2. To defeat the realization or fulfilment of; frustrate; balk; foil; thwart: as, to *disappoint* a man's hopes or plans.

He *disappointeth* the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise.  
Job v. 22.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed*. *Prov. xv. 12*.

3. To hinder of intended effect; frustrate; foil.  
Many times what man doth determine God doth *disappoint*.  
T. Sanders, 1564 (*Arber's Eng. Garner*, II. 12).

His retiring foe  
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow.  
Addison.

They endeavour to *disappoint* the good works of the most learned and venerable order of men. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 135.

No prudence of ours could have prevented our late misfortune; but prudence may do much in *disappointing* its effects.  
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, III.

**disappointed** (dis-a-poin'ted), *p. a.* [*Pp. of disappoint, v.*] 1. Baffled; balked; thwarted; frustrated: as, a *disappointed* man; *disappointed* hopes.—2. Not appointed or prepared; unprepared or ill-prepared. [*Rare.*]

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,  
Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanoid'd.  
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 5.

**disappointing** (dis-a-poin'ting), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of disappoint, v.*] Causing disappointment; not equal to or falling short of one's expectation; unsatisfactory.

But the place (Gorizia) itself is, considering its history, a little *disappointing*.  
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 48.

**disappointment** (dis-a-poin'tment), *n.* [*< disappoint + -ment*, after *F. déception*.] 1. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan: as, he has had many *disappointments* in life.—2. The state of being disappointed or defeated in the realization of one's expectation or intention in regard to some matter, or the resulting feeling of depression, mortification, or vexation.

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them.  
Addison, *Spectator*.

**disappreciate** (dis-a-prē'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappreciated*, ppr. *disappreciating*. [*< dis-priv. + appreciate*. Cf. *Sp. Pg. desprecia*.] To fail to appreciate; undervalue. *Imp. Dict.*

**disapprobation** (dis-ap-rō-bā'shon), *n.* [*= F. désapprobation = Sp. desapprobación = Pg. desaprovação = It. disapprovazione*; as *dis-priv. + approbation*.] The act or state of disapproving; a condemnatory feeling or utterance; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

We have ever expressed the most unqualified *disapprobation* of all the steps.  
Burke.

*= Syn.* *Disapprobation* and *disapproval* show the same difference as *approbation* and *approval*. See *approbation*.

**disapprobatory** (dis-ap-rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + approbatory*.] Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. *Smart*.

**disappropriate** (dis-a-prō-pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappropriated*, ppr. *disappropriating*. [*< dis-priv. + appropriate, v.*] 1. To remove from individual possession or ownership; throw off or aside; get rid of.

How much more law-like were it to assist nature in *disappropriating* that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive!  
Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

Specifically—2. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several personages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated*.  
Blackstone.

3. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church; exclude or debar from possession.

**disappropriate** (dis-a-prō-pri-āt), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + appropriate, a.*] Deprived of appropriation; not possessing appropriated church property. In the Church of England a *disappropriate* church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways.  
Blackstone.

**disappropriation** (dis-a-prō-pri-ā'shon), *n.* [*= F. désappropriation = Pg. desappropriación*; as *dis-priv. + appropriation*.] 1. The act of withdrawing from an appointed use. Specifically—2. The act of alienating church property from the purpose for which it was designed.

**disapproval** (dis-a-prō-vāl), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + approval*.] The act of disapproving; disapprobation; dislike.

There being not a word let fall from them in *disapproval* of that opinion.  
Glauville, *Pre-existence of Souls*, IV.

*= Syn.* See *disapprobation*.

**disapprove** (dis-a-prōv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disapproved*, ppr. *disapproving*. [*= F. désapprouver = Sp. desaprobar = Pg. desaprovar = It. disapprovare*; as *dis-priv. + approve*.] 1. *Trans.* To regard with disfavor; think wrong or reprehensible; censure or condemn in opinion or judgment: now generally followed by *of*: as, to *disapprove* of dancing, or of late hours.

I disapprove alike  
The host whose sanely extreme  
Distresses, and whose negligence offends.  
Cowper, *Odyssey*, xv.

2. To withhold approval from; reject as not approved of; decline to sanction: as, the court *disapproved* the verdict.

*II. Intrans.* To express or feel disapprobation.

There is no reason to believe that they ever *disapprove* where the thing objected to is the execution of some order unquestionably proceeding from the Emperor.  
Brougham.

Rochester, *disapproving* and murmuring, consented to serve.  
Nassau, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

**disapprovingly** (dis-a-prō-ving-ly), *adv.* In a disapproving manner; with disapprobation.

**disard**, *n.* Same as *disard*.

**disarm** (dis-ārm'), *v.* [*< ME. desarmen, < OF. desarmer, F. désarmer = Pr. Sp. Pg. desarmar = It. disarmare, < ML. disarmare, disarm, < L. dis-priv. + armare, arm*: see *dis-* and *arm*, *v.*] 1. *Trans.* 1. To deprive of arms; take the arms or weapons from; take off the armor from: as, he *disarmed* his foe; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *disarm* one of his weapons.

These justes fynished, every man withdrew, the kynge was *disarmed*, & at time convenient he and the queene heard evensong.  
Hall, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 2.

Specifically—2. To reduce to a peace footing, as an army or a navy.—3. To deprive of means of attack or defense; render harmless or defenseless: as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

Security *disarms* the best-appointed army.  
Fuller.

4. To deprive of force, strength, means of injuring, or power to terrify; quell: as, to *disarm* rage or passion; religion *disarms* death of its terrors.

His designe was, if it were possible, to *disarm* all, especially of a wise feare and suspicion.  
Milton, *Eklogikastes*, IV.

Nothing *disarms* censure like self-accusation.  
J. T. Frothingham, *Coupon Bonds*, p. 220.

*II. Intrans.* To lay down arms; specifically, to reduce armaments to a peace footing; dismiss or disband troops: as, the nations were then *disarming*.

**disarmament** (dis-ārm'ment), *n.* [*= F. désarmement = Sp. desarmamiento = Pg. desarmamento = It. disarmamento, < ML. "disarmamentum, < disarmare, disarm*: see *disarm*, and *cf. armament*.] The act of disarming; the reduction of military and naval forces from a war to a peace footing: as, a general *disarmament* is much to be desired.

He [Napoleon], in a fit of irresolution, broached in Berlin the question of mutual *disarmament*.  
Lowe, *Bismarck*, I. 489.

**disarmature** (dis-ārm'mā-tūr), *n.* [*< disarm + -ature*, after *armature*.] The act of disarming or disabling; the act of divesting one's self or another of any equipment; divestiture. [*Rare.*]

On the universities which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous *disarmature*.  
Sir W. Hamilton.

**disarmed** (dis-ārm'd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of disarm, v.*] 1. Unarmed; without arms or weapons.

I hold it good polity not to go *disarmed*.  
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, IV. 5.

2. Stripped of arms; deprived of means of attack or defense.

Elsewhere he saw where Troilus defy'd  
Achilles, and unequal combat try'd,  
Then where the boy *disarm'd*, with loosen'd reins,  
Was by his horses hurry'd o'er the plains.  
Dryden, *Æneid*, I.

3. In *her.*, without claws, teeth, or beak: an epithet applied to an animal or a bird of prey.

**disarmer** (dis-ārm'mēr), *n.* One who *disarms*.

**disarrange** (dis-a-rānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarranged*, ppr. *disarranging*. [*< OF. desarrenger, F. desarrenger = Pg. desarrañar, disarrange, disarray*; as *dis-* and *arrange*.] To put out of order; unsettle or disturb the order or arrangement of; derange.

This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas.  
T. Watson.

We could hardly alter one word, or *disarrange* one member without spoiling it. Few sentences are to be found more finished or more happy.  
Blair, *Rhetoric*, XX.

*= Syn.* To disorder, derange, confuse.

**disarrangement** (dis-a-rānj'ment), *n.* [*< disarrange + -ment*.] The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged.

In his opinion, the very worst part of the example set in the late assumption of citizenship by the army, and the whole of the arrangement or rather *disarrangement* of their military.  
Burns, *The Army Estimates*.

**disarray** (dis-a-rē'), *v.* [*< OF. desaroyer, desaroier, desarroier, desarroier, desarroier, etc.*, *< des-priv. + arrear, arrier, etc.*, *array*: see *dis-* and *array*, *v.* Cf. *deray*.] 1. *Trans.* 1. To undress or disrobe; divest, as of clothes or attributes.

Vanities and little instances of sin . . . *disarray* a man's soul of his virtue.  
Jerr. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1855), I. 561.

Departing found,  
Half disarray'd as to her rest, the girl.  
Tennyson, Geraint.

The forest, disarrayed  
By chill November.  
O. W. Holmes, An Old Year Song.

2. To throw into disorder; rout, as troops.

Great Amythron, who with fiery steeds  
Oft disarrayed the foes in battle ranged.  
Fenton, Odyssey, xi.

II. *intrans.* To undress or strip one's self.

**disarray** (di-sá-rá'), *n.* [*< ME. disaray, disaray, desaray, < OF. desarray, desarray, desart, F. desarray, disorder; from the verb: see disarray, v., and cf. deray, n., and array, n.*] 1. Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.

*Disarray and shameful rout ensue.* Dryden, Fables.

He proceeded to put his own household effects into that perfunctory and curious disarray which the masculine mind accounts order.  
The Atlantic, LXI. 602.

2. Imperfect attire; undress.

And him behind a wicked Hag did stalk,  
In ragged robes and filthy disarray.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

Old in a strange disarray of civilized and savage costume.  
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, III.

**disarticulate** (di-ár-tik'-ú-lát), *v. t.; pret. and pp. disarticulated, ppr. disarticulating.* [*< dis- + articulate; cf. F. déarticuler.*] To divide, separate, or sunder the joints of.

Their [the trustees of the British Museum's] most liberal and unfeigned permission of examining, and, when necessary, disarticulating the specimens in the magnificent collection of Cirripedes.  
Darwin, Cirripedia, Pref.

*Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.*

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 302.

**disarticulation** (di-ár-tik'-ú-lá-shon), *n.* [*= F. déarticulation; as dis- + articulation.*] Division of the ligaments of a joint, so as to amputate at that point; amputation at a joint.

**dissassent** (dis-á-sent'), *n.* [*< ME. dissassenten, < OF. dissassentir, < des-priv. + assentir, assent: see dis- and assent.*] Dissent.

But whether he departed without the French kingly's consent or dissassent, he, deceased in his expectation, and in manner in display, returned again to the Lady Margaret.  
Hall, Hen. VII., an. 7.

**dissassent** (dis-á-sent'), *v. t.* To refuse to assent.

All the most of the mighty, with a mayn wille,  
Dissassent to the deede, demyt hit for nocht.  
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 930.

**dissassenter** (dis-á-sen'-tér), *n.* One who refuses to assent or concur; a dissenter.

Thirdly, the alledging the noting of the names of the dissassenters could not at the first be conceived to imply an officious prying into the gesture of the prince, but rather a loyal fear of incuring the king's displeasure.  
State Trials, Lord Baltimore, an. 1634.

**dissassiduity** (dis-á-si-dú'-tí), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + assiduity.*] Want of assiduity or care; want of attention; inattention; carelessness.

But he came in, and went out; and, through dissassiduity, drew the curtain between himself and light of her [Queen Elizabeth's] favour. Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia.

**dissassociate** (dis-á-só-shi-át), *v. t.; pret. and pp. dissassociated, ppr. dissassociating.* [*< dis-priv. + associate. Cf. F. dissocier = Sp. disasociar. Cf. dissociate.*] To dissociate; sever or separate from association.

Our mind . . . dissassociating herself from the body.

Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 630.

Aphasia, whether amnesic or static, may but seldom does, exist dissassociated from absolute insanity.  
Encyc. Brit., II. 171.

**dissassociation** (dis-á-só-shi-á-shon), *n.* [*< dissassociate: see -ation.*] The act of dissassociating, or the state of being dissassociated; dissociation.

M. Reimann believes that there is dissassociation of the elements of the atom.  
Ure, Dict., IV. 52.

**disaster** (di-sá-tér), *n.* [*< OF. desastre, F. desastre = Pr. desastre = Sp. Pg. desastre = It. disastro, disaster, misfortune, < L. dis-, here equiv. to E. mis-, ill- + astrum (> It. Sp. Pg. astro = Pr. F. astre), a star (taken in the astrological sense of 'destiny, fortune, fate': cf. ML. astrum sinistrum, misfortune, lit. unlucky star; Pr. bonastre, good fortune, malaestre, ill fortune; Gr. anester, 'evil star'; E. ill-starred, etc.), < Gr. ástrapta, a star: see aster.] 1. An unfavorable aspect of a star or planet; an ill portent; a blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet.*

As stars with trains of fire and dews of blood,  
Disasters in the sun.  
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1.

2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event; especially, a sudden or great

misfortune: a word used with much latitude, but most appropriately for some unforeseen event of a very distressing or overwhelming nature.

Whilst these things went on prosperously in France, a great Disaster fell out in England.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 182.

Nor will it be less my duty faithfully to record disasters mingled with triumphs, and great national crimes and follies far more humiliating than any disaster.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

= Syn. 2. Calamity, Catastrophe, etc. (see misfortune); blow, stroke, reverse.

**disaster** (di-sá-tér), *v. t.* [*< Disaster, n.*] 1. To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet.

Spenser.—2. To injure; afflict.

In his own . . . fields the swain

Disaster'd stands.  
Thomson, Winter.

3. To blemish; disfigure.

The holes where eyes should be, which pitifully disaster the cheeks.  
Shak., A. and C., II. 7.

**disasterly** (di-sá-tér-lí), *adv.* [*< disaster + -ly.*] Disasterously.

Nor let the envy of venom'd tongues,  
Which still is grounded on poor ladies' wrongs,  
Thy noble breast disasterly poison.  
Drayton, Lady Geraldine to Surrey.

**disastrous** (di-sá-trus), *a.* [= F. désastreux = Sp. Pg. desastroso = It. disastroso; as disaster + -ous.] 1. Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

As when the sun . . .  
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds.  
Milton, P. L., I. 697.

Drawing down the dim disastrous brow  
That o'er him hung, he kimb'd it.  
Tennyson, Ballad and Balan.

2. Ruinous; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning great distress or injury; as, the day was disastrous; the battle proved disastrous.

The nine and twentieth of June, the King held a great Just and Triumph at Westminster, but a disastrous Sea-fight was upon the Water, where one Gates, a Gentleman, was drowned in his Harness. Baker, Chronicles, p. 284.

Fly the pursuit of my disastrous love.  
Dryden.

The insurrectionary force suffered a disastrous, though, fortunately, a comparatively bloodless defeat.

Diary, Victor Emmanuel, p. 43.

**disastrously** (di-sá-trus-lí), *adv.* Very distressingly; calamitously; ruinously.

Ill health lessened his [Hood's] power to work, and kept him poor, and poverty in turn ravaged disastrously upon his health.  
Stedman, Dict. Poets, p. 89.

The war went on disastrously for the overmatched Danes.  
Love, Bismarck, I. 335.

**disastrousness** (di-sá-trus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disastrous. Bailey, 1727.

**disattire** (dis-á-tí-r'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + attire, v.*] To disrobe; undress. Spenser.

**disattune** (dis-á-tún'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. disattuned, ppr. disattuning.* [*< dis-priv. + attune.*] To put out of tune or harmony. Bulwer.

**disaugment** (dis-á-gment'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + augment.*] To diminish or lessen. [Rare.]

There should I find that everlasting treasure  
Which force deprives not, fortune disaugments not.  
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

**disauthorize** (dis-á-thor-íz), *v. t.; pret. and pp. disauthorized, ppr. disauthorizing.* [= OF. desautoriser, desauthoriser, F. désautoriser = Sp. Pg. desautorizar = It. disautorizzare; as dis-priv. + authorize.] To deprive of credit or authority; discredit. W. Wotton. [Rare.]

**disavall** (dis-á-vál'), *v. t.* 1. To injure; prejudice. Lydgate.—2. To avail; help. Paston Letters, III. 23.

**disavall** (dis-á-vál'), *n.* Injury. Lydgate.

**disavaunce**, *v. t.* See disadvantage.

**disaventure**, *n.* See disadvantage.

**disavouch** (dis-á-vouch'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + avouch.*] To disavow.

Neither believing this, because Luther affirmed it, nor disapproving that, because Calvin hath disavouched it.  
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 5.

**disavow** (dis-á-vou'), *v. t.* [*< ME. desawouen, < OF. desavouer, F. désavouer, disavow, < des-priv. + avouer, avow: see avow.] 1. To disown; disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or connection with; repudiate; deny concurrence in or approval of; refuse to own or acknowledge; disclaim.*

Which of all those oppressive Acts or Impositions did he ever disclaim or disavow, till the fatal aw of this Parliament hung ominously over him? Milton, Eikonoklastes, I.

If I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to disavow my principles.  
Goldsmith, Vicar, II.

Kings may say, we cannot trust this ambassador's undertaking, because his senate may disavow him.  
Brougham.

France disavowed the expedition, and relinquished all pretensions to Florida. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 62.

2. To deny; disprove.

Yet can they never  
Toss into air the freedom of my birth,  
Or disavow my blood Plantagenet's. Ford.

**disavowal** (dis-á-vou'al), *n.* [*< disavow + -al, after avowal.*] Denial; disowning; rejection; repudiation.

An earnest disavowal of fear often proceeds from fear.  
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

**disavowance** (dis-á-vou'ans), *n.* [*< OF. desavouance, < desavouer, disavow: see disavow and -ance.*] Disavowal.

The very corner stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and disavowance of this point [the pope's supremacy].  
South, Works, VI. 1.

**disavower** (dis-á-vou'ér), *n.* One who disavows.

**disavowment** (dis-á-vou'ment), *n.* [*< OF. desavouement, < desavouer, disavow: see disavow and -ment.*] Denial; a disowning.

For as touching the Tridentine History, his holiness [says the Cardinal] will not press you to any disavowment thereof.  
Sir H. Wotton, Letter to the Regius Professor.

**disband** (dis-band'), *v.* [*< OF. desbander, desbender, F. débänder (= It. disbandare, sbandare), untie, loosen, scatter, disband, < des-priv. + bander, tie: see dis- and band, v.*] The senses of the E. disband involve a ref. to band<sup>1</sup>, band<sup>2</sup>, and band<sup>3</sup>. I. *trans.* 1. To release from a bond, restriction, or connection of any kind; unbind; set free.

What savage bull, disbanded from his stall,  
Of wrath a sign more inhumane could make?  
Stirling, Aurora, st. 4.

2. To break up the band or company of; dismiss or disassociate from united service or action; especially, to discharge in a body from military service; as, to disband an orchestra or a society; to disband troops, a regiment, or an army.

This course [retrenchment] disbanded many trades; no merchant, no cook, no lawyer, no flatterer, no diviner, no astrologer, was to be found in Lacedaemonia.  
Paus., No Crown, No Crown, II.

3. To dismiss or separate from a band or company; disassociate from a band: as, a disbanded soldier.

After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be disbanded; and then the Village where he was born must send another man to serve in his room.  
Dumas, Voyages, II. I. 71.

I come, . . . bidding him  
Disband himself, and scatter all his powers.  
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. To break up the constitution of; disintegrate; destroy.

Some imagine that a quantity of water sufficient to make such a deluge was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all disbanded again, and annihilated.  
Woodward.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be released from a bond, restriction, or connection; become disunited, separated, or dissolved.

When both rocks and all things shall disband.  
G. Herbert.

We use not to be so pertinacious in any pious resolutions, but our purposes disband upon the sense of the first violence.  
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 84.

Human society may disband.  
Tillotson.

2. To retire from united service or action; separate; break up: as, the army disbanded at the close of the war; the society disbanded on the loss of its funds.

Our navy was upon the point of disbanding.  
Bacon.

**disbandment** (dis-band'ment), *n.* [*< disband + -ment.*] The act of disbanding, or the state of being disbanded.

The disbandment of a considerable part of the great army of mercenaries.  
The American, VI. 278.

**disbar** (dis-bár'), *v. t.; pret. and pp. disbarred, ppr. disbarring.* [*< dis-priv. + bar<sup>1</sup>. Cf. debar.*] In law, to expel from the bar, as a barrister; strike off from the roll of attorneys.

**disbark** (dis-bárk'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + bark<sup>2</sup>.*] To strip off the bark of; divest of bark.

The wooden houses, whose walls are made of fir-trees (unacquainted and only disbarred).  
Boyle, Works, II. 730.

**disbark** (dis-bárk'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desbarquer, F. débarquer (> also E. debark, q. v.). < des-priv. + barque, bark: see bark<sup>3</sup>, and cf. disembark.*] To disembark. [Rare.]

The ship we moor on these obscure shores;  
Disbark the sheep an offering to the Goats.  
Pope, Odyssey, xi.



**disbarment** (dis-bär'ment), *n.* [*< disbar + -ment.*] The act of disbarring, or the state of being disbarred.

**disbase** (dis-bäs'), *v. t.* [*< dis-, taken as equiv. to de-, + base<sup>1</sup>; a var. of debase.*] To debase. [Rare.]

First will I die in thickest of my foe,  
Before I will disbase mine honour so.

Greene, *Alphonsus*, v.

**disbecome** (dis-bë-kum'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + become.*] To misbecome.

Anything that may disbecome  
The place on which you sit.

Maaringer and Field, *Fatal Dowry*, v. 2.

**disbelief** (dis-bë-lëf'), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + believe.*] 1. Positive unbelief; the conviction that a proposition or statement for which credence is demanded is not true.

Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

Did I stand question, and make answer, still  
With the same result of smiling disbelief?

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 317.

Atheism is a disbelief in the existence of God—that is, a disbelief in any regularity in the Universe to which a man must conform himself under penalties.

Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 608.

2. A negation or denial of the truth of some particular thing. [Rare.]

Nugatory disbelief wound off and done with. *J. Taylor.*

—*Syn.* 1. *Disbelief*, *Unbelief*, incredulity, distrust, skepticism, infidelity. *Disbelief* is more commonly used to express an active mental opposition which does not imply a blameworthy disregard of evidence. *Unbelief* may be a simple failure to believe from lack of evidence or knowledge; but its theological use has given it also the force of wilful opposition to the truth.

No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than a disbelief in great men.

Carlyle, *Hero-Worship*, I.

A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century.

Locky, *Rationalism*, I. 37.

I obtained mercy because I did it ignorantly in unbelief.

1 Tim. I. 12.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; unbelief, in denying them.

Emerson, *Montaigne*.

**disbelieve** (dis-bë-lëv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disbelieved*, ppr. *disbelieving*. [*< dis-priv. + believe.*] 1. *Trans.* To reject the truth or reality of; hold to be untrue or non-existent; refuse to credit.

Such who profess to disbelieve a future state are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings.

By. *Atterbury*.

I disbelieve that any one who is not himself full of love and tenderness has ever, since the world began, yet transmitted to another soul the truth that God is love.

F. P. Cobbe, *Ministry of Religion*, p. 257.

II. *Intrans.* Not to believe; to deny the truth of any position; refuse to believe in some proposition or statement; especially, to refuse belief in a divine revelation.

As doubt attacked faith, unbelief has avenged faith by destroying doubt. Men cease to doubt when they disbelieve outright.

Cardinal Manning.

**disbeliever** (dis-bë-lëv'ér), *n.* One who disbelieves; one who refuses belief; one who denies the truth of some proposition or statement; an unbeliever.

An humble soul is frightened into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces hereby upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the disbeliever out of the Church.

Watts.

—*Syn.* *Unbeliever*, *Skeptic*, etc. See *Infidel*.

**disbench** (dis-bench'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + bench.*] 1. To drive from, or cause to leave, a bench or seat. [Rare.]

Sir, I hope my words disbench'd you not.

Shak., *Cor.*, II. 2.

2. In *Eng. law*, to deprive of the status and privileges of a bench.

**disbend** (dis-bend'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desbender, < ML. disbendare, unbend, loosen; in E. as if < dis-priv. + bend<sup>1</sup>. Cf. disband.*] To unbend; relax; hence, figuratively, to render unfit for efficient action. [Rare.]

As liberty a courage doth impart,  
So bondage doth disband, else break, the heart.

Stirling, *Julius Caesar*, cho. 2.

**disbind** (dis-bind'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + bind.* Cf. *disband* and *disband*.] To unbind; loosen.

Nay, how dare we disbind or loose ourselves from the eye of that way of agonizing and honouring God, which the Christian church from her first beginnings durst not do?

J. Mede, *Discourses*, I. 2.

**disblame** (dis-blām'), *v. t.* [*< ME. desblamen, < OF. desblasmer, denblamer, excuse, < des-priv. + blamer, blamer, blame; see dis- and blame.*] To exonerate from blame.

Disblame me if any word be lame,  
For as myn actor sayde, so saye I.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, II. 17.

**disbloom** (dis-blōm'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + bloom.*] To deprive of bloom or blossoms. [Rare.]

A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [grave-diggers], but sophisticated and disbloomed.

R. L. Stevenson.

**disbodied** (dis-bod'id), *a.* [Pp. of *\*disbody*, equiv. to *disembody*.] Disembodied.

They conceive that the disembodied souls shall return from their unactive and silent recess, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared aye.

Glennie, *Pre-existence of Souls*, xiv.

**disbord** (dis-bōrd'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desborder, F. déborder, which, however, has not the exact sense of 'disembark,' but means 'overflow, go beyond, naut. sheer off, get clear,' < des-priv. + bord, edgo, border, board, etc.*] To disembark.

And in the arm'd ship, with a well-wrestl'd cord,  
They strightly bound him, and did all disbord  
To shore to supper.

Chapman, *Odyssey*, xiv.

**disboscation** (dis-bos-kā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. disboscatio(n-), < dis-priv. + bosca, a wood; see bosage, bush<sup>1</sup>.*] The act of disforesting; the act of converting woodland into arable land. *Scott.*

**disbosom** (dis-būz'um), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + bosom.*] To make known, as a secret matter; unbosom.

Home went Violante and disbosom'd all.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 118.

**disbourgeon**, *v. t.* See *disurgeon*.

**disbowl** (dis-bou'el'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbowed*, *disbowed*, ppr. *disboweling*, *disboweling*. [*< ME. disbowelen (spelled dysbowaylyn—Prompt. Parv.); < dis-priv. + bowl.*] To disembowel: usually in a figurative sense.

A great Oke drie and dead,  
Whose foete in ground hath left but feeble holde,  
But halfe disbowel'd lies above the ground.

Spenser, *Ruins of Rome*, st. 28.

Nor the disbowell'd earth explore  
In search of the forbidden ore.

Adams, *tr. of Horace's Odes*, III. 3.

'Twas hell, 'twas mifred Minotaur,  
A dead disbowell'd mystery.

D. G. Rossetti, *The Garden of Nineveh*.

**disbrain** (dis-brān'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + brain.*] To deprive of the brain; remove the brain from. [Rare.]

If the cerebrum were removed, then all energy was transposed into reflex movement, and consequently dis-brained and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements than did such animals as possessed this secondary derivation.

Nature, XXX. 290.

**disbranch** (dis-brānch'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desbrancher, denbranchir, disbranch, < des-priv. + branche, branch; see dis- and branch.*] 1. To cut off or separate the branches of, as a tree; prune. [Rare.]

Such as are newly planted need not be disbranched till the sap begins to stir.

Kew, *Calendarium Hortense*.

2. To sever or remove, as a branch or an offshoot. [Rare.]

She that herself will aliver and disbranch  
From her material sap, perforce must wither,  
And come to deadly use.

Shak., *Lea*, IV. 2.

**disbud** (dis-bud'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbudded*, ppr. *disbudding*. [*< dis-priv. + bud<sup>1</sup>.*] To deprive of buds or shoots; remove the unnecessary buds of, as a tree or vine. This is done for the needs of training, and in order that there may be more space and nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain.

**disburden** (dis-bër'dn'), *v.* [Also *disburthen*; < *dis-priv. + burden<sup>1</sup>, burthen<sup>1</sup>.*] I. *Trans.* 1. To remove a burden from; rid of a burden; relieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or annoying; disencumber; unburden; unload.

My meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being thus disburdened.

Sir P. Sidney.

The ship having disburdened her selfe of 70 persons, . . . Captaine Newport with 120 chosen men . . . set forward for the discovery of Moucaen.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 108.

How have thy travels  
Disburthen'd thee abroad of discontent?

Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, I. 1.

When we have new perception, we shall gladly disburden the memory of its hoarded treasures as old rubbish.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. To lay off or aside as oppressive or annoying; get rid of; relieve one's self of.

Disburden all thy cares on me.

Addison.

—*Syn.* 1. To disencumber, free, lighten, discharge, dis-embarrass.

II. *Intrans.* To ease the mind; be relieved.

Adam . . .

Thus to disburden sought with sad complaint.

Milton, *P. L.*, 2. 719.

**disburgeon** (dis-bër'jon), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + burgeon.*] To strip of buds or burgeons. Also spelled *disbourgeon*.

When the vine beginneth to put out leaves and looke green, fall to disburgeoning.

Holland, *tr. of Pliny*, xvii. 82.

**disburse** (dis-bër's'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbursed*, ppr. *disbursing*. [*< OF. desboursier, F. déboursier (whence also deburse, q. v.) (= It. sborsare, < des-, apart, + bourse, a purse; see dis- and burse, bourse, purse.)*] To pay out, as money; spend or lay out; expend.

The twelve men stuck at it, and said, Except he would disburse twelve crowns, they would find him guilty.

Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To meet the necessary expenses, large sums must be collected and disbursed.

Calthous, *Works*, I. 18.

**disburse** (dis-bër's'), *n.* [*< disburse, v.*] A payment or disbursement.

The annual rent to be received for all those lands after 20 years would abundantly pay the public for the first disburse.

Defoe, *Tour thro' Great Britain*, I. 242.

**disbursement** (dis-bër'sment), *n.* [= *F. déboursement = It. sborsamento; as disburse + -ment.*] 1. The act of paying out or expending, as money.

It is scarcely desirable that the Government whip should be supplied with even ten thousand a year for disbursement, as he thinks proper in his capacity as a party manager.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 183.

2. Money paid out; an amount or sum expended, as from a trust or a corporate or public fund: as the disbursements of the treasury, or of an executor or a guardian.

**disburser** (dis-bër'sér), *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

**disburthen** (dis-bër'thn), *v.* See *disburden*.

**disc**, *n.* See *disk*.

**discege** (dis-kāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disceged*, ppr. *disceging*. [*< dis-priv. + cage.*] To take out of a cage. [Rare.]

Until she let me fly disceged, to sweep  
In ever-highering eagle-circles up.

Temnyon, *Garth and Lynette*.

**discal** (dis-kal'), *a.* [*< disc, disk, + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to a disk in any way; like a disk; discoidal. — 2. On the disk or central part of a surface. In ichthyology, applied specifically by Gill to the teeth of the lampreys on the surface of the subcircular oral disk between the mouth and the teeth, concentric with the periphery of the disk. — *Discal cell*, in *entom.*, a large cell at the base of the wing of lepidoptera, sometimes divided longitudinally into two. — *Discal spot*, in *entom.*, a round spot behind the middle of the wing, seen in most species of the lepidopteron family *Noctuidæ*. Also called *orbicular spot*.

**discalecate** (dis-kal'së-ät'), *v. t.* [= *F. déchaussé, < L. discalecatas, unshod, < dis-priv. + calceatus, shod, pp. of calceare, shoe; see dis- and calceate.*] To pull or strip off the shoes or sandals from. *Cockeram.*

**discalecation** (dis-kal'së-ä'shon), *n.* [*< discalecate; see -ation.*] The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.

The custom of discalecation, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived . . . to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 6.

**discaled** (dis-kalst'), *a.* [*< L. discalecatas, unshod; see discalecate.*] Without shoes; unshod; barefooted; specifically applied to a branch of the Carmelite monks known as *Discalecati* (the barefooted).

**discamp** (dis-kamp'), *v. t.* [*< OF. descamper, < des-priv. + camp, camp; see dis- and camp<sup>2</sup>. Cf. decamp.*] To force from a camp; force to abandon a camp. *Minsheu.*

No enemy put he ever to flight, but he discamped him and draue him out of the field (quin castris exeret).

Holland, *tr. of Suetonius*, p. 242.

**discandari**, *v. t.* A corrupt form, found only in the passage from *Shakspeare* (*A. and C.*, III. 11) cited under *discoandy*.

**discoandy** (dis-kan'di), *v. t.* [Appar. < *dis-priv. + candyl<sup>1</sup>, v.*; i. e., melt out of a candled or solid state.] To melt; dissolve.

Fortune and Antony part here; even here  
Do we shake hands. All come to this? The hearts  
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave  
Their wishes, do discoandy, melt their swets  
On blossoming Caesar.

Shak., *A. and C.*, IV. 10.

My brave Egyptians all,  
By the discoandyng (var. *discoandring*—Knight) of this  
pelleted storm,

Lie graveless.

Shak., *A. and C.*, III. 11.

**discant** (dis-kant'), *n.* See *descant*.

**discapacitate** (dis-kä-pas'i-tät'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discapacitated*, ppr. *discapacitating*. [*< dis-priv. + capacitate.*] To incapacitate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**discard** (dis-kärd'), *v.* [= *Sp. Pg. descartar = L. scartare, discard, reject, dismiss; as dis-*

+ card. Cf. *discard*.] *I. trans.* 1. In card-playing: (a) In some games, to throw aside or reject from the hand, as a card dealt to the player which by the laws of the game is not needed or can be exchanged. (b) In other games, as whist, to throw away on a trick, as a card (not a trump) of a different suit from that led, when one cannot follow suit and cannot or does not wish to trump.

Having sea, king, queen, and knave of a suit noted, you would *discard* the ace. *Pole, Whist, v.*

2. To dismiss, as from service or employment; cast off.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should . . . resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

Their [the Hydes'] sole crime was their religion; and for this crime they had been *discarded*. *Macculey, Hist. Eng., vi.*

3. To thrust away; reject: as, to *discard* prejudices.

I am resolv'd: grief, I *discard* thee now; Anger and fury in thy place must enter. *Beau. and Fl. (7), Faithful Friends, III. 2.*

Still, though earth and man *discard* thee, Doth thy Heavenly Father guard thee. *Whittier, Mogg Magone, III.*

=Syn. 2. To turn away, discharge.

*II. intrans.* In card-playing, to throw cards out of the hand. See *I*.

In *discarding* from a suit of which you have full command, it is a convention to throw away the highest. *Pole, Whist, iv.*

**discard** (dis-kärd'), *n.* [*< discard, v.*] 1. In card-playing: (a) The act of throwing out of the hand such cards as are unnecessary in the game, or of playing, as in whist, a card not a trump of a different suit from that led.

In the modern game, your first *discard* should be from a weak or short suit. *Pole, Whist, II.*

(b) The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

The *discard* must be placed face downwards on the table, apart from the stock and from the adversary's *discard*. *Cavendish, Whist.*

Hence—2. One who or that which is cast out or rejected. [Rare.]

The *discard* of society, living mainly on strong drink, fed with affronts, a fool, a thief, the comrade of thieves. *R. L. Stevenson, Pulvis et Umbra.*

**discarding** (dis-kärd'ing), *n.* [*< discard + -ment*.] The act of discarding. [Rare.]

Just at present we apparently are making ready for another *discarding*. *Science, VII. 296.*

**discarding** (dis-kärd'ing), *n.* [*< discard + -ing*.] A discarding; dismissal; rejection. [Rare.]

In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discarding* of religion? *Hagler, On Hume's Dialogues (1780), p. 28.*

**discarnate** (dis-kär'nät), *a.* [*< L. dis-priv. + L. carnis, of flesh, fleshy, fat, corpulent, < L. caro (carn-), flesh. Cf. incarnate.*] Stripped of flesh; fleshless.

A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glasville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.*

**discease** (dis-käs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disceased*, ppr. *disceasing*. [*< dis-priv. + cease*.] To take the case or covering from; uncase; strip; undress.

*Discease* these instantly, . . . and change garments with this gentleman. *Shak., W. T., IV. 2.*

**disceatery**, *v. t.* See *disceatery*.

**disceivable**, *a.* See *disceivable*. *Chaucer.*

**disception** (dis-ep-tä'shon), *n.* [= *F. disception* = *Sp. discepcion* = *Pg. disceptação*, *< L. disceptatio* (n-), *< disceptare*, pp. *disceptatus*, dispute, prop. settle a dispute, determine, *< dis-*, apart, + *capere*, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, seize.] Controversy.

The proposition is . . . such as ought not to be admitted in any science, or any *disception*. *Barrow, Works, II. xii.*

**disceptator** (dis-ep-tä-tör), *n.* [*< L. disceptator*, *< disceptare* dispute: see *disception*.] A disputant.

The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age would, at the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their eyes into men to the evangelical philosopher. *Cowley, Essays, xlix.*

**disceptory**, *v. t.* See *disceptory*.

**discern** (di-sär'n), *v.* [*< ME. discernen*, *< OF. discernen*, *discerner*, *discerner*, *F. discernir* = *Sp. Pg. discernir* = *It. discernere*, *discernere*, *< L. discernere*, pp. *discernere*, separate, divide, distinguish, discern, *< dis-*, apart, + *cernere* = *Gr. cernere*, separate: see *cernere*, *ornis*, etc. Hence *discern*, *discernere*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To distinguish; perceive the difference between (two or more things); discriminate.

*Discern* thou what is thine with me, and take it to thee. *Gen. xxxi. 22.*

For as an angel of God, so in my lord the king to *discern* good and bad. *2 Sam. xiv. 17.*

How easy is a noble spirit *discerned* From harsh and sulphurous matter, that flies out in contumelies! *B. Jonson, Catiline, IV. 1.*

They are like men who have lost the faculty of *discerning* colour, and who never, by any exercise of reason, can make out the difference between white and black. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 234.*

2. To indicate or constitute the difference between; show the distinction between.

The only thing that *discerneth* the child of God from the wicked is this faith, trust, and hope in God's goodness, through Christ.

*J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 138.*

The coward and the valiant man must fall, Only the cause, and manner how, *discerns* them. *B. Jonson, Sejanus, III. 1.*

3. To see distinctly; separate mentally from the general mass of objects occupying the field of vision; perceive by the eye; descry.

I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. *Prov. vii. 7.*

For though our eyes can nought but colours see, Yet colours give them not their power of sight; So, though these fruits of sense her objects be, Yet she *discerns* them by her proper light. *Sir J. Davies, Noce Teipsum.*

Hellonius reports that the dotes thereof [sancta Sophia] are in number equal to the days of the year; whereas if it hath five, it hath more by one than by me was *discerned*. *Sandys, Travels, p. 25.*

It being dark, they could not see the make of our ship, nor very well *discern* what we were. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 301.*

4. To discover by the intellect; gain knowledge of; become aware of; distinguish.

A wise man's heart *discerneth* both time and judgment. *Ecc. viii. 5.*

The nature of justice can be more easily *discerned* in a state than in one man. *Benson, Hist. Const., I. 4.*

To *discern* our immortality is necessarily connected with fear and trembling and repentance, in the case of every Christian. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 17.*

=Syn. 3 and 4. To perceive, recognize, mark, note, esp. descry.

*II. intrans.* 1. To perceive a difference or distinction; make or establish a distinction; discriminate: as, to *discern* between truth and falsehood.

Another faculty we may take notice of in our minds is that of *discerning* and distinguishing between the several ideas it has. *Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. 1.*

The Philosopher whose discoveries now dazzle us could not once *discern* between his right hand and his left. *Channing, Perfect Life, p. 116.*

2. To see; penetrate by the eye.

On the north side there was such a precipice as they could scarce *discern* to the bottom. *Wintthrop, Hist. New England, II. 81.*

3. To have judicial cognizance: with *of*.

It *discerneth* of forces, frauds, crimes various, of felonies, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

Most of the magistrates (though they *discerned* of the offence clothed with all these circumstances) would have been more moderate in their censure. *Wintthrop, Hist. New England, I. 330.*

**discernable** (di-sär'nä-bl), *a.* [*< OF. discernable*, *F. discernable*; as *discern* + *-able*.] See *discernible*.

**discernance** (di-sär'näns), *n.* [*< discern* + *-ance*.] Discernment. *Nares.*

**discerner** (di-sär'när), *n.* 1. One who discerns; one who observes or perceives.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

2. That which distinguishes or separates; that which serves as a ground or means of discrimination.

The word of God is quick and powerful, . . . a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart. *Heb. iv. 12.*

**discernible** (di-sär'nä-bl), *a.* [= *It. discernibile*, *discernibile*, *< LL. discernibilis*, discernible, *< L. discernere*, discern: see *discern*.] Capable of being discerned; perceivable; observable; distinguishable. Formerly sometimes spelled *discernable*.

There are some Cracks *discernible* in the white Varnish. *Compre, Way of the World, III. 5.*

Too many traces of the bad habits the soldiers had contracted were *discernible* till the close of the war. *Macculey, Hist. Eng., xvii.*

=Syn. Perceptible, perceivable, noticeable, apparent, visible.

**discernibleness** (di-sär'nä-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being discernible. *Johnson.*

**discernibly** (di-sär'nä-bl), *adv.* In a manner to be discerned; distinguishably; perceptibly. *Hammond.*

**discerning** (di-sär'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discern*, *v.*] Having power to discern; discriminating;

penetrating; acute: as, a *discerning* man; a *discerning* mind.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Sp. Atterbury.*

A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise; But every man has not *discerning* eyes. *Dryden, Art of Poetry, III. 801.*

True modesty is a *discerning* grace, And only blushes in the proper place. *Cowper, Conversation.*

**discerningly** (di-sär'ning-li), *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skillfully.

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, are generally too apt not only to expatiate in their similes, but introduce them too frequently. These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth, tr. of Ovid, Pref.*

**discernment** (di-sär'n-ment), *n.* [*< F. discernement* = *Sp. discernimiento* = *Pg. discernimento* = *It. discernimento*, *discernimento*; as *discern* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of discerning.

It is in the *discernment* of place, of time, and of person that the inferior artists fail. *Macculey, Machiavelli.*

2. Acuteness of judgment; discrimination; a considerable power of perceiving differences in regard to matters of morals and conduct: as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment*; also, the faculty of distinguishing; the exercise of this faculty.

The third operation of the mind is *discernment*, which expresses simply the separation of our ideas. *J. D. Morell.*

=Syn. 2. Penetration, Discrimination, Discernment, judgment, intelligence, acuteness, acumen, clear-sightedness, sagacity, shrewdness, insight. *Penetration*, or insight, goes to the heart of a subject, reads the inmost character, etc. *Discernment* marks the differences in what it finds. *Discernment* combines both these ideas.

An observing glance of the most shrewd penetration shot from under the penthouse of his shaggy dark eyebrows. *Scott, Kenilworth, xvii.*

Of simultaneous smells the *discrimination* is very vague; and probably not more than three can be separately identified. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 68.*

This ancient, singular, isolated nation [the Chinese] has from the earliest time shown a most remarkable genius for accurate moral *discernment*. *Faiths of the World, p. 263.*

**discerpt** (di-särp'), *v. t.* [*< L. discerpere*, tear in pieces, *< dis-*, asunder, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*.] 1. To tear in pieces; rend.

This [section] divides, yea, and *discerps* a city. *Dr. Grigby, Fear of God and the King, p. 100.*

2. To separate; disjoin.

In this consequence of its substantiality, that it was part of God, *discerpt* from him, and would be resolved again into him, they all, we say, agreed. *Warburton, Divine Legation, III. § 4.*

**discerptibility** (di-särp-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< discerpible*: see *-bility*.] Capability or tendency to be torn asunder or disunited. *Wollaston*. [Obsolete or rare.]

By actual divisibility I understand *discerptibility*, gross-tearing or cutting one part from another. *Dr. H. More, Immortal, of Soul, I. II. 2.*

**discerptible** (di-särp-ti-bl), *a.* [*< discerp* + *-ible*.] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disjoined by violence. [Obsolete or rare.]

A man can no more argue from the extension of substance that it is *discerptible* than that it is penetrable; there being as good capacity in extension for penetration as for dissection. *Dr. H. More, Immortal, of Soul, II. II. 12.*

**discerptibility** (di-särp-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< discerptible*: see *-bility*.] Same as *discerptibility*. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural *discerptibility* and susceptibility of various shapes and modifications. *W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.*

**discerptus** (di-särp-ti-bl), *a.* [*< L. discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-us*.] Same as *discerptible*. [Obsolete or rare.]

According to what is here presented, what is most dense and least porous will be most coherent and least *discerptible*. *Glasville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.*

**discerption** (di-särp-ti-shon), *n.* [*< L. discerptio* (n-), *< discerpere*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces: see *discerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces or of separating into parts.

Maintaining that space has no parts, because its parts are not separable and cannot be removed from any other by *discerption*. *Leibnitz, Letter v. in Letters of Clarke and Leibnitz.*

**discerptive** (di-särp-tiv), *a.* [*< L. discerptivus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ivus*.] Separating or dividing. *North Brit. Rev.*

**discission** (di-sesh'on), *n.* [*< L. discissio* (n-), a separation, departure, *< discedere*, pp. *discensus*, put asunder, go apart, *< dis-*, asunder, apart, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*. Cf. *decide*, *decession*.] Departure.

There might seem to be some kinds of mannerly order in this guilty departure: not all at once, least they should seem violently chased away by this charge of Christ; now their sinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a show of deliberate and voluntary *discharge*.

*Sp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.*

**discharge** (dis-chärj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discharged*, ppr. *discharging*. [*< ME. dischargen, deschargen, < OF. decharger, dechargier, decharger, dechargier, F. décharger = Pr. Sp. Pg. descargar, Pg. also descarregar = It. discaricare, discarcare, scuricare, < ML. discargare, discarcare, unload, < dis- priv. + carricare (> OF. F. charger), load, charge: see dis- and charge.*] *I. trans.* 1. To unload; disburden; free from a charge or load: as, to *discharge* a ship by removing the cargo, a bow by releasing the arrow, a gun by firing it off, a Leyden jar by connecting its inner and outer coatings, etc.

Every man should be ready *discharged* of his sins by eight o'clock on the next day at night.

*Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 206).*

The galleys also did oftentimes out of their prows *discharge* their great pieces against the city.

*Knolles, Hist. Turks.*

No sooner was ye boate *discharged* of what she brought, but ye next company took her and went on with her.

*W. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.*

When the charge of electricity is removed from a charged body it is said to be *discharged*.

*S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.*

2. To remove, emit, or transfer; clear out or off; send off or away. Specifically—(a) To take out or away; clear away by removing, unloading, or transferring: as, to *discharge* a cargo from a ship, or goods from a warehouse; to *discharge* weight from a beam by lessening or distributing it; to *discharge* dye from silk.

We arrived at Cadix, and there *discharged* certain merchandize, and took other aboard.

*Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 23).*

(b) To give vent to; cause or allow to pass off; send or throw out; emit: as, a pipe *discharges* water; an ulcer *discharges* pus; this medicine will *discharge* bad humors from the blood; he *discharged* his fury upon the nearest object.

For some distance from the mouth of the Mississippi the sea is not salt, so great is the volume of fresh water which this river *discharges*. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 52.*

Hapless is he on whose head the world *discharges* the vials of its angry virtue; and such is commonly the case with the last and detected unfortunates of a golden age which has outlived its time. *Gladsome, Might of Might, p. 148.*

(c) To send forth by propulsion; let drive: as, to *discharge* a shot from a gun, or a blow upon a person's head.

They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy.

*Shak., Othello, II. 1.*

(d) To clear off by payment, settlement, or performance; settle up; consummate: as, to *discharge* a debt or an obligation.

I will *discharge* my bond, and thank you too.

*Shak., C. of E., IV. 1.*

Many Pilgrims resort to *discharge* their vows.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.*

Having *discharged* our visit to Ostan Bama, we did out after Dinner to view the Marine.

*Masandrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 31.*

3. To pay or settle for; satisfy a demand or an obligation for. [*Rare.*]

He had gamed too, and lost his money, so that I was obliged to *discharge* his lodgings, and defray his expenses on the road. *Franklin, Autobiog., p. 55.*

4. To set free; dismiss; absolve; release from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service: as, to *discharge* a prisoner, a debtor, a jury, a servant, etc.; to *discharge* one's conscience of duty; to *discharge* the mind of business.

I grant and confess, Friend Peter, myself *discharged* of so much labour, having all these things ready done to my hand, that almost there was nothing left for me to do.

*Sir T. More, Ded. to Peter Gilles, p. 4.*

I here *discharge* you

My house and service; take your liberty.

*Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, I. 1.*

The deputy . . . had, out of court, *discharged* them of their appearance. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 103.*

Grindal . . . was *discharged* the government of his see. *Milton.*

5. To carry on, as an obligatory course of action; perform the functions of, as an employment or office; execute; fulfil: as, to *discharge* the duties of a sheriff or of a priest; to *discharge* a trust.

How can I hope that ever he'll *discharge* his place of trust . . . that remembers nothing I say to him?

*R. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.*

6. To clear one's self of, as by explanation; account for.

At last he bade her (with bold steadfastness)

Cease to molest the Moore to walk at large.

Or come before high Jove her doings to *discharge*.

*Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17.*

7. In *dyeing*, to free from the dye. (a) In *silk-dyeing*, to free (the silk) from the dye, if from any cause it is found to have taken the color in an unsatisfactory manner.

Raw silk, souped and *discharged* silk, must be acted upon differently by chemical agents.

*Benedict, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.*

(b) In *wool-* or other *cloth-printing*, to free (the cloth) from the color in the places where the figure is to appear.

Printing a highly acid colour upon the cloth to be *discharged*, and then plunging it into a solution of bleaching-powder in water.

*W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.*

(c) To remove (the color). See *discharge style*, below.

When the colour is *discharged* clear water is passed through. *W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.*

8. In *silk-manuf.*, to deprive (silk) of (its) external covering, the silk-glue.—To *discharge* of record, to enter, or procure to be entered, on the record of an obligation or encumbrance, an official memorandum that it has been *discharged*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To throw off a burden.—2. To deliver a load or charge: as, the troops loaded and *discharged* with great rapidity.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The Capitaine gave the word and wee presently *discharged*, where twelve lay, some dead, the rest for life sprawling on the ground.

*Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 28.*

3. To blur or run: as, the lines of an india-ink drawing are liable to *discharge* if gone over with a wash of water-color.

The ink is as easy to draw with as it is without carboic acid, but dries quickly, and may even be varnished without *discharging*. *Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 330.*

*Discharging arch.* Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*).—*Discharging rod.* In *elect.*, same as *discharger*.

**discharge** (dis-chärj'), *n.* [*< OF. decharger, F. décharge = Sp. Pg. descarga, descargo, Pg. also descarrega = It. discarico, scarico; from the verb.*] 1. The act of unloading or disburdening; relief from a burden or charge: as, the *discharge* of a ship. As applied to an electrical jar, battery, etc., it signifies the removal of the charge by communication between the positive and negative surfaces or poles, or with the earth. The *discharge* may be *disruptive*, as when it takes place by a spark through a resisting medium like the air, glass, wood, etc.; or *conductive*, through a conductor, as a metallic wire; or *consecutive*, by the motion of electrified particles of matter, as of air. Specifically—2. The act of firing a missile weapon, as a bow by drawing and releasing the string, or a gun by exploding the charge of powder.

The fictitious foresters first amused them with a double *discharge* of their arrows.

*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 450.*

3. The act of removing or taking away; removal, as of a burden or load, by physical means, or by settlement, payment, fulfilment, etc.: as, the *discharge* of a cargo, of a debt, or of an obligation.—4. A flowing out; emission; vent: as, the *discharge* of water from a river or from an orifice, of blood from a wound, of lightning from a cloud.

Sleep . . . implies diminished nervous *discharge*, special and general. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 30.*

5. The act of freeing; dismissal; release or dismissal from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service; also, a certificate of such release or dismissal: as, the *discharge* of a prisoner, of a debtor, or of a servant.

Death, who sets all free,

Hath paid his ransom now, and full *discharge*.

*Milton, S. A., I. 1572.*

Which word imports . . . an acquaintance or *discharge* of a man upon . . . full trial and cognizance of his cause. *South.*

"I grant," quoth he, "our Contract null,

And give you a *Discharge* in full."

*Congress, An Impossible Thing.*

6. The rate of flowing out: as, the *discharge* is 100 gallons a minute.—7. That which is thrown out; matter emitted: as, a thin serous *discharge*; a purulent *discharge*.—8. Performance; execution: as, a good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties.

For the better *Discharge* of my Engagement to your Ladyship, I will rank all the ten before you, with some of their most signal Predictions. *Milton, Letters, IV. 43.*

Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business. *Motley.*

9. In *dyeing*, a compound, as chlorid of lime, which has the property of bleaching, or taking away the color already communicated to a fabric, by which means white patterns are produced on colored grounds. If to this compound a color be added which is not affected by it, the first color is destroyed as before, and this second color takes the place of the white pattern.—*Arch of discharge.* See *arch*.—*Certificate of discharge.* See *certificate*, 2.—*Charge and discharge.* See *charge*.—*Discharge in bankruptcy or insolvency.* Release from obligation, by act of the law, on surrendering one's property to be divided among creditors.—*Discharge of fluids.* The name given to that branch of hydraulics which treats of the issuing of water through apertures in the sides and bottoms of vessels.—*Discharge style.* A method of calico-printing in which a piece of cloth is colored, and from parts of which the color is afterward removed by a *discharge*, so as to form a pattern. See *def. 2*.—*Honorable discharge.* In the United States navy, a *discharge* at the expiration of a full

term of enlistment, accompanied with a certificate of service and good conduct, entitling a seaman to a bounty of three months pay if he re-enlists within that time.

**discharger** (dis-chär-jär), *n.* One who or that which *discharges*. Specifically—(a) In *elect.*, an instrument or a device by means of which the electricity is discharged from a Leyden jar, condenser, or other charged body. (b) In *dyeing*, a *discharge*. See *discharge*, 2.—(c) Mail-bag receiver and *discharger*. See *mail-bag*.

**discharge-valve** (dis-chärj valv'), *n.* In steam-engines, a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump and opens upward. It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston from returning.

**discharity** (dis-char-i-ti), *n.* [*< dis- priv. + charity.*] Want of charity. [*Rare.*]

When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by *discharity* towards his creatures. *Brougham.*

**dischevelet**, *a.* See *dischevole*.

**Dischidia** (dis-kid-i-g'), *n.* [NL., named with reference to an obscure process in the conformation of the flower, *< Gr. dischidh, cloven, divided, parted, < dis-, two-, + schidh, split: see schism.*] A genus of *Asclepiadaceae* found in India, the Indian archipelago, and Australia. They are herbaceous or somewhat woody, usually rooting and climbing on trees, or pendulous, with small white or red flowers, and the fleshy leaves sometimes forming pitcher-like appendages.

**dischurch** (dis-chärh'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + church.*] 1. To deprive of the rank of a church.

This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing company of Christians, neither are they held from themselves upon this diversity of opinion. *Ep. Hall, Remains, p. 402.*

2. To cut off from church membership.

*discl.* *n.* Plural of *discus*.

**Discida** (dis-i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. discus, a disk, + -ida.*] A family of peripylæan siliceo-skeletal radiolarians of discoidal flattened form.

**discidet** (di-sid'), *v. t.* [*< L. discidere, cut in pieces, < dis-, asunder, + cadere, cut.*] To divide; cut in pieces; cleave.

Her lying tongue was in two parts divided, And both the parts did speak, and both contended; And as her tongue so was her heart *discidet*. And never thought one thing, but doubly still was guided. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 7.*

**disciferous** (di-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. discus, disk, + ferre, = E. bear, + -ous.*] In bot., bearing disks; provided with a disk.

**discifloral** (dis-i-flo-räl), *a.* [*< L. discus, a disk, + flos (flor-), a flower, + -al.*] In bot., having flowers in which the receptacle is expanded into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary, and usually distinct from the calyx: applied to a large series of polypetalous orders, including the *Rutaceae*, *Rhamnaceae*, *Sapindaceae*, etc.

**disciform** (dis-i-förm), *a.* [*< L. discus, a disk, + forma, shape.*] Resembling a disk or quoit in shape; discoidal.

**Discina** (di-si-nä), *n.* [NL., *< L. discus, a disk, + -ina.*] The typical genus of brachiopods of the family *Discinidae*. The genus ranges from the Silurian to the present day.

**discinct** (di-sinkt'), *a.* [*< L. discinctus, ungirt, pp. of discingere, ungird, < dis- priv. + cingere, gird: see cinct, cincture.*] Ungirded.

**discindit** (di-sind'), *v. t.* [*< L. discindere, cut asunder, separate, < di- for dis-, asunder, + scindere, cut. Cf. discision.*] To cut in two; divide: as, "nations . . . *discindit* by the main," *Howell, Letters, To the Knowing Reader.*

**discinid** (dis-i-nid), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Discinidae*.

**Discinidae** (di-sin-i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Discina + -idae.*] A family of lycopomatous brachiopoda. It is characterized by a short peduncle, passing through a foramen of the ventral valve, fleshy brachial appendages curved backward and with small terminal spines directed downward; valves subcircular or subovate; and the shell-substance calcareous or horny. It is a group of about 6 genera, most of which are extinct.



*Dischidia Rafflesiana.*



*Discina*, with part of the lower pedicle removed, showing the animal. *Sp.* expanded surface of pedicle; *ar.* spiral terminations of the extremities of the labial arms.



**disciple** (di-si'pl), *n.* [*< ME. discipulo, discipulo, discipulo, etc., < OF. discipulo, discipulo, F. discipulo = Pr. discipulo = Sp. discipulo = Pg. discipulo = It. discipolo = AS. discipul (rare); the AS. gospels translate L. discipulus by leornung-wita, lit. 'learning-boy' (see knight), a youth engaged in learning*] (*See Dan. Sw. discipel, < L. discipulus, a learner, < discere, learn, akin to docere, teach.*) 1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another: as, the *discipulus* of Plato.

And groth well Chaner, when ye mete,  
As my *disciple* and my poete.

Gower, Conf. Amant, VIII.

2. A follower; an adherent of the doctrines of another.

To his *disciples*, men who in his life  
Still followed him; to them shall leave in charge  
To teach all nations what of him they learn &  
And his salvation. *Milton, P. L., xii. 433.*

**Disciples of Christ.** (a) The twelve men specially called or selected by Jesus Christ to be his immediate associates or followers during the three years of his ministry. (b) A Baptist denomination of Christians founded in the United States by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son (originally Irish Presbyterians), and first organized by the latter as a separate body in western Virginia in 1827. The members of this denomination call themselves *Disciples of Christ*, and they are also known as *Campbellites*, or simply *Christians*, the last of which names is more distinctively appropriated by another denomination. (*See Christian, 5.*) Their original purpose was to find a basis upon which all Christians could unite, and hence they rejected all formulas or creeds but the Bible itself; but their belief is generally orthodox or evangelical, including the doctrine of the Trinity. In general, the only terms of admission to the denomination are the acceptance of the Bible as a sufficient and infallible rule of faith and practice, and adult baptism by immersion. In church government they are congregational. They have representatives in Great Britain and its colonial possessions, but exist in the greatest numbers in the western and southwestern portions of the United States.—*The seventy disciples*, in the *Mormon Ch.*, a body of men who rank in the hierarchy next after the twelve apostles.—*Syn. 1. Pupil, student, catechumen.*

**disciple** (di-si'pl, formerly di-si-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discipled*, ppr. *discipling*. [*< discipulo, n. Also contracted disciple, q. v.*] 1. To teach; train; educate. [*Rare.*]

That better were in virtues *discipled*,  
Then with vain poems weeds to have their fancies fed.  
*Spenser, F. Q., IV., Frol.*

2. To make a disciple or disciples of; convert to the doctrines or principles of another. [*Rare.*]

This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. *E. D. Griffin.*

3. To punish; discipline.

**discipleship** (di-si'pl-ship), *n.* [*< discipulo + -ship.*] The state of being a disciple or follower of another in doctrines and precepts. *Johnson.*

**disciplement** (di-si'ples), *n.* [*< discipulo + -ment.*] A female student or follower. [*Rare.*]

She was afterwards recommended to a *disciplement* of the said lady, named Athena, and made governess of a monastery of the ladies. *Speed, Egbert, VII. xxii. § 20.*

**disciplinable** (dis-i'plin-a-bl), *a.* [*= F. disciplinable = Sp. disciplinable = Pg. disciplinavel = It. disciplinabile, < ML. disciplinabilis, docile (cf. LL. disciplinabilis, to be learned by teaching), < L. disciplina, teaching, discipline: see discipline, n.*] 1. Capable of being disciplined by instruction and of improvement in learning.

An excellent capacity of wit that maketh him more *disciplinable* and imitable than any other creature. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 112.*

2. Capable of being made matter of discipline: as, a *disciplinable* offense in church government.—3. Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

**disciplinableness** (dis-i'plin-a-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being disciplinable, or amenable to instruction or discipline.

We find in animals . . . something of sagacity, providence, [and] *disciplinableness*. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 18.*

**disciplinal** (dis-i'plin-al), *a.* [*< ML. disciplinatus, < L. disciplina, discipline: see discipline.*] Relating to or of the nature of discipline; disciplinary. [*Rare.*]

Leaving individual cases, which may be exceptional, out of sight, it may be said that no system of education will bear the strain of wide experience which excludes that *disciplinal* use of artificial pain. *Mitcheffes Saera, XLV. 3.*

**Disciplinant** (dis-i'plin-ant), *n.* [*< ML. disciplinans, ppr. of disciplinare, subject to discipline: see discipline, v.*] One of a religious order formerly existing in Spain, so called from their practice of scourging themselves in public and inflicting upon themselves other severe tortures.

**disciplinaria, n.** Plural of *disciplinarius*. **disciplinarian** (dis-i'pli-nā'-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< disciplinarius + -an.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in the prosecution of *disciplinarian* uncertainties. *Glennville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.*

II. *n.* 1. One who disciplines. (a) One who teaches rules, principles, and practices. [*Rare.*] (b) One who enforces discipline; a martinet: as, he is a good *disciplinarian*.

He, being a strict *disciplinarian*, would punish their vicious manners. *Fuller, Holy War, iv. 12.*

He was a *disciplinarian*, too, of the first order. Woe to any unlucky soldier who did not hold up his head and turn out his toes when on parade. *Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.*

2. A Puritan or Presbyterian: so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as Puritans, or *disciplinarians*. *Ep. Sanderson, Pax Ecclesiae.*

**disciplinarius** (dis-i'pli-nā'-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *disciplinaria* (-i). [*ML. neut. of disciplinarius, adj.: see disciplinary.*] A scourge for penitential flogging.

**disciplinatory** (dis-i'pli-nā'-ri), *a.* [*= F. disciplinaire = Sp. disciplinario = Pg. disciplinar = It. disciplinario, < ML. disciplinarius, pertaining to discipline, < L. disciplina, discipline: see discipline, n.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly conduct.

The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers, and disappointments, are *disciplinatory* and remedial. *Buckminster.*

Specifically—2. Used for self-inflicted torture as a means of penance: as, a *disciplinatory* belt (one to which are attached sharp points which penetrate the skin).—3. Pertaining to the training or regulation of the mind; developing; maturing.

Studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinatory* way. *Milton, Education.*

There is a knowledge of history for ordinary practical purposes which may be acquired without either the love of the subject or going through the *disciplinatory* study of it by way of culture. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 107.*

**disciplinatus** (dis-i'pli-nāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. disciplinatus, pp. of disciplinare, discipline: see discipline, v.*] To discipline.

A pedagogus, one not a little versed in the *disciplinatus* of the juvenal rite. *Sir P. Sidney, Wamstead Play, p. 619.*

**discipline** (dis-i'plin), *n.* [*< ME. discipline, discipline, discipline, < OF. discipline, discipline, discipline, discipline, F. discipline = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. disciplina = D. discipline = G. Dan. Sw. disciplin, < L. disciplina, also unconstr. disciplinā, teaching, instruction, training, < disciplinā, a learner, disciple: see disciple, n.*] 1. Mental and moral training, either under one's own guidance or under that of another; the cultivation of the mind and formation of the manners; instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; specifically, training to act in accordance with rules; drill: as, military *discipline*; monastic *discipline*.

Mid ere some, first thil all able  
With al thin herte to vertuous *discipline*. *Balcan Book (E. E. T. 3.), p. 27.*

To the studie of religion I doe joyne the *discipline* of maners, and all civill doctrine and hystories. *T. Browne, A Ritche Storehouse (1570), fol. 14.*

He openeth also their ear to *discipline*. *Job xxvii. 10.*

Their wildness lose, and, quitting nature's part,  
Obey the rules and *discipline* of art. *Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, II.*

2. A set or system of rules and regulations; a method of regulating practice: as, the *discipline* prescribed for the church.

To give them the inventory of their catas aforehand were the *discipline* of a tavern. *E. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.*

Specifically, *scolas*: (a) The laws which bind the subjects of a church in their conduct, as distinguished from the dogmas or articles of faith which affect their belief. (b) The methods employed by a church for enforcing its laws, and so preserving its purity or its authority by penal measures against offenders. Three kinds of discipline were known to the ancient synagogues, all of which are entitled *excommunication*. In most modern Protestant churches discipline consists of three penalties: public censure, suspension, and excommunication.

3. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to control; obedience to rules and commands: as, the school was under good *discipline*.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*. *Angers.*

4. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; hence, edification or correction by means of misfortune or suffering.

*Discipline* is not only the removal of disorder, but, if any visible shape can be given to divine things, the very visible shape and image of virtue. *Milton, Church-Government, L. 1.*

Without *discipline*, the favourite child,  
Like a neglected fosterer, runs wild. *Cowper.*

A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed to educate us. *Macaulay.*

5. That which serves to instruct or train; specifically, a course of study; a science or an art.

Though the Ramean *discipline* be in this college preferred unto the Aristotelian, yet they do not confine themselves unto that neither. *C. Mather, Mag. Chria., p. 312.*

Having agreed that Metaphysics, or the science of the highest generalities, is possible, we may now inquire whether it should be detached from the sciences which severally furnish those generalities, and be erected into a separate *discipline*, . . . or whether, in conformity with Comte's classification, Metaphysics should not be thus detached, but distributed among the sciences from which its data are drawn. *G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 64.*

6. An instrument of punishment; a scourge, or the like, used for religious penance. *See disciplinarius.*—Book of *Discipline*, in the *Weth. Eps. Ch.*, the common designation of a volume published quadrennially, after the meeting of the General Conference, entitled "The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church."—Books of *Discipline*, two documents constituting the original standards of government for the Church of Scotland, known respectively as the *First* and the *Second Book of Discipline*. The former, adopted by an assembly of reformers led by John Knox in January, 1561, dealt only with the government of individual churches or congregations; the latter, adopted by the General Assembly in April, 1578, abolished episcopacy and regulated the organization and functions of the various governing bodies or ecclesiastical courts of the church. Neither was ratified by the state authorities, but they were generally accepted, and were the groundwork of the ultimate constitution of the church.—*Discipline* of the secret (*disciplina arcani*), a phrase designating the custom of secrecy practised in the early church concerning certain of its rites and doctrines.—*Syn. 1 and 2. Training, Education, etc. See instruction.*

**discipline** (dis-i'plin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disciplined*, ppr. *disciplining*. [*< ME. disciplinen, < OF. discipliner, discipline, discipline, F. discipliner = Pr. Sp. Pg. disciplinar = It. disciplinare = D. disciplineren = G. disciplinieren = Dan. disciplinere = Sw. disciplinera, < ML. disciplinare, subject to discipline, chastise, < L. disciplina, discipline: see discipline, n.*] 1. To train or educate; prepare by instruction; specifically, to teach rules and practices, and accustom to order and subordination; drill: as, to *discipline* troops.

The High-landers flocking to him [the Marquis of Montrose] from all quarters, though ill armed and worse *disciplin'd*, made him undervalue any enemy who, he thought, was yet to encounter him. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation. *Addison, Defense of Christ. Relig.*

It is not by turning over libraries, but by repeatedly perusing and intently contemplating a few great models, that the mind is best *disciplined*. *Macaulay, Athenian Orators.*

That delightful labor of the imagination which is not mere aridness, but the exercise of *disciplined* power—combining and constructing with the clearest eyes for probabilities and the fullest obedience to knowledge. *G. Elliot, Middlemarch, I. 120.*

2. To correct; chastise; punish.

Has he *disciplined* Andalus soundly? *Shak., Cor., II. 1.*

Half a dozen wretched creatures, who with their faces covered, but naked to the waist, are in a side chapel *disciplining* themselves with scourges full of iron prickles. *Gray, Letters, I. 66.*

Specifically—3. To execute the laws of a church upon (an offender).—4. To keep in subjection; regulate; govern.

*Disciplining* them [appetites] with fasting. *Scott, Works, II. 23.*

—*Syn. 1.* To train, form, educate, instruct, drill, regulate. **discipliner** (dis-i'plin-er), *n.* One who disciplines.

Had an angel been his *discipliner*. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

**discission** (di-si-sh'om), *n.* [*< LL. discissio(n)-, a separation, division, < L. discindere, pp. discindere, cut apart; see discind.*] A cutting asunder. [*Now only in technical use.*]

So gentle Venus to Mercurius daret  
Debond, and finds an easy intrusion,  
Casts ope that asur curtain by a swift *discission*. *Dr. H. More, Psychathanaia, III. III. 48.*

*Discission* of entrant, an operation for cataract in the young. A needle is introduced into the lens, breaking it up somewhat and allowing access of the aqueous humor through the lacerated capsule. The lens substance is in consequence absorbed.

**disclaim** (dis-klām'), *v.* [*< OF. disclamer, disclamer, < ML. disclamare, renounce, disavow, <*

**L. dis-priv. + clamare**, cry out, claim: see *dis-* and *claim*. **1.** To deny or relinquish all claim to; reject as not belonging to one's self; renounce: as, he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he *disclaims* all pretension to military skill.

Here I *disclaim* all my paternal care. *Shak., Lear*, I. 1. Is it for us to *disclaim* the praise, so grateful, so just, which the two eminent gentlemen . . . have bestowed on our Bench and our law? *R. Chester, Addresses*, p. 371. **2.** To deny responsibility for or approval of; disavow; disown; deny.

He calls the gods to witness their offence,  
*Disclaims* the war, asserts his innocence.

*Dryden, Æneid.*

(On the contrary, they expressly *disclaim* any such desire.  
*Sumner, Prison Discipline.*

**3.** To refuse to acknowledge; renounce; reject.

Sir, if I do, mankind *disclaims* me ever!  
*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, III. 2.

I *disclaim* him;

He has no part in me, nor in my blood.

*Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer*, III. 1.

You are my friends, however the world may *disclaim* your friendship.

*Goldsmith, Vicar*, xxvi.

He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus.

*Farmer, Demoniacs of the New Testament*, II.

**4.** In law, to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.—**5.** In *her.*, to subject to a disclaimer; declare not to be entitled to bear the arms assumed. See *disclaimer*, 4.

**II. trans.** To disavow all claim, part, or share: with *in*.

You cowardly rascal, nature *disclaims* in thee: a tailor made thee.

*Shak., Lear*, II. 2.

The sourer sort

Of shepherds now *disclaim* in all such sport.

*B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd*, I. 2.

**disclaimer** (dis-klā'mér), *n.* 1. A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—**2.** The act of disclaiming; denial of pretensions or claims.

I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the *disclaimer* of the proceedings of this society.

*Burke, Rev. in France.*

**3.** In law: (a) Of a trust or estate: a refusal to accept; a renunciation, as by one named executor in a will. (b) A plea in equity, or an answer under the code practice, by a defendant, renouncing all claim upon or interest in the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff, and thus barring the action as against him. (c) An express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

The civil crime of *disclaimer*: as where a tenant neglected to render due services to his lord, and, on action brought to recover them, disclaimed to hold of his lord.

*L. A. Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property*, p. 22.

(d) An instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention. By this means a patent may be saved which otherwise would be void because too comprehensive.—**4.** In *her.*: (a) A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of such persons as were found claiming or using armorial bearings to which they had no right. (b) The record of such a proclamation.

**disclamation** (dis-klā-mā'shən), *n.* [*< ML. as if "disclamatio" (n.), < disclamare, pp. disclamatus, disclaim: see disclaim.*] The act of disclaiming; a disavowing; specifically, in *Scots law*, the act of a vassal disavowing or disclaiming a person as his superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

**disclamatory** (dis-klam'g-tō-rī), *a.* [*< ML. disclamatus, pp. of disclamare, disclaim, + -ory.*] Of the nature of a disclamation; disclaiming. [*Rare.*]

His answer was a shrug with his palms extended and a short *disclamatory* "Ah."

*G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days*, p. 61.

**disclamer**, *v.* An obsolete form of *disclaim*. **disclander** (dis-klan'dér), *n.* [*< ME. desclandre, disclandre, < AF. disclander, slander, scandal, with altered prefix, < OF. esclandre, earlier escandre, escandir, F. esclandre, < LL. scandalum, slander, scandal: see slander, scandal.*] Slander; reproach; opprobrium; scandal.

It must be *disclandre* to hire name.

*Chaucer, Troilus*, IV. 564.

I chane a nethgebor me neth, I have annoyed him ofte,  
Abashed him be-hynd his bak to bringe him in *disclandre*.

*Piers Plowman (A)*, v. 75.

**disclander** (dis-klan'dér), *v. t.* [*< ME. disclanderen, desclanderen, disclawdren, later desclawder (Palgrave), slander: from the noun.*] To slander; speak abusively of.

I shal *disclawdere* hym over al ther I speke.

*Chaucer, Summoner's Tale*, I. 504.

The sayde John Brende went to Mathu Chub, and *disclandered* the sayde John Mathu, for sertaine langage.

*English Glasse (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 332.

**disclanderous** (dis-klan'dér-us), *a.* [*< disclander + -ous.*] Slanderous. *Fabian.*

**discloak** (dis-klōk'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *dis-cloke*; < *dis-priv. + cloak*.] To uncloak; hence, to uncover; expose. [*Rare.*]

Now go in, *discloak* yourself, and come forth.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, III. 2.

**disclose**, *a.* [*< ME. disclose, disclos, < OF. des-clos, F. déclois, pp. of descloire, desclorre, F. dé-clore = Fr. disclosure = It. dischiudere, schiudere, unclose, open, < L. discludere, pp. disclusus, shut up separately, keep apart, part, open, unclose, < dis-, apart, + claudere, pp. clausus, close: see close, & close<sup>2</sup>.*] Unclosed; open; made public.

And helde her in her chambre close,  
For drede it shulde be *disclose*.

*Gower, Conf. Amant*, I. 285.

**disclose** (dis-klōz'), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *disclosed*, ppr. *disclosing*. [*< ME. disclosen, disclosen, reveal, open, inform, < disclos, adj., revealed, open, manifest: see disclose, a., and cf. close<sup>1</sup>, v., as related to close<sup>2</sup>, a.*] **1.** To uncover; lay open; remove a cover from and expose to view.

Her shelles to *disclose*

And write upon the cornel hool outtake,  
Or this or that.

*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 55.

Now the morn *disclosed* her purple rays,  
The stars were fled: for Lucifer had chased  
The stars away, and fled himself at last.

*Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, II.

Does every hazel-sheath *disclose* a nut?

*Browning, Ring and Book*, II. 136.

**2.** To cause to appear; allow to be seen; bring to light; make known; reveal, either by indication or by speech: as, events have *disclosed* the designs of the government; to *disclose* a plot.

She that could think, and ne'er *disclose* her mind,  
See suitors following, and not look behind.

*Shak., Othello*, II. 1.

How softly on the Spanish shores she plays,  
*Disclosing* rock, and alope, and forest brown!

*Byron.*

His purpose is *disclosed* only when it is accomplished.

*Macaulay, Macmillan.*

**3t.** To open; hatch.

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat  
of the sun *discloseth* them.

*Bacon.*

= *Syn.* 1. To unveil, unfold, discover.—**2.** To divulge, communicate, confess, betray.

**II. intrans.** To burst open, as a flower; un-

close. *Thomson.* **disclose** (dis-klōs'), *n.* [*< disclose, v.*] Disclosure; discovery.

Clashes, that revelation to the night:  
Have they not led us deep in the *disclose*  
Of fine-spun nature, exquisitely small,  
And, though demonstrated, still ill conceived?

*Young, Night Thoughts*, ix.

**disclosed** (dis-klōsd'), *p. a.* [*< pp. of disclose, v.*] In *her.*: (a) Having the wings spread: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially of one not a bird of prey: the same as *displayed*, said of an eagle. (b) Open, but not widely spread, as if about to take flight. The term is differently explained by different heralds, and the delineations are not exact.—*Disclosed* elevated, having the wings opened and raised so that the points are uppermost: said of a bird used as a bearing.

**discloser** (dis-klō'sér), *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

**disclosive** (dis-klō'siv), *a.* [*< disclose + -ive.*] Tending to disclose or to be disclosed. [*Rare.*]

Feelings may exist as latent influences as well as *disclosive* ones.

*H. W. Beecher, Independent*, June 5, 1862.

**disclosure** (dis-klō'shūr), *n.* [*< disclose + -ure; cf. closure. Cf. OF. desclousure, F. déclousure, disclosure.*] 1. The act of disclosing; a making known or revealing; discovery; exposure; exhibition.

An unreasonable *disclosure* of flashes of wit may sometimes do a man no other service than to direct his adversaries how they may do him a mischief.

*Boyle, Occasional Reflections*, § 3.

**2.** That which is disclosed or made known: as, his *disclosures* were reduced to writing.

**disclout** (dis-kloud'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + clout<sup>1</sup>.*] To free from clouds; free from what-ever obscures.

The breath which the child lost had *disclouted* his in-

darkened heart.

*Milton, Resolves*, I. 22.

**disclout** (dis-klout'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + clout<sup>1</sup>.*] To divest of a clout or covering.

Though must he buy his vain hope with price,  
*Disclout* his crowns, and thank him for advice.

*Sp. Hall, Satires*, II. 2.

**disclosure** (dis-klō'shən), *n.* [*< L. disclosio(n-), a separation, < L. disccludere, pp. discclusus, separate, keep apart: see disclose, a.*] A separation; a throwing out. *Dr. H. More.* [*Rare.*]

**discoached** (dis-kōcht'), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + coach + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] Dismounted from a coach. [*Rare.*]

Madam, here is prince Lodwick,

Newly *discoach'd*.

*Shirley, Grateful Servant*, II. 1.

**discoast** (dis-kōst'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + coast.*] To quit the coast; quit the neighborhood of any place or thing; be separated; depart.

To *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech.

*Burrow, Bermuda*, I. xv.

As far as Heaven and earth *discoasted* lie.

*G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.*

**discoblastic** (dis-kō-blās'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. diskos, a disk, + blastos, a germ, + -ic.*] Undergoing discoidal segmentation of the vitellus: applied to those meroblastic eggs which thereby produce a discogastrula in germinating. *Haeckel.*

**discoblastula** (dis-kō-blās'tū-lū), *n.*; pl. *discoblastulae* (-lū). [*< Gr. diskos, a disk, + blastula, q. v.*] In *embryol.*, the blastula-stage or vesicular morula which results from the blastulation of a discomorula in a meroblastic egg of discoidal segmentation. See these terms. *Haeckel.*

**discobole** (dis-kō-bōl), *n.* A fish of the group *Discoboli*.

**Discoboli** (dis-kōb'ō-lī), *n. pl.* [*< NL., pl. of L. discobolus: see discobolus.*] In *soil.*: (a) In Cuvier's system of classification, the third family of *Malacopterygii subbrachii*, having the ventrals formed into a disk or sucker, as in the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. [Not in use.] (b) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii gobiiformes*, having at most two anal spines, and ventral fins entirely modified into a perfect disk adherent to the body. It comprises the *Cyclopteriidae*, *Liparidiidae*, and *Gobioidae*.

**discobolus** (dis-kōb'ō-lūs), *n.*; pl. *discoboli* (-lī). [*< Gr. δισκοβόλος, < diskos, a disk, + βάλλειν, throw.*] In *classical antiq.*, a thrower of



Discobolus.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

the diskus; one engaged in the exercise of throwing the diskus; specifically [*esp.*], a famous ancient statue by Myron (fifth century B. C.), representing a man in the act of throwing a diskus.

Compare, for example, the other well-known type of a *discobolus*, who, as seen in two statues in Rome, stands with one foot drawn back in the act of beginning to collect his impulses for the throw.

*A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture*, I. 222.

**discocarp** (dis-kō-kārp), *n.* [*< NL. discocarpon, < Gr. diskos, a disk, + καρπός, fruit.*] In *bot.*: (a) A fruit consisting of distinct achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose. (b) In dicotyledonous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens, the fruit, consisting of a disk-like hymenium, which bears the ascii exposed while maturing: same as *apothecium*.

**discocarpium** (dis-kō-kār'pī-um), *n.*; pl. *discocarpiæ* (-ē). [*< NL.: see discocarp.*] Same as *discocarp*.

**discoecarpous** (dis-kō-kār'pus), *a.* [*< discoecarp + -ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by a discoecarp.

Gymnocarpous and discoecarpous forms.

De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 108.

**Discocephali** (dis-kō-sef'ā-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. discocephalus*: see *discocephalous*.] A suborder of tellocephalous fishes, represented by the single family *Behenoididae*, or sucking-fishes, as the remora (which see).

**discocephalous** (dis-kō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [*< NL. discocephalus*, *< Gr. diskos*, a disk, + *kephalē*, head.] Having a sucking-disk on the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discocephali*.

**discoeytula** (dis-kō-sit'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. discoeytulae* (-lā). [NL., *< Gr. diskos*, a disk, + *NL. cytula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell or eytula which results from a discomerula by the reformation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by partial and discoidal segmentation of the yolk, to develop in succession into a discomerula, a discoblastula, and a discogastrula. *Haeckel.*

**discodactyl**, **discodactyle** (dis-kō-dak'tīl), *a.* [*< NL. discodactylus*, *< Gr. diskos*, a disk, + *dactylōs*, finger, toe.] Having toes dilated at the end into a sort of disk; platydactyl: applied specifically to certain groups of batrachians, as tree-toads and tree-frogs, in distinction from *oxydactyl*.

**Discodactyla** (dis-kō-dak'tī-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl. of discodactylus*: see *discodactyl*.] A group of tongued salient batrachians having the toes dilated at the ends, as in the *Hylidae*; tree-frogs or tree-toads: a synonym of *Platy-dactyla*.

**discodactyle**, *a.* See *discodactyl*.

**discogastrula** (dis-kō-gas'trū-lā), *n.*; *pl. discogastrulae* (-lā). [NL., *< Gr. diskos*, a disk, + *NL. gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, a disk-gastrula; that special form of metagastrula or kinogenetic gastrula which results from discoidal egg-cleavage, or discoidal segmentation of the vitellus. *Haeckel.*

**Discoglossidae** (dis-kō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Discoglossus + -idae*.] A family of anuriferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Discoglossus*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids and coracoids slightly divergent and generally tapering, and with the sternum emitting two divergent processes. The family is chiefly European, though one genus and species, *Liopelma hochstetteri*, is the only known New Zealand batrachian. *Discoglossus* has one species, of southern Europe. (See cut below.) The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*, the common *Bombinator igneus*, and several notable fossil forms, chiefly of the genus *Palaeobatrachus*, are also included in this family. See cut under *Alytes*.

**Discoglossoides** (dis'kō-glo-soi'dē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Discoglossus + -oides*.] A superfamily of anuriferous phanerozoous amphibians, with short ribs, and with tadpoles distinguished by a spiracle situated mesially on the thoracic region. All the known forms belong to one family, *Discoglossidae*.

**Discoglossus** (dis-kō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. diskos*, a disk, + *glossa*, tongue.] A genus of tail-less batrachians, the type of the family *Discoglossidae*.

**discohexaster**

(dis'kō-hok-sas'tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. diskos*, a disk, + *hex*, six, + *astēr*, a star.] In sponges, a hexaster the rays of which end in disks.

**discoid** (dis'koid),

*a. and n.* [= *F. discoides*]

**discoides** (= *Pg.*

*discoides*, *< L.L. discoides*, *< Gr. diskos*, a disk, + *eidos*, form.] *I. a.* Having the form of a disk; pertaining to a disk. Specifically applied—(a) In *conch.*, to certain univalve shells whose whorls are disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disk, as in the genus *Pisorbis*. (b) In *embryol.*, to—(1) that form of deceduate placenta which is circular and flattened, as in man, quadrumanes, bats, insectivores, and rodents; (2) that form of yolk-cleavage or segmentation of the vitellus of a meroblastic egg which results in a flat germ-disk lying on the surface of a mass of food-yolk, as occurs in many fishes, in reptiles, and in all birds.—*Discoid head*, in the *Compositae*, a flower-head destitute of rays, the flowers being all tubular, as in the tansy, bonaset, etc.—*Discoid path*, path which is broken up into small horizontal compartments separated by disk-like partitions, as in the walnut. Also *discoidal*.

*II. n.* Something in the form of a disk or quoin.

**Discoidae** (dis-koi'dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. diskoidēs*: see *discoid*.] A family of spumellarians, of the suborder *Sphærellaria*. *Haeckel.*

**discoidal** (dis-koi'dal), *a.* [*< discoid + -al*.] Same as *discoid*.

Each frustule is of discoidal shape.

W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 229.

**Discoidal cell** or **areolet**, in *entom.*, a name variously applied, in different orders of insects, to cells near the center of the wing. In the dragon-flies they are exterior to the triangle; in the *Apididae* they are the cells limited by the oblique nervures; and in the *Hymenoptera* they are two or three cells near the center of the wing, between the cubital and anal nervures.—**Discoidal cleavage**, **egg-cleavage**, or **segmentation of the vitellus**, one of several forms of cleavage distinguished by Haeckel. (See *discoid*.) It occurs in meroblastic eggs, or those in which there is a large quantity of food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm in comparison with the small amount of germ-yolk or formative protoplasm. It occurs in all birds' eggs, in which the round, flat germ-disk, commonly called the *blastoderm* or *blastodermis*, may be observed upon the surface of the yolk. In impregnated eggs, even when freshly laid, the germ-disk may be resolved by moderate magnifying power into a flattened mass of little cells which have already arisen by this form of cleavage of the original parent-cell or discoeytula, and have become a discomerula, or even advanced to the stage of a discoblastula or discogastrula.—**Discoidal epidermis**, in *entom.*, borders of the elytra which are strongly deflexed, appearing like processes of the lower surface of the disk. *Kirby*.—**Discoidal nervures**, in *entom.*, the nervures in the center of the wing, entirely unconnected with other nervures, as in certain *Coleoptera*.—**Discoidal placenta**, a placenta or afterbirth which has the form of a circular flattened cake, as that of man, monkey, bat, insectivores, and the rodents.

**Discoides** (dis-koi'dē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. diskoidēs*: see *discoid*.] *1.* One of two primary groups into which Huxley divides the deciduate *Mammalia* (the other being *Zonaria*, which see), consisting of those *Deciduate* which have a discoidal placenta.

In the *Discoides* . . . the placenta takes the form of a thick disc, which is sometimes more or less lobed. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 350.

*2.* A group of echinoderms. Gray, 1825.

**Discoides** (dis-koi'dē-s), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. diskoidēs*: see *discoid*.] In some systems of classification, a suborder of siphonophorous hydrozoans, corresponding to the family *Velellidae* (*Velella*, *Porpita*), which is oftener referred to *Physophore*; the discoidal physophorans. The stem is reduced to a flat disk, with a system of canals in the central cavity; the discoidal pneumatocyst is above, and the polypoid or medusoid appendages are below; there is a large nutritive polyp surrounded by smaller ones to which the gonophores are attached; and there are dactylozooids near the edge of the disk.

**discolith** (dis'kō-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. diskos*, a disk, + *lithos*, a stone.] A calcareous body with an organic structure found embedded in bathybius.

Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *Discoliths* and *Cyatholiths*. W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 403.

**discolor<sup>1</sup>**, **discolor** (dis-kul'gr), *v. t.* [*< ME. discoloren*, *< OF. discolorer*, *descolorer*, *descolorir* (F. *décolorer*: see *decolor*) = Sp. *descolorar*, *decolorir* = Pg. *decolorar* = It. *discolorare*, *discolorire*, *scolorare*, *scolorire*, *< ML. discolorare*, *< L. dis* priv. + *colorare*, color: see *dis* and *color*.] *1.* To alter the natural hue or color of; change to a different color or shade; stain; tinge.

Drink water, either pure, or but discoloured with malt. Sir W. Temple.

*2.* To alter the complexion of; change the appearance of; give a false appearance to.

Jealousy with jaundice in her eyes, Dryden.  
Discolouring all also view'd.

The former [executive departments] are generally the objects of jealousy; and their administration is always liable to be discoloured and rendered unpopular.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 42.

**discolor<sup>2</sup>** (dis'kō-lgr), *a.* [= *F. discolorer*, *< L. discolor*, of another color, partly-colored, *< dis*, apart, + *color*, color.] *1.* In *soil*, and *bot.*, of varied or different colors; variegated; discolored; not concolor: said of any single object.—*2.* In *soil*, differing in color, as one thing from another; discolored; not concolor: usually with *with*: as, elytra *discolor* with the thorax.

Also *discolorous*, *discolorate*.

**discolorate** (dis-kul'gr-āt), *a.* [*< discolor<sup>2</sup> + -ate*.] In *soil*, same as *discolor<sup>2</sup>*.

**discoloration** (dis-kul'gr-āshun), *n.* [*< OF. discoloration*, *discoloracion*, F. *décoloration* = Fr. *descoloracio* = It. *discolorazione*; as *discolori* + *-ation*.] *1.* The act of discoloring, or

the state of being discolored; alteration of color.—*2.* That which is discolored; a discolored spot; a stain: as, spots and *discolorations* of the skin. Specifically.—*3.* In *entom.*, an indistinct, paler, or discolored part of a surface; that which is colorless or nearly so, as if faded out.

The mandibles are black, with a slight pale *discoloration* on the inner tooth. Packard.

*4.* Alteration of complexion or of the appearance of things: as, the *discoloration* of ideas. **discolored**, **discoloured** (dis-kul'grd), *p. a.* [*< ME. discoloured*; pp. of *discolor<sup>1</sup>*, *discolour*, v.] *1.* Of dimmed or darkened color; stained; blotched: as, a *discolored* spot on the skin or on a garment.

The walls and pavement checkered with *discoloured* marble. Sandys, Travels, p. 92.

*24.* Variegated; being of diverse colors; *discolor*.

A *discoloured* Snake, whose hidden snare Through the green grass his long bright burnished back declares. Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 22.

Nor purple pheasant . . . with a perched pride Wave his *discoloured* neck and purple side. E. Johnson, Vision of Delight.

*3.* Without colors or color. [Rare.]

Amo. You have still in your hat the former colours. Mer. You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play *discoloured*.

E. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2. **discolorous** (dis-kul'gr-us), *a.* [*< discolor<sup>2</sup> + -ous*.] Same as *discolor<sup>2</sup>*.

Usually they [apothecia] are *discolorous*, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rusty-red, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades. Knyce, Brk., XIV. 554.

**discolour**, **discoloured**. See *discolor<sup>1</sup>*, *discolored*.

**Discomedusa** (dis'kō-mē-dū-sā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. diskos*, a disk, + *NL. medusa*, q. v.] A genus of discoidal jelly-fishes, of the family *Aureliidae*, with large oral arms with branched vessels and two marginal tentacles. *D. lobata* of the Adriatic is an example. *Claus*.

**Discomedusae** (dis'kō-mē-dū-sā), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Discomedusa*.] An order of the class *Hydrozoa* and subclass *Scyphomedusae*, including the discophorous hydrozoans, or *Discophora* in a strict sense, as those aculeaphs commonly called jelly-fishes: so called from the large umbrella-like disk which these organisms possess. Most jelly-fishes belong to this order. They are technically characterized as *Scyphomedusae* which develop as sexual medusiform individuals by transverse fission from a scyphistoma (which see), or else directly from the egg; with 4 peritridial, 4 interradial, and sometimes accessory adradial tentaculicysts; 4 or 8 genital lobes developed from the endoderm forming the oral floor of the enteric cavity, which is extended into 4 or 8 pouches; and with the mouth either opening simply at the end of a rudimentary manubrium or provided with 4 or 8 arm-like processes. According to the character of the mouth, the *Discomedusae* are divided into three suborders, *Cubozoa*, *Senoetozoa*, and *Rhizostoma*. To the last of these belongs the genus *Cephea*. (See cut under *Discophora*.) The order as here defined is contrasted with the three orders *Lacerariae*, *Conusmedusae*, and *Peromedusae*, and is included with them in the subclass *Scyphomedusae*. Characteristic genera of *discomedusae* are *Discomedusa* and *Neurethia* among the simple eulimnionous forms; the senoetozoous *Chrysozoa*, *Pelagia*, *Cyanea*, and *Aurelia*; and the rhizostomous *Cephea*, *Castanea*, and *Rhizostoma*. The term *Discomedusa* has also been wrongly extended to other scyphomedusans, thus becoming synonymous with the subclass *Scyphomedusae*, or with *Discophora* in one of its senses.

**discomedusan** (dis'kō-mē-dū-san), *a. and n.* [*< Discomedusa + -an*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discomedusae*.

*II. n.* One of the *Discomedusae*.

**discomedusoid** (dis'kō-mē-dū-soid), *a.* [*< Discomedusa + -oid*.] Resembling a *discomedusan*; related or belonging to the *Discomedusae*. **discomitt** (dis-kum'it), *v. t.* [*< ME. discomitten*, *discomitten* (also by apheresis *scemfitten*: see *scemfit*), *< OF. descomfite* (*< ML. disconfectus*, *disconfictus*), pp. of *desconfire*, *desconfire*, *desconfire*, *desconfire*, F. *déconfire* = Pr. *desconfire* = It. *disconfiggere*, *scemfiggere*, *< ML. disconficere*, *defeat*, *rouit*, *discomitt*, *< L. dis* priv. + *conficere*, achieve, accomplish, *< con-* (intensive) + *facere*, do: see *dis* and *comf*, *confect*.] *1.* To foil or thwart in battle; overcome completely in fighting; defeat; rout.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. Ex. xvii. 12.

He, fugitive, declined superior strength, *Discomfited*, pursued. Phillips.

*2.* To disconcert; foil; frustrate the plans of; throw into perplexity and dejection.

Well, go with me, and be not so *discomfited*. Shak., T. of the 2, II. 1.

—*Ryn.* 1. Overpower, Rout, etc. See *defeat*.



*Discoglossus pictus.*



**discomf** (dis-kum'f), *n.* [*< discomf, v.*] Rout; defeat; discomfiture.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive  
Such a *discomf* as shall quite despoil him.  
*Milton, B. A., l. 460.*

**discomfiture** (dis-kum'f-tūr), *n.* [*< ME. discomfiture* (also by aphorism *discomfiture*: see *discomfiture*), *< OF. desconfiture*, defeat, *F. déconfiture* = *Pr. desconfitura* = *It. scomfitura*, *< ML. disconfitura*, defeat, *< disconfiteo*, pp. *disconfectus*, defeat, *discomf*: see *discomf, v.*] 1. Rout; defeat in battle; overthrow.

Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*.  
*1 Sam. xiv. 20.*

Your Lordship hath also heard of the Battle of Lep-sick, where Tilly, notwithstanding the Victory he had got over the D. of Saxony a few days before, received an utter *Discomfiture*.  
*Howell, Letters, l. v. 35.*

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

After five days' exertion, this man of indomitable will and invincible fortune resigns the task in *discomfiture* and despair.  
*Dumas.*

**discomfort** (dis-kum'f-ért), *v. t.* [*< ME. discomferten*, *discomferten*, trouble, discourage, *< OF. desconforter*, *F. déconforter* = *Pr. desconfortar*, *desconfortar* = *Pg. desconfortar* = *It. disconfortare*, *sconfortare*, discomfort, *< L. dis-priv. + LL. confortare*, comfort: see *dis-* and *comfort, v.*] To disturb the comfort or happiness of; make uncomfortable or uneasy; pain; grieve; sadden; deject.

Cecropia . . . came unto him, making courtesy the outside of mischief, and desiring them not to be *discomforted*; for they were in a place dedicated to their service.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

So Björn went comfortless but for his thought,  
And by his thought the more *discomforted*.  
*Lovell, Voyage to Vinland.*

**discomfort** (dis-kum'f-ért), *n.* [*< ME. discomf-ort*, *discomf-ort*, *< OF. desconfort*, *F. déconfort* = *Pg. desconforto* = *It. disconforto*, *sconforto*, discomfort; from the verb.] Absence of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; sorrow; disquietude.

What mean you, sir,  
To give them this *discomfort*? Look, they weep.  
*Shak., A. and C., iv. 2.*

I will strike him dead  
For this *discomfort* he hath done the house.  
*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

Our life is overlaid and interwoven with a web of many skeins, and a strain, a hitch, or a tangle, at any one of a thousand points of interlacing, spreads *discomfort* which is felt as disaster.  
*Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 23.*

**discomfortable** (dis-kum'f-ér-ta-bl), *a.* [*< OF. desconfortable*, *< desconforter*, discomfort: see *discomfort* and *-able*, and cf. *comfortable*.] 1. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad.

Out of all question, continual wealth interrupted with no tribulation is a very *discomfortable* token of everlasting damnation.

*Sir T. More*, *Cumfart against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 47.  
What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable*? *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort.

*Discomfortable* cousin.  
*Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.*

3. Causing discomfort; discommodious; uncomfortable. [Rare.]

A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets. *Thackeray.*

To me *discomfortable* and dun, became  
As weak smoke blowing in the world.  
*A. C. Swinburne, At Eleusa.*

**discommend** (dis-kp-mend'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + commend*.] To express or give occasion for disapprobation of; hold up or expose to censure or dislike: the opposite of *recommend*.

Let not this saying in no wise thee offend,  
For playnge of instruments He doth not *discommend*.  
*Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 245.*

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die.  
*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.*

A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry.  
*Pepps, Diary, II. 152.*

**discommendable** (dis-kp-men'dā-bl), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + commendable*.] Not recommendable; blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

Which [offensive, amorous, wanton music] as it is *discommendable* in feasts and merry-meetings, so much more in churches.  
*Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, II. v. 10.*

**discommendableness** (dis-kp-men'dā-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation. *Bailey, 1727.*

**discommendation** (dis-kom-en-dā'shon), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + commendation*.] Blame; censure; reproach.

It were a blamish rather than an ornament, a *discommendation* than a praise.  
*Babwell, Apology, p. 226.*

**discommender** (dis-kp-men'dér), *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser. *Imp. Dict.*  
**discommission** (dis-kp-mish'qn), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + commission*.] To deprive of a commission.

All this, for no apparent cause of publick Concernment to the Church or Commonwealth, but only for *discommissioning* nine great Officers in the Army.  
*Milton, Raptures of the Commonwealth.*

**discommode** (dis-kp-mōd'), *v. t.* [*< L. dis-priv. + commodatus*, pp. of *commodare*, make fit or suitable, *< commodus*, fit: see *acommodate*, and cf. *discommode*.] To discommode; incommode.

These Wars did . . . drain and *discommode* the King of Spain, by reason of his Distance.  
*Howell, Letters, l. ii. 15.*

**discommode** (dis-kp-mōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discommoded*, ppr. *discommoding*. [*< OF. descommoder*, *< L. dis-priv. + commodare*, make fit or suitable: see *commode*, and cf. *discommode*.] To put to inconvenience; incommode; trouble. *Bailey, 1727.*

**discommodious** (dis-kp-mō'di-us), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + commodious*.] Inconvenient; troublesome.

In the fifth edict, all strangers are forbidden to carry out of the city above the value of five crowns of gold, a statute very *discommodious*.  
*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 657.*

**discommodiously** (dis-kp-mō'di-us-li), *adv.* In a discommodious manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**discommodiousness** (dis-kp-mō'di-us-nes), *n.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble.

So it was plain the light could not be but sharp and dangerous, for the *discommodiousness* of the place.  
*North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 24.*

**discommodity** (dis-kp-mōd'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *discommodities* (-tiz). [*< dis-priv. + commodity*. Cf. *discommode*, *discommodious*.] 1. Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

As hee that, hauling a faire Orchard, seeing one tree blasted, recometh the *discommodity* of that, and passeth over in silence the fruitfulness of the other.  
*Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 120.*

You go about in rain or fine, at all hours, without *discommodity*.  
*Lamb.*

2. That which causes trouble, inconvenience, or hurt; anything that injures; a loss; a trouble; an injury.

We read that Crates the Philosopher Clinke, in respect of the manifold *discommodities* of mans life, held opinion that it was best for man never to have bene borne or soone after to dye. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 171.*

The *discommodities*: either Imperfections or wants.  
*Leigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 647).*

*Discommodity* is, indeed, properly an abstract term signifying inconvenience or disadvantage: . . . but as the noun *commodities* has been used in the English language for four hundred years at least as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.  
*Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 68.*

**discommon** (dis-kom'qn), *v. t.* [*< ME. discomen*, *< dis-priv. + comen*, common, common: see *common*.] 1. To deprive of the character of a common, as a piece of land; appropriate to private ownership, as common land, by separating and inclosing it.

To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually *discommoning* the other from the broad fields of natural right.  
*Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 220.*

2. To deprive of the right of a common.

Whilse thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyme.  
*Sp. Hall, Satires, v. 3.*

3. To deprive of the privileges of a place; especially, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to prohibit (a tradesman or townsman who has violated the regulations of the university) from dealing with the undergraduates. The power to do this lies with the vice-chancellor.

Declared the said persons not *discommoned* nor disfranchised for any matter or cause touching the various bytwext the sayd Mayor, bailiffes, and Commonalties.  
*English Gilds (A. E. T. S.), p. 302.*

**discommons** (dis-kom'qns), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + commons*: see *commons*, 4.] Same as *discommon*, 3.

The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being *discommoned*.

*C. A. Briden, English University, p. 102, note.*  
**discommunity** (dis-kp-mū'ni-ti), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + community*.] Want of community; absence of common origin or qualities. [Rare.]

Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but distinctness of embryonic development does not prove *discommunity* of descent.

*Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 464.*

**discomonerula** (dis-kp-mō-nér'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *discomonerulas* (-lās). [NL., *< Gr. dianor*, a disk, + NL. *monerula*.] In embryol., the monerula-stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes discoidal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk, and in germinating becomes in succession a discocytula, discomornia, discoblastula, and discogastrula. It is a cyctode which includes formative yolk at one pole, and very distinct nutritive yolk at the other. *Haeckel.*

**discomorula** (dis-kp-mōr'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *discomorulas* (-lās). [NL., *< Gr. dianor*, a disk, + NL. *morula*.] In embryol., the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative vitellus or yolk of a meroblastic egg (amphiblastula), and proceeds to develop successively into a discoblastula and a discogastrula. It is in the shape of a flat disk of similar cells at the animal pole of the egg. A bird's egg is an example, the yolk, or cleavage, being found in all the stages above mentioned. *Haeckel.*

**discompanied** (dis-kum'pā-nid), *a.* [*< discompany* (*< OF. descompaignier*, *descompaignier*, separate, isolate, *< des-priv. + compaignier*, accompany: see *dis-* and *company, v.*) + *-ed*.] Without company; unaccompanied.

That is, if she be alone now, and *discompanied*.  
*R. Jensen, Cynthia's Revels, III. 2.*

**discomplexion** (dis-kom-plek'shon), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + complexion*.] To change the complexion or color of; discolor.

His rich cloaths he was *discomplexioned*  
With bloud.  
*Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, l. 1.*

**discompliancet** (dis-kom-pli'ans), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + compliancet*.] Non-compliance.

A *discompliancet* [will discommend me] to my lord-chancellor.  
*Pepps, Diary, II. 152.*

**discompose** (dis-kp-mōs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discomposed*, ppr. *discomposing*. [= *F. décomposer*; as *dis-priv. + composer*. Cf. *Sp. descomponer* = *Pg. descompor* = *It. discomporre*, *scomporre*, *< L. dis-priv. + componere*, compose. Cf. *decompose*.] 1. To bring into disorder; disturb; disarrange; unsettle.

A great implety . . . hath stained the honour of a family, and *discomposed* its title to the divine merces.  
*Jer. Taylor.*

2. To disturb peace and quietness in; agitate; ruffle, as the temper or mind of.

We are then [in private] placed immediately under the eye of God, which awes us; but under no other eyes, and in the neighbourhood of no other objects, which might divert or *discompose* us.  
*Sp. Aiturbury, Sermons, l. x.*  
I am extremely *discomposed* when I hear scandal.  
*Steele, Spectator, No. 248.*

*Croaker*. Don't be *discomposed*.  
*Lefty*. Zounds! Sir, but I am *discomposed*, and will be *discomposed*. To be treated thus!  
*Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.*

3. To displace; discard; discharge.

He never put down or *discomposed* counsellor, or near servant, save only Stanley. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 242.*  
= Syn. 1. To derange, jumble, confound. — 2. To disconcert, embarrass, fret, vex, nettie, irritate, annoy, worry.  
**discomposedness** (dis-kp-mōs'-dē-nes), *n.* The state of being discomposed; disquietude.

Believe it, sickness is not the fittest time either to learn virtue or to make our peace with God; it is a time of distemper and *discomposedness*.

*Sir M. Hale, Preparative against Afflictions.*

**discomposition** (dis-kom-pō-sah'qn), *n.* [= *F. décomposition* = *Sp. descomposicion* = *Pg. descomposiçõ* = *It. scomposizioni*; as *discompose* + *-ition*, after *composition*.] Inconsistency; incongruity.

O perplexed *discomposition*, O riddling distemper,  
O miserable condition of man!  
*Donne, Devotions, p. 2.*

**discomposure** (dis-kp-mōs'pūr), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + composure*.] 1. The state of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation; as, *discomposure* of mind.

His countenance was cheerful, and all the time of his being on the scaffold there appeared in him no fear, disorder, change of countenance, or *discomposure*.  
*State Trials, Earl of Holland, an. 1640.*

2. Inconsistency; incongruity; disagreement.

How exquisite a symmetry . . . in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now puzzle me!  
*Boyle, Works, II. 273.*

**discompēt**, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *discount*.  
**Discomyces** (dis-kp-mī-as'tēs), *n.* pl. [NL., *< Gr. dianor*, a disk, + *mykes*, pl. *mykes*, fungus.] A large group of ascomycetous fungi, in which

the hymenium is exposed and the fruiting body is cupular, discoid, or club-shaped, and sometimes convoluted. In texture they are fleshy or waxy, and often brilliantly colored. They grow chiefly on the ground and on dead wood, but some are parasitic. *Boletus* is the largest genus, and includes the cup-shaped species. (See cut under *cupula*.) *Morelia* is the edible morel. Also called *Holostictes*.

**discomyctes** (dis-kō-mi-sē'tus), *a.* [As *Discomyctes* + *-ous*.] Producing aecium upon an exposed hymenium; specifically, belonging to the *Discomyctes*, or resembling them in character: in lichens, same as *gymnocarpous*.

**disconcert** (dis-kon-sert'), *v. t.* [OF. *disconcerter*, *F. déconcerter* = *Sp. Pg. desconcertar* = *It. disconcertare, sconcertare*, *disconcert*, < *L. dis-priv. + concertare*, contend, *ML. concert*: see *concert*, *v.*] 1. To throw into disorder or confusion; come in the way of; disarrange; obstruct.

Some unforeseen difficulties constantly occur to *disconcert* my design. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, cxi.

Obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,  
To *disconcert* what Policy has plann'd.  
*Cowper*, *Expostulation*.

Maria Theresa again fled to Hungary, and was again received with an enthusiasm that completely *disconcerted* her enemies. *Locky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, iii.

2. To unsettle the mind of; discompose; disturb the self-possession of; confuse.

The slightest remark from a stranger *disconcerted* her. *Maugham*, *Madame D'Arblay*.

The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen anshorn and perfumed with tobacco might well do. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*.

—*Syn.* 2. To ruffle. See list under *discompose*.

**disconcert** (dis-kon-sert'), *n.* [As *F. déconcerter* = *Sp. desconcerto* = *Pg. desconcerto* = *It. sconcerto*; from the verb.] Disunion; disagreement; disconcertment. [Rare.]

The walkers perforce ceased their evolutions, and there was a brief *disconcert* of the whole grave company. *Poe*, *Maquie of the Red Death*.

**disconcertion** (dis-kon-sēr'shon), *n.* [As *disconcert*, *v.*, + *-ion*.] The act of disconcerting, or the state of being disconcerted; confusion.

If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the *disconcertion* of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. *State Trials*, H. Rowan, an. 1794.

**disconcertment** (dis-kon-sert'ment), *n.* [As *F. déconcerterment*; as *disconcert*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The state of being disconcerted or disturbed.

House-hunting, under these circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and *disconcertment* to the stranger. *Hovells*, *Venetian Life*, vii.

**disconducive** (dis-kon-dū'siv), *a.* [As *dis-priv. + conducive*.] Not conducive; disadvantageous; obstructive; impeding. *Imp. Dict.*

**disconformable** (dis-kon-fōr'ma-bl), *a.* [As *dis-priv. + conformable*.] Not conformable.

As long as they are *disconformable* in religion from vs, they cannot be but half my subjects. *Stowe*, *K. James*, an. 1603.

**disconformity** (dis-kon-fōr'mi-ti), *n.* [As *Sp. desconformidad* = *Pg. desconformidade*; as *dis-priv. + conformity*.] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Causes rooted in immutable nature, utter uniformity, utter *disconformity*. *Milton*, *Tetrachordon*.

**discongruity** (dis-kon-grū'i-ti), *n.* [As *dis-priv. + congruity*.] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

That great disproportion betwixt God and man; that much *discongruity* betwixt him and us. *W. Montague*, *Appeal to Caesar*, ii. c.

**disconnect** (dis-kō-nekt'), *v. t.* [As *dis-priv. + connect*.] 1. To sever or interrupt the connection of; break the connection of or between; disunite; disjoin; as, to *disconnect* a locomotive from a train; to *disconnect* church and state.

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Wells*.

2. To disjoin the parts of; deprive of connection or coherence; separate into parts; disassociate; as, to *disconnect* an engine by detaching the connecting-rod. [Rare in the more general sense.]

The commonwealth itself would, in a few generations, crumble away, be *disconnected* into dust and powder of individuality. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

**disconnectedly** (dis-kō-nek'ted-li), *adv.* In a disconnected or incoherent manner.

**disconnecter** (dis-kō-nek'tér), *n.* One who or that which disconnects; specifically, some mechanical device for effecting disconnection.

**disconnection** (dis-kō-nek'shon), *n.* The act of separating or disuniting, or the state of being disunited; separation; interruption or lack of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion. *Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

**disconsecrate** (dis-kon-sē-krit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disconsecrated*, ppr. *disconsecrating*. [As *dis-priv. + consecrate*.] To deprive of sacredness; desecrate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**disconsent** (dis-kon-sent'), *v. i.* [OF. *desconsentir*, < *des-priv. + consentir*, consent: see *dis-* and *consent*. Cf. *dissent*.] To differ; disagree; not to consent; dissent.

A man must immediately love God and his commandments, and therefore disagree and *disconsent* unto the flesh, and be at hate therewith, and fight against it. *Tyndale*, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 142.

If, therefore, the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the Apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular ends, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of Episcopacy. *Milton*, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

**disconsolacy** (dis-kon-sō-lā-si), *n.* [As *disconsolate* + *-cy*.] Disconsolateness.

Fenury, baseness, and *disconsolacy*. *Barrow*, *Expos. of Creed*.

**disconsolance**, **disconsolancy** (dis-kon-sō-lāns, -lān-si), *n.* [As *disconsolate* + *-ance, -ancy*.] Disconsolateness.

**disconsolate** (dis-kon-sō-lāt), *a.* [As *ME. disconsolat* = *OF. desconsolado*, *F. désconsolé* = *Sp. Pg. desconsoado* = *It. disconsolato, sconcolato*, < *ML. disconsolatus*, comfortless, < *L. dis-priv. + consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, console: see *console*.] 1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy.

One morn a Peri at the gate  
Of Eden stood *disconsolate*.  
*Moore*, *Paradise and the Peri*.

2. Causing or manifesting discomfort; sad or saddening; cheerless; gloomy; as, *disconsolate* news; a *disconsolate* look or manner.

The *disconsolate* darkness of our winter nights. *Ray*.

—*Syn.* 1. Inconsolatable, forlorn.

**disconsolately** (dis-kon-sō-lāt-ly), *adv.* [As *disconsolate* + *-ly*.] Disconsolately.

A *disconsolately* figure, who sate on the other end of the seat, seem'd no way to enjoy the serenity of the season. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, ii.

**disconsolately** (dis-kon-sō-lāt-ly), *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

Upon the ground *disconsolately* laid,  
Like one who felt and wall'd the wrath of fate.  
*J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, xix. 79.

**disconsolateness** (dis-kon-sō-lāt-ness), *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

In his presence there is life and blessedness; in his absence, nothing but dolor, *disconsolateness*, despair. *Sp. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 98.

**disconsolation** (dis-kon-sō-lā'shon), *n.* [As *Sp. desconsoación* = *Pg. desconsoação* = *It. disconsolazione, sconsolazione*, < *ML. as if \*disconsolatio(n-)*, < *disconsolatus*, disconsolate: see *disconsolate*.] Want of comfort; disconsolateness.

The earth yielded him nothing but matter of *disconsolation* and heaviness. *Sp. Hall*, *Ziklag Spoiled and Revenged*.

**discontent** (dis-kon-tent'), *n.* [As *OF. descontent* = *It. discontento, scontento*, adj.; as *dis-priv. + content*, *a.*] Uneasy; dissatisfied; discontented.

He's wondrous *discontent*; he'll speak to no man. *Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 2.

**discontent** (dis-kon-tent'), *n.* [As *It. scontento*, *n.*; as *dis-priv. + content*, *n.* Cf. *discontent*, *a.*] 1. Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction with some present state of things; displeasure.

Now is the winter of our *discontent*  
Made glorious summer by this sun of York. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, i. 1.

From *discontent* grows treason,  
And on the stalk of treason, death. *Luc's Dominion*, ii. 2.

'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,  
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face  
When *discontent* sits heavy at my heart. *Addison*, *Cato*, i. 4.

2. One who is discontented; a malcontent.

Fickle changelings and poor *discontents*,  
Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news  
Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, v. 1.

Two other *discontents* so upbraided More with that doctrine, and stood to maintain it, he impeached a Turry. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, ii. 123.

He was a *discontent* during all Oliver's and Richard's government. *The Mystery*, etc. (1660), p. 45.

**discontent** (dis-kon-tent'), *v. t.* [As *OF. descontenter*, *descontenter*, discontent; as *dis-priv. +*

*content*, *v.*] To make discontented; deprive of contentment; dissatisfy; displease.

Those that were there thought it not fit  
To *discontent* so ancient a wit.

*Suckling*, *Session of the Poets*.

**discontentation** (dis-kon-tēn-tā'shon), *n.* [As *discontent* + *-ation*.] Discontent; dissatisfaction.

The election being done, he made countenance of great *discontentation* thereto. *Ackam*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 124.

The coming on of the night and the tediousness of his fruitless labour made him content rather to exercise his *discontentation* at home than there.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, iv.

**discontented** (dis-kon-tēn'ted), *p. a.* [As *discontent*, *v.*] Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; uneasy.

A diseased body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson*.

**discontentedly** (dis-kon-tēn'ted-li), *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood. *Sp. Hall*.

**discontentedness** (dis-kon-tēn'ted-ness), *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, casting up his face to heaven, with a noble air of grief and *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addison*, *Travels in Italy*, Florence.

**discontentful** (dis-kon-tent'fūl), *a.* [As *discontent* + *-ful*, *i.*] Full of discontent. *Howe*. [Rare.]

**discontenting** (dis-kon-tent'ing), *p. a.* [As *discontent*, *v.*] 1. Giving uneasiness.

How unpleasant and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable! *Milton*, *Divorce*.

2. Discontented; feeling discontent.

And (with my best endeavours, in your absence)  
Your *discontenting*, rather strive to qualify  
And bring him up to liking. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 3.

**discontentment** (dis-kon-tent'ment), *n.* [As *OF. descontentement, descontentement* = *It. discontentamento, scontentamento*; as *discontent* + *-ment*.] The state of being uneasy in mind; dissatisfaction; inquietude; discontent.

She nothing said, no words of *discontentment*  
Did from her lips arise.

*Patient Grisard* (Child's Ballads, IV. 213).

The politic and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes . . . is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments*. *Bacon*, *Seditious and Troubles*.

**discontiguous** (dis-kon-tig'ū-us), *a.* [As *dis-priv. + contiguous*.] Not contiguous; as, *discontiguous* lands. *Imp. Dict.*

**discontinuable** (dis-kon-tin'ū-a-bl), *a.* [As *discontinue* + *-able*.] Capable of being discontinued. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**discontinuance** (dis-kon-tin'ū-āns), *n.* [As *OF. discontinuance, discontinuance*, < *discontinuer*, discontinue: see *discontinue*.] 1. The act of discontinuing; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him are always sweet and refreshing, and we are uneasy and impatient under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *By. Atterbury*, *Works*, II. vi.

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; solution of continuity; want of union; disruption.

The stillclothes of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuation*. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

3. In *old Eng. law*, the effect of the alienation by a tenant in tail of a larger estate than he was entitled to, followed by the feeoffee holding possession after the death of the former. This was said to work a *discontinuation* of the estate of the heir in tail, because he had no right to enter on the land and turn out the person in possession under deed of feoffment, but had to assert his title by process of law. Sometimes called *ouster by discontinuance*.

The effect of a feoffment by him [the tenant] . . . was to work a *discontinuation*: that is, his issue had after his death no right to enter on the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting their title by process of law, or, in the technical phrase, they were "put to their action."

*F. Pollock*, *Land Laws*, p. 78.

**Discontinuation of a suit**, the termination of a suit by the act of the plaintiff, as by notice in writing, or by neglect to take the proper adjournments to keep it pending. Sometimes loosely used of dismissal against the plaintiff's will. See *abandonment of an action*, under *abandonment*.

**discontinuation** (dis-kon-tin'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [As *OF. discontinuacion, discontinuacion*, *F. discontinuacion* = *Sp. desconstinuacion* = *Pg. desconstinuacao* = *It. discontinuazione*, < *ML. discontinuatio(n-)*, < *discontinuo*, pp. *discontinuius*, discontinue: see *discontinue*.] Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton*.

**discontinue** (dis-kon-tin'ü), v.; pret. and pp. *discontinued*, ppr. *discontinuing*. [*OF. discontinuer*, F. *discontinuer* = Sp. Pg. *descontinuar* = It. *discontinuare*, *continuar*, < ML. *discontinuar*, *discontinue*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuar*, continue: see *dis-* and *continue*.] 1. To cease from; cause to cease; put an end to; break off; stop; as, to *discontinue* a habit or practice; to *discontinue* a suit at law, or a claim or right; their partnership has been *discontinued*.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued*. T. Pickering.

2. To interrupt; break the continuity of; intermit.

They modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to *discontinue* it. Holder, Elements of Speech.

3. To cease to take or receive; abandon; cease to use; as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

Taught the Greek tongue, *discontinued* before in these parts the space of seven hundred years. Daniel, Defence of Rhyme.

**II. intrans.** 1. To cease; come to a stop or end; as, the uproar *discontinued* at that moment; the fever has *discontinued*.—2. To be severed or separated.

And thou, even thyself, shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. Jer. xvii. 4.

3. To lose cohesion of parts; suffer disruption or separation of substance. Bacon. [Rare.]

**discontinuee** (dis-kon-tin'ü-ë), n. [*discontinue* + -ee.] In old law, one whose possession or right to possession of something is discontinued, or liable to be discontinued.

**discontinuer** (dis-kon-tin'ü-ër), n. One who discontinues a rule or practice. Also *discontinuer*.

**discontinuity** (dis-kon-ti-nü'j-ti), n. [= F. *discontinuité* = Pr. *discontinuitat*, < ML. *discontinuitas* (-t)s, < *discontinuit*, < *continuitas*: see *discontinuitas*, *continuity*.] 1. The fact or quality of being discontinuous; want of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion. See *continuity*.

Both may pass for one stone and be polished both together without any blemishing *discontinuity* of surface. Boyle, Works, III. 640.

The *discontinuity* of memory between different stages of the hypnotic trance and its continuity between recurrences of the same stage. Mind, XII. 619.

2. In math., that character of a change which consists in a passage from one point, state, or value to another without passing through a continuously infinite series of intermediate points (see *infinite*); that character of a function which consists in an infinitesimal change of the variables not being everywhere accompanied by an infinitesimal change (including no change) of the function itself. An *essential discontinuity* is a discontinuity in which the value of the function becomes entirely indeterminate.

**discontinuer** (dis-kon-tin'ü-ër), n. Same as *discontinuer*: the form used in law.

**discontinuum** (dis-kon-tin'ü-us), n. [= Sp. *descontinuo* = It. *discontinuo*, < ML. *discontinuum*, not continuous, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuum*, continuous: see *dis-* and *continue*.] 1. Broken off; interrupted; lacking continuity.

A path that is zigzag, *discontinuous*, and interrupted. De Quincy.

Matter is *discontinuous* in the highest degree, for it consists of separate particles or molecules which are mutually non-interpenetrable. A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 226.

2. Breaking continuity; severing the relation of parts; disjunctive.

Then Satan first knew pain,  
And whittled him to fro convolved; so sore  
The griding sword with *discontinuous* wound  
Pass'd through him. Milton, P. L., vi. 339.

3. In math. See the extract.

The term *discontinuous*, as applied to a function of a single variable, has been used in two totally different senses. Sometimes a function is called *discontinuous* when its algebraic expression for values of the variable lying between certain limits is different from its algebraic expression for values of the variable lying between other limits. Sometimes a function of  $x$ ,  $f(x)$ , is called continuous when, for all values of  $x$ , the difference between  $f(x)$  and  $f(x + h)$  can be made smaller than any assignable quantity by sufficiently diminishing  $h$ , and in the contrary case *discontinuous*. If  $f(x)$  can become infinite for a finite value of  $x$ , it will be convenient to consider it as *discontinuous* according to the second definition. Stokes.

**discontinuously** (dis-kon-tin'ü-us-li), adv. In a discontinuous manner; with discontinuity.

The figure-dials must be driven *discontinuously*. Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 144.

**disconvenienoe** (dis-kon-vē'nign), n. [ME. *disconvenienoe* = OF. *desconvenance*, F. *disconvenance* = Pr. *desconvenencia*, *desconvenens* = Sp. Pg. *desconvenencia* = It. *disconvenienza*, *disconvenenza*, *aconvenienza*, *aconvenenza*, < LL. *disconvenientia*, disagreement, < L. *disconvenient* (-t)s, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree: see *disconvenient*.] Inconvenience; incongruity; disagreement.

A necessary *disconvenience*, where anything is allowed to be cause of itself. Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 213.

**disconvenient** (dis-kon-vē'nient), a. [= F. *disconvenient* (18th cent.), *disconvenant* = Pr. *desconvenient* = Sp. Pg. *desconveniente* = It. *disconveniente*, *aconveniente*, < L. *disconvenient* (-t)s, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree, < *dis-* priv. + *convenire*, agree, be convenient: see *dis-* and *convenient*.] Inconvenient; incongruous.

Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydroptic body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare. Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xl.

**Discophora** (dis-kof'ō-rā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorus*.] 1. The discoidal hydroids, a subclass of *Hydrozoa*, comprising most of the organisms known as jelly-fishes, sea-jellies, or sea-nettles.

The latter name is given them from the power they possess, like other hydroids, of clinging by means of their thread-cells. The hydrous consists of a single umbrella-like disk, by the rhythmic contraction of which the creature swims, and from the center of which hangs a single polypite or digestive individual, or, less frequently, several. They are free-swimming oceanic animals, whose body consists of such soft gelatinous substance that a specimen weighing several pounds when alive weighs when dried hardly as many grains. The *Discophora* include many scapulae, in the usual sense of that term, and are also called *Medusae*, *Ephyrae*, *Scapulae*, and *Acropoda*. They have been divided into *Calyptozoa* (lucernarians), *Rhizostoma*, and *Monostoma*. The term *Discophora* is also restricted to the last two of these, excluding the *Lucernaria*. Thus, by Claus, the *Discophora* are made a suborder of *Scyphomedusae*, synonymous with *Acropoda*, and characterized as disk-shaped scapulae with the margin of the disk 8-lobed, at least 8 submarginal sense-organs, as many ocular lobes, and 4 great cavities in the umbrella for the generative organs. In this strict sense the *Discophora* correspond to the *Discomedusae* (which see). For several wider and inconsistent uses of the term, see the extract.

The binary division of the *Hydrozoa* was established by Eschscholtz (1829), whose *Discophora* phanerocarpeae correspond to the *Scyphomedusae*, whilst his *Discophora* cryptocarpeae represent the *Hydrumedusae*. The terms point to distinctions which are not valid. In 1863 Kölliker used the term *Discophora* for the *Scyphomedusae* alone, an illegitimate limitation of the term which was followed by Louis Agassiz in 1860. Nicholson has used the term in a reverse sense for a heterogeneous assemblage of those medusae not classified by Huxley as *Lucernariae*, nor yet recognized as derived from hydroid trophozoetes. This use of the term adds to the existing confusion, and renders its abandonment necessary. . . . The term *Discophora* is used by Claus for the *Discomedusae*. Encey. Brit., XII. 556.

2. An order of suetorial worms, the leeches: so called from their sucking-disks. See *Hirudinacea*.

**Discophore** (dis-kof'ō-rā), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorus*.] Same as *Discophora*.—*Discophore cryptocarpeae*, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydroids now called *Hydrumedusae* (which see).—*Discophore phanerocarpeae*, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydroids now called *Scyphomedusae* (which see).

**discophoran** (dis-kof'ō-ran), a. and n. [*Discophora* + -an.] 1. A pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discophora*.

**II. n.** One of the *Discophora*.

**discophore** (dis-kof'ō-rā), n. One of the *Discophora*. Huxley.

**discophorous** (dis-kof'ō-rus), a. [*discophorus*, < Gr. *discophoros*, bringing the discus (bearing a disk), < *diskos*, a discus, disk, + *phero*, to bear = E. bear.] 1. Provided with a gelatinous bell or disk, as a discophoran; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 1).—2.

In *Annelida*, having a sucking-disk, as a leech; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 2).

**discoplacenta** (dis'kō-plā-sen'tā), n.; pl. *discoplacentae* (-tā). [NL., < Gr. *diskos*, a disk, + *NL. placenta*, q. v.] A discoid placenta. See *placenta*.

**discoplacental** (dis'kō-plā-sen'tal), a. [*discoplacentalis*, < *discoplacenta*, q. v.] Having a discoid deciduate placenta: as, a *discoplacental* order of mammals.

**Discoplacentalia** (dis'kō-plā-sen-tā'li-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *discoplacentalis*: see *discoplacental*.] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is discoidal, as contrasted with *Zonoplacentalia*. The group includes the rodents, some edentates, the insectivores, bats, lemurs, monkeys, and man.

**discopodium** (dis-kō-pō'di-um), n.; pl. *discopodia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *diskos*, a quoin, disk, + *ποῖς* (*pois*) = E. foot.] In bot., the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated.

**Discoporella** (dis'kō-pō-rel'ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *diskos*, a disk, + *πορεῖν*, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Discoporellidae*.

**Discoporellidae** (dis'kō-pō-rel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Discoporella* + -idae.] A family of chelostomatous polyzoons, typified by the genus *Discoporella*. They have the subiculum discoid, sometimes confluent, adnate or stipitate, the cells distinct or closely connate, and the intermediate surface cancellated or porous.

**discord** (dis'kōrd), n. [*ME. discord*, *descord*, < OF. *descorde*, F. *discord* = Pr. *descort*, later *discord* = Sp. Pg. *discordia* = It. *discordia*, *scordia*, < L. *discordia*, *discord*, < *discors* (*discord*), disagreeing, at variance, inharmonious, < *dis-*, apart, + *cor* (*cord*) = E. heart. Cf. *accord*, *concord*.] 1. Want of concord or harmony between persons or things; disagreement of relations; especially, as applied to persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces passion, contest, disputes, litigation, or war.

And so trowed the Jewes for to have Pea when Crist was ded; For thei seyed that he made *Discord* and Strif amonge hem. Maundeville, Travels, p. 11.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;  
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;  
All *discord*, harmony not understood. Pope, Essay on Man, l. 291.

Peace to arise out of universal *discord* fomented in all parts of the empire. Burke.

2. In music: (a) The combination of two tones that are inharmonious with each other, or inconclusive in combined effect; a dissonance.

*Discord* is . . . due partly to beats, partly to difficulty in identifying pitch. A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 422.

(b) The interval between two such tones; any interval not a unison, octave, perfect fifth, perfect fourth, major or minor third, or major or minor sixth. In medieval music all but the first three of the above intervals were at first regarded as *discords*. (c) Either of the two tones forming such an interval. (d) A chord containing such intervals. See *dissonance*.

Why rushed the *discords* in, but that harmony should be prized? Browning, Abt Vogler.

Hence—3. Any confused noise; a mingling or clashing of sounds; a harsh clang or uproar.

Arms on armour clashing bray'd  
Horrible *discord*. Milton, P. L., vi. 202.

Apple of *discord*. See *apple*.—Syn. 1. *Discordance*, *disension*, *rupture*, *clashing*, *larring*.

**discord** (dis-kōrd'), v. t. [*OF. descorder*, *discorder*, F. *discorder* = Pr. *descordar* = Sp. Pg. *discordar* = It. *discordare*, *scordare*, < L. *discordare*, disagree, < *discors*, disagreeing: see *discord*, n.] 1. To disagree; jar; clash.—2. To be discordant or dissonant.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other, . . . the one jarring and *discording* with the other, making a confusion. Bacon.

**discordable** (dis-kōr'dā-bl), a. [ME., < OF. *discordable*, *discordable*, < L. *discordabilis*, discordant, < *discordare*, disagree: see *discord*, v.] Discordant. Gower.

What *discordable* cause hath to rent, and vnloined the hynding, or the alliance of thynges; that is to say, the continuall of God and of man? Chaucer, Boethius, v.

**discordance**, **discordancy** (dis-kōr'dāns, -dānsi), n. [*ME. discordance*, < OF. *discordance*, *discordance*, F. *discordance* = Sp. Pg. *discordancia* = It. *discordanza*, *scordanza*, < ML. *discordantia*, < L. *discordant* (-t)s, ppr., discordant: see *discordant*.] 1. The state of being discordant; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.



The *discordances* of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted.

*Horley, Works, III. xxxix.*

The most baneful result of such an institution as that of caste is, that it turns religion . . . into a principle of division and *discordancy*.

*Faiths of the World, p. 27.*

24. Discord of sound.

Discordant ever from harmony,  
And distoned from melody—  
In solutes made he discordance.

*Rom. of the Rose.*

**discordant** (dis-kôr'dant), *a.* [*ME. descordant*, *< OF. discordant, discordant, F. discordant = Sp. Pg. discordante = It. discordante, scordante, < L. discordant(-a), ppr. of discordare, disagree: see discord, v.*] 1. Not harmoniously related or connected; disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; clashing; as, *discordant* opinions; *discordant* rules or principles.

But it is greatly *discordant*  
Unto the schools of Athens.

*Gower, Conf. Amant, VII.*

*Discordant* opinions are reconciled by being seen to be two extremes of one principle.

*Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 280.*

Such *discordant* effect of incongruous excellence and inharmonious beauty as belongs to the death-scene of the Talbots when matched against the quarrelling scene of Somerset and York.

*Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 24.*

Colours which are chromatically closely related to one another, such as green and yellow, are *discordant* when they are arranged so that there is an abrupt transition from one to the other.

*Field, Chromatography, p. 55.*

2. Opposite; contrary; not coincident: as, the *discordant* attractions of comets or of different planets.—3. Inharmonious; dissonant; harsh, grating, or disagreeable to the ear.

War, with *discordant* Notes and jarring Noise,  
The Harmony of Peace destroys.

*Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.*

Landor was never mastered by his period, though still in harmony with it; in short, he was not a *discordant*, but an independent, singer.

*Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 23.*

**discordantly** (dis-kôr'dant-ly), *adv.* In a discordant manner.

If they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise.

*Boyle, Works, I. 741.*

**discordantness** (dis-kôr'dant-ness), *n.* Discordance. [*Rare.*]

**discorded** (dis-kôr'ded), *a.* [*< discord + -ed.*] At variance; disagreeing.

*Discorded* friends at odds, men and their wives.

*Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, v. 2.*

**discordful** (dis-kôr'd-fûl), *a.* [*< discord + -ful, 1.*] Quarrelsome; contentious.

But Blandamour, full of vainglorious spright,  
And rather staid by his *discordful* Dame,  
Upon them gladly would have prov'd his might.

*Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 3.*

**discordous** (dis-kôr-dus), *a.* [*< discord + -ous.* Cf. *OF. discordieux, discordieux, < L. discordiosus, < discordia, discord.*] *Discordant*; dissonant.

Then crept in pride, and peevish covetise,  
And isen grew greedie, *discordous*, and nice.

*Sp. Hall, Satires, III. 1.*

**discorporate** (dis-kôr-pô-rât), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + corporate, a.*] 1. Divested of the body; disembodied. [*Rare.*]

Instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of *discorporate* selfish.

*Carlyle, Misc., III. 108.*

24. Deprived of corporate privileges.

**discorporate** (dis-kôr-pô-rât), *v. t.* To deprive of corporate privileges.

**discorrespondent** (dis-kôr-es-pôn'dent), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + correspondent.*] Lacking correspondence or congruity.

It would be *discorrespondent* in respect of God.

*W. Montague, Devout Emays, II. vii. § 3.*

**discoctate** (dis-kô-tât), *a.* [*< L. dis-, apart, + coctus, rib: see coctate.*] In bot., having radiately divergent ribs: applied to leaves, etc.

**Discoctomata** (dis-kô-ô-tô-ma-tâ), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. disokos, a disk, + otoma(-a), mouth.*] In Seville Kent's classification, one of four classes of Protozoa, containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads, or *Spongida* and *Choanoflagellata*.

so called from the characteristic discoidal configuration of the introceptive area: contrasted with *Pantostomata*, *Eutostomata*, and *Polystomata*. It is divided by this author into two sections: the *Discoctomata gymnasoida*, which are the ordinary collar-bearing monads or *Choanoflagellata* of most authors; and the *Discoctomata cryptocoida*, which are the sponges or *Spongida*.

The term *Discoctomata sarcocrypta* is an alternative designation of the latter, perhaps by an oversight.

**discoctomatous** (dis-kô-stom-a-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discoctomata*.

**discounsel** (dis-koun'sel), *v. t.* [*< OF. desconseiller, desconseillier, desconseillier, desconseillier, etc., < des-priv. + conseil, etc., counsel: see dis- and counsel, v.*] To dissuade.

By such good means he him *discounselled*

From prosecuting his revenging rage.

*Spenser, F. Q., III. l. 11.*

**discount** (dis-kount or dis-kount'), *v. t.* [*Formerly sometimes discount; < OF. disconter, disconter, later descompter, reckon off, account back, discount, F. décompter = Sp. Pg. descontar = It. scontare (cf. D. disconteren = G. discontiren = Dan. diskontere = Sw. diskontera), < ML. discomputare, deduct, discount, < L. dis-, away, from, + computare, reckon, count: see count, v., compute.*] 1. To reckon off or deduct in settlement; make a reduction of: as, to *discount* 5 per cent. for cash payment of a bill.—2. To leave out of account; disregard.

His application is to be *discounted*, as here irrelevant.

*Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. In *finance*, to purchase, or pay the amount of in cash, less a certain rate per cent., as a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., to be collected by the discounter or purchaser at maturity: as, to *discount* a bill or a claim at 7 per cent. Compare *negotiate*.

Power to *discount* notes imports power to purchase them.

*Pope vs. Capital Bank of Topeka, 20 Kan. 440.*

The first rule, . . . to *discount* only unexceptionable paper.

*Walsh.*

Hence—4. To make a deduction from; put a reduced estimate or valuation upon; make an allowance for exaggeration or excess in: as, to *discount* a braggart's story; to *discount* an improbable piece of news.—5. To reckon or act upon in advance; diminish by anticipation the interest, pleasure, etc., of; take for granted as going to happen: as, to *discount* one's future prospects; to *discount* the pleasure of a journey.

Speculation as to the political crisis is almost at an end, and the announcement to be made to-morrow in the House of Commons has been already so fully *discounted* that it is shorn of much of its interest.

*Scotman (newspaper).*

6. In *billiards*, to allow discount to: as, to *discount* an inferior player. See *discount, n.*, 4.

**discount** (dis-kount), *n.* [*= OF. descompte, F. décompte = Sp. descuento = Pg. desconto = It. sconto, formerly disconto (< D. G. disconto = Dan. diskonto = Sw. diskont), < ML. discomputus, discount; from the verb: see discount, v.*] 1. An allowance or deduction, generally of so much per cent., made for prepayment or for prompt payment of a bill or account; a sum deducted, in consideration of cash payment, from the price of a thing usually sold on credit; any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time.—2. In *finance*, the rate per cent. deducted from the face value of a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., when purchasing the privilege of collecting its amount at maturity. *Bank discount* is simple interest paid in advance, and reckoned, not on the sum advanced in the purchase, but on the amount of the note or bill. This is the method recognized in business and in law. *True discount* is a technical term for the sum which would, if invested at the same rate, amount to the interest on the face value of the note or bill when due: thus, \$5 is the bank discount at the rate of 5 per cent. on a bill drawn at twelve months for \$100; while \$4.7619 is the true discount, because that sum if invested at 5 per cent. would at the end of a year amount to \$5. True discount may be found by multiplying the amount of a bill or note by the rate of discount and dividing by 100 increased by the rate; while bank discount is computed in the same manner as simple interest.

3. The act of discounting: as, a note is lodged in the bank for *discount*; the banks have suspended *discounts*.—4. In *billiards*, an allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one count from his string for every count made by the latter. A *double discount* deducts two counts for one; *three discounts*, three; and so on up to the *grand discount*, which deprives the player who discounts his opponent (gives the odds) of all prior counts whenever the latter makes a successful shot.—At a *discount*, below par; hence, in low esteem; in disfavor.

Originality, vigour, courage, straightforwardness are excellent things, but they are at a *discount* in the market.

*H. N. Ornham, Short Studies, p. 18.*

**Discount day**, the specified day of the week on which a bank discounts notes or bills.

**discountable** (dis-kount'â-bl), *a.* [*< discount + -able.*] That may be discounted: as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank.

**discount-broker** (dis-kount-brô'kér), *n.* One who cashes notes or bills of exchange at a discount, and makes advances on securities.

**discouragement** (dis-koun'te-nans), *n.* [*< OF. descontentance, F. décontentance, abash,*

put out of countenance, *< des-priv. + contentance, countenance: see dis- and countenance, v.*] 1. To put out of countenance; put to shame; abash.

This hath *discouraged* our scholars most richly.

*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.*

An infant grace is soon dashed and *discouraged*, often running into an inconvincible and the evils of an imprudent conduct.

*Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 8.*

The hermit was somewhat *discouraged* by this observation.

*Scott.*

2. To set the countenance against; show disapprobation of; hence, to discourage, check, or restrain: as, to *discourage* the use of wine; to *discourage* the frivolities of the age.

Unwilling they were to *discourage* any man who was willing to serve them.

*Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

Be careful to *discourage* in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger.

*Tillotson, Works, I. II.*

Now the more obvious and modest way of *discouraging* evil is by silence, and by separating from it.

*J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 157.*

**discouragement** (dis-koun'te-nans), *n.* [*< OF. descontentance, F. décontentance; from the verb.*] Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little *discouragement* on those persons would suppress that spirit.

*Clarendon.*

**discouragement** (dis-koun'te-nans), *n.* One who discourages; one who refuses to countenance, encourage, or support.

Scandals and murmur against the king, and his government; taxing him for a great taxer of his people, and *discouragement* of his nobility.

*Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*

**discourter** (dis-koun'tér), *n.* One who discounts; specifically, one who buys mercantile paper at a discount.

In order to gorge the whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-discounters at the corners of streets, (have they not) starved the poor of their Christian stocks, and their own brother pastors?

*Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.*

**discourage** (dis-kur'aj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discouraged*, ppr. *discouraging*. [*< ME. discouragen, < OF. discouragier, discourager, F. discourager (= It. scoraggiare, scoraggiare), dishearten, < des-priv. + coragier, couragier, encourage: see dis- and courage, r., and cf. encourage, v.*] 1. To deprive of, or cause to lose, courage; dishearten; depress in spirit; deject; dispirit.

Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be *discouraged*.

*Col. III. 21.*

When we begin to seek God in earnest, we are apt, not only to be humbled (which we ought to be), but to be *discouraged* at the slowness with which we are able to amend, in spite of all the assistances of God's grace.

*J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 232.*

2. To lessen or repress courage for; obstruct by opposition or difficulty; dissuade or hinder from: as, to *discourage* emigration; ill success *discourages* effort; low prices *discourage* industry.

In our return, when I staid some time ashore, the boatmen cut down a tree: some labourers near spoke to them not to do it, and I likewise *discouraged* it.

*Pocock, Description of the East, I. 114.*

The apostle . . . *discourages* two unreasonable a presumption.

*Rogers.*

If revelation speaks on the subject of the origin of evil, it speaks only to *discourage* dogmatism and temerity.

*Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.*

**II. † intrans.** To lose courage.

Because that poor Church should not utterly *discourage*, in her extreme adversities, the Sonno of God hath taken her to His spouse.

*Footstep of Johan Bale, 1553 (Harl. Misc., VI. 464).*

**discourage** (dis-kur'aj), *n.* [*< discourage, v.*] Want of courage, cowardice.

There undoubtedly is grievous *discourage* and peril of conscience; forasmuch as they omit oftentimes their duties and offices.

*Sir T. Roper, The Governour, fol. 202.*

**discouragement** (dis-kur'aj-ment), *n.* [*< OF. discouragement, F. découragement = It. scoraggiamento, scoraggiamento; as discourage + -ment.*] 1. The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking.

Over-great *discouragement* might make them desperate.

*State Trials, II. Garnet, an. 1660.*

2. The state of being discouraged; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort.

The Czar was walking up and down that private walk of his in the little garden at the back of his quarters, his head drooping on his breast, his shoulders bent, his whole attitude eloquent of *discouragement*.

*Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 181.*

3. That which discourages; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking or from a course of conduct.

The books read at schools and colleges are full of inducements to virtue and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift*.

The steady course of a virtuous and religious life, . . . resisting all the temptations of the world, overcoming all difficulties, and persevering to the end under all *discouragements*. *Clarke, Works*, II. 8.

*-Syn.* 1. Disillusion.—2. Dejection, hopelessness.—3. Hindrance, opposition, obstacle, impediment.

**discourager** (dis-kur'ā-jēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which discourages, disheartens, or depresses the courage.—2. One who discourages, discountenances, or deters: as, a *discourager* of or from marriage.

Those *discouragers* and absters of elevated love.

*Dryden, The Assignment*, III. 1.

**discouraging** (dis-kur'ā-jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discourage*, *v.*] Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage; disheartening: as, *discouraging* prospects.

**discouragingly** (dis-kur'ā-jing-li), *adv.* In a *discouraging* manner.

**discourse** (dis-kōrs'), *n.* [*ME. discourse* = *D. G. discursus* = *Dan. Sw. diskurs*, < *OF. discursus*, *F. discours* = *Sp. Pg. discurso* = *It. discorso*, *discourse*, < *L. discursus*, a running to and fro, a running about, a pace, gait, *L.L.* a discourse, conversation, *ML.* also reasoning, the reasoning faculty, < *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run to and fro, run through or over, hasten, *L.L.* go over a subject, speak at length of, *discourse* of (> *It. discorrere* = *Sp. discurrir* = *Pg. discorrer* = *F. discourir*, *discours*), < *dis-*, away, in different directions, + *currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *course*, *concourse*. Hence *discursive*, etc.] 1. A running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words; expression of ideas; mutual intercourse; talk; conversation.

Rich she shall be, . . . of good *discourse*, an excellent musician, and her hair shall be of what colour it please God. *Shak., Much Ado*, II. 3.

His wisdom was greater, and judgment most acute; of solid *discourse*, affable, humble, and in nothing affected. *Evelyn, Diary* (1683), p. 4.

The vanquished party with the victors joined, Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden*.

You shall have very useful and cheering *discourses* at several times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson, Essays*, 1st ser., p. 189.

2. A running over in the mind of premises and deducing of conclusions; the exercise of, or an act of exercising, the logical or reasoning faculty; hence, the power of reasoning from premises; rationality.

Sure, he that made us with such large *discourse*, Looking before, and after, gave us not That capability and godlike reason To fust in us unused. *Shak., Hamlet*, IV. 4.

Reason is her [the soul's] being, Discursive or intuitive: *discourse* Is ofttest yours, the latter most is ours. *Milton, P. L.*, v. 488.

Our modern philosophers have too much exalted the faculties of our souls when they have maintained that by their force mankind has been able to find out that there is one Supreme Agent or Intellectual Being, which we call God; that praise and prayer are his due worship; and the rest of those deductions, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation, and unattainable by our *discourse*. *Dryden, Religio Laici*, Pref.

*Discourse* indicates the operation of comparison, the running backwards and forwards between the characters and notes of objects; this term may, therefore, be properly applied to the elaborative faculty in general. The terms *discursus* and *discursus* are, however, often, nay generally, used for the reasoning process, strictly considered. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. A formal discussion or treatment of a subject; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like: as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity, of Cicero on old age; an eloquent *discourse*.—4. Debate; contention; strife.

The villain . . . Himself addrest unto this new debate, And with his club him all about so blate, That he which way to turne him scarcely wist. . . . At last the captive, after long *discourse*, When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite, Resolved in one t' assemble all his force. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. viii. 14.

[In this passage the editors usually but erroneously give *discourse* a literal sense, 'a running about, hence a shifting of ground.']

5. Intercourse; dealing; transaction. *Beau. and Fl.*

**discourse** (dis-kōrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discouraged*, ppr. *discouraging*. [*discourse*, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To hold *discourse*; communicate thoughts or ideas orally, especially in a formal manner; treat in a set manner; hold forth; expatiate; converse: as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effect of faith.

*Tha.* How likes she my *discourse*?

*Pro.* III, when you talk of war.

*Tha.* But well, when I *discourse* of love and peace? *Shak., T. G. of V.*, v. 2.

Nay, good my lord, sit still: I'll promise peace, And fold mine arms up; let but mine eye *discourse*. *Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater*, III. 1.

He had always in his house doctors and masters, with whom he *discoursed* concerning the knowledge and the books he studied. *Taylor, Span. Lit.*, I. 334.

2. To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke*.

3. To narrate; give a relation; tell.

Or by what means got'st thou to be released? *Discourse*, I prithee, on this turret's top. *Shak., I Hen. VI.*, I. 4.

4. To reason; argue from premises to consequences.

Nor can the soule *discourse* or judge of aught But what the sense collects and home doth bring; And yet the power of her *discouring* thought, From these collections, is a divers thing. *Sir J. Davies, Noce Teipsum*.

II. *trans.* 1. To treat of; talk over; discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here, And hear at large *discoursed* all our fortunes. *Shak., C. of E.*, v. 1.

Medicines and cures were first found out, and then after the reasons and causes were *discoursed*.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II. 210. Some of them *discoursing* their travels, and of their tedious captivity in the Turk's galley. *E. Johnson, Volpone*, II. 1.

2. To utter or give forth.

Give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will *discourse* most excellent music. *Shak., Hamlet*, III. 2.

3. To talk or confer with.

I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to *discourse* the minister about it. *Evelyn*.

I have *discoursed* several Men that were in that Expedition, and if I mistake not, Captain Sharp was one of them. *Dampier, Voyage*, I. 129.

I waked him, and would *discourse* him. *Walpole, Letters*, II. 156.

**discourseless** (dis-kōrs'les), *a.* [*discourse* + *-less*.] Without *discourse* or reason.

To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us than good is the part of rash and *discourseless* brains. *Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote*, II. vi.

**discourser** (dis-kōr'sēr), *n.* 1. One who *discourses*; a speaker; a haranguer.

This man is perfect; A civiler *discourser* I ne'er talk'd with. *Pletcher, The Pilgrim*, III. 7.

2. A writer of a treatise or dissertation.

The Historian makes himself a *Discourser* for profit; and an Orator, yea, a Poet sometimes, for ornament. *Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner)*, I. 305.

**discoursing** (dis-kōr'sing), *a.* [*discourse* + *-ing*.] Wandering; incoherent; discursive.

A factious hart, a *discoursing* head. *Ascham, The Scholemaster*, p. 78.

We, through madness, Frame strange conceits in our *discoursing* brains. *Ford, Lady's Trial*, III. 3.

**discursive** (dis-kōr'siv), *a.* [*discourse* + *-ive*, after *discursive*, *q. v.*] 1. *Discursive*.—2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is . . . interlaced with dialogue or *discursive* scenes. *Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy*.

3. Conversable; communicative.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discursive*. *Lives of A. Wood*, p. 225.

**discourteous** (dis-kēr'tē-us), *a.* [*OF. discourtois*, *F. discourtois* (= *Sp. descortés* = *Pg. descortés* = *It. discortese*, *scortese*, < *dis-* priv. + *courtois*, courteous: see *dis-* and *courteous*.] Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight. *Cervantes, Don Quixote* (trans.).

**discourteously** (dis-kēr'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Duke. What, is Signior Veterano fall'n asleep, and at the recitation of such verses! . . . *Pet.* Has he wrong'd me so *discourteously*? I'll be reveng'd, by Phobus! *Marmion, The Antiquary*, IV. 1.

**discourteousness** (dis-kēr'tē-us-ness), *n.* Incivility; discourtesy. *Bailey*, 1727.

**discourtesy** (dis-kēr'tē-si), *n.* pl. *discourtesies* (-ies). [*OF. discourtoisie*, *F. discourtoisie* (= *Sp. descortesia* = *Pg. descortesia* = *It. discortesia*, *scortesia*, < *discourtois*, *discourteous*: see *discourteous*, and cf. *courtesy*.] 1. Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *G. Herbert, Church Porch*.

2. An act of disrespect or incivility.

Proclamation was made, none upon paine of death to presume to doe any wrong or *discourtesies*. *Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 167.

Lancelot knew that she was looking at him, And yet he glanced not up, nor waved his hand, Nor bid farewell, but sadly rode away. This was the one *discourtesy* that he used. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*.

**discourteously** (dis-kōr'tē-si), *adv.* [*dis-* priv. + *courtesy*.] Want of respect; discourtesy.

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourteously*, as to suffer you to be longer unattended. *E. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

**discoons** (dis'kus), *a.* [*disc*, *diak*, + *-ous*.] Disk-shaped; discoid. See *discoid*.

**discovenant** (dis-kuv'ā-nant), *v. t.* [*dis-* priv. + *covenant*.] To dissolve covenant with. *Craig*.

**discover** (dis-kuv'ēr), *v.* [*ME. discoveren*, *discoveren*, *discoveren*, also *discoveren* (> mod. *E. dial. diskhoer*), and contr. *discoven*, *discoven* (see *discove*), < *OF. decouvrir*, *descouvrir*, *descouverir*, *F. découvrir* = *Pr. descobrir*, *descubrir* = *Sp. descubrir* = *Pg. descobrir* = *It. scoprire*, *discovrire*, *scovrire*, *scovrire*, < *ML. discoperire*, *discovire*, *scovire*, < *L. dis-* priv. + *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To uncover; lay open to view; disclose; make visible; hence, to show.

Than sholde ye haue saye shotte of arrowes and quareles se so thikke that noon durste *discover* his heed. *Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, III. 600.

Pan . . . *discovered* her to the rest. *Bacon, Fable of Pan*.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover* The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak., M. of V.*, II. 7.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests (revised version, "strippeth the forests bare"). *Ps.* xxix. 9.

The opening of the Earth shall *discover* confused and dark Hell. *Hawell, Letters*, IV. 43.

2. To exhibit; allow to be seen and known; act so as to manifest (unconsciously or unintentionally); betray: as, to *discover* a generous spirit; he *discovered* great confusion. [*Archais.*]

O, I shall *discover* myself! I tremble so unlike a soldier. *Sheridan (?)*, *The Camp*, II. 3.

I think the lady *discovered* both generosity and a just way of thinking, in this rebuke which she gave her lover. *Lamb, Modern Gallantry*.

It was inevitable that time should *discover* the differences between characters and intellects so unlike. *E. Dowden, Shelley*, I. 130.

3. To make known by speech; tell; reveal.

Then, Joan, *discover* thine infirmity: That warranteth by law to be thy privilege. *Shak., I Hen. VI.*, v. 4.

I find him in great anxiety, though he will not *discover* it, in the business of the proceedings of Parliament. *Pepys, Diary*, III. 300.

4. To gain a sight of, especially for the first time or after a period of concealment; esp. as, land was *discovered* on the lee bow.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts* xli. 8.

Hence—5. To gain the first knowledge of; find out, as something that was before entirely unknown, either to men in general, to the finder, or to persons concerned: as, Columbus *discovered* the new world; Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; we often *discover* our mistakes when too late.

Marchants & travellers, who by late navigations have surveyed the whole world, and *discovered* large countries and strange peoples wild and savage. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 7.

Crimes of the most frightful kind had been *discovered*; others were suspected. *Mansley, Nugent's Hampden*.

6. To explore; bring to light by examination.

In the mean time, we had sent men to *discover* Merrimack, and found some part of it above Penhook to lie more northerly than forty-three and a half. *Winthrop, Hist. New England*, I. 305.

7. To cause to cease to be a covering; make to be no longer a cover.

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered* and thy heels made bare. *Jer.* xlii. 22.

*-Syn.* 3. To communicate, impart.—4. To decry, discern, behold.—5. *Discover*, *invent*, agree in signifying to find out; but we *discover* what already exists, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist: as, to *discover* the applicability of steam to the purposes of locomotion, and to *invent* the machinery necessary to use steam for these ends. (See *invent*.) Some things are of so mixed a character that either word may be applied to them.

A great poet *invents* nothing, but seems rather to *discover* the world about him, and his penetrating vision gives to things of daily encounter something of the strangeness of new creation. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 302.

The great jurist is higher than the lawyer; as Watt, who invented the steam-engine, is higher than the journeyman who feeds it fire and pours oil upon its irritated machinery. *Sumner, Orations, I. 187.*

**II. Intrins.** 1. To uncover; unmask one's self.

*Pha.* *Discover quickly.*  
*Md.* Why, will you make yourself known, my lord?  
*Middleton, The Phoenix, II. 2.*

2. To explore.

Upon all those gentleness and inducements, Sir Walter Raleigh, a noble Gentleman, and then in great esteem, undertakes to send to discover to the Southward.  
*Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 80.*

**discoverability** (dis-kuv'er-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*discoverable*: see *bility*.] The quality of being discoverable. *Carlyle.*

**discoverable** (dis-kuv'er-a-bl), *a.* [*discover* + *-able*.] Capable of being discovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known.

Nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered . . . by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

Much truth, discoverable even at the present stage of human improvement, as we have every reason to think, remains undiscovered. *Brewster, Orations, I. 276.*

**discoverer** (dis-kuv'er-er), *n.* [*discover* + *-er*.] *Cl. F. discoverer* = *Sp. descubridor* = *Pg. descobridor* = *It. scopritore, discoveritore, scopritore*. 1. One who discovers; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.

Those ways, thro' which the discoverers and searchers of the land had formerly passed.  
*Raleigh, Hist. World, II. v. § 2.*

2. One who uncovers, reveals, or makes known; an informer.

All over Ireland the trade of the Discoverer now rose into prominence. Under pretence of improving the king's revenue, these persons received commissions of inquiry into defective titles, and obtained confiscations and grants at small rents for themselves. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.*

3. A scout; an explorer.

*Send discoverers forth,*  
*To know the numbers of our enemies.*  
*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.*

**discover** (dis-kuv'ert), *a.* [*ME. discover*, *OF. descover*, *descover*, *F. découvrir* = *Sp. (obs.) descubrir* = *Pg. descoberto* = *It. scoperto, scoperto, scoperto, scoperto*, *ML. discoperire*, uncovered, pp. of *discoperire*, uncover, discover: see *discover*.] 1. Uncovered; unprotected.—2. Revealed; shown forth.

And if your grace to me be *Discover*.  
*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.*

3. In law, not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony: applied either to a woman who has never been married or to a widow.

**discoverer** (dis-kuv'ert), *n.* [*ME. discover*, *OF. descover*, *descover*, *m.*, also *descoverte, descoverte, F. découvrir*, opening, discovery, exposed position or condition, *discover*, pp.: see *discover*, *a.* *Cl. covert*, *n.*] An exposed or uncovered condition or position.

An ideal man is like to a place that hath no walls; there-as devils may . . . shoot at him at *discover* by temptation on every side. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

But ere the kyng might his shelds recover, the catte seued hym at *discover* be the sholdres.  
*Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 687.*

*Allexander . . . smot him in the discover*  
*Byghte with the strok into the heorte*  
*Faste by the chyne bon.*  
*King Allexander (Weber's Metr. Rom.), I. 7417.*

**discoverture** (dis-kuv'er-tur), *n.* [*OF. descoverte, descoverte, F. découverte* (= *Pg. descoberta* = *It. scoperta, scoperta*), uncovering, *discover*, discover. In E. in technical sense; cf. *coverture*.] In law, the state of being free from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

**discovery** (dis-kuv'er-i), *n.*; pl. *discoveries* (-iz). [*discover* + *-y*.] The *ME.* word was *discover*, *i. e.*, *discovering*. *Cl. OF. descoverte, F. découverte* (see *discover*, *n.*); *OF. descoverment, F. découverte, discovery*. 1. The act of disclosing to view.—2. The act of revealing; a making known; a declaration; disclosure: as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects. [Archaic except in legal use.]

She dares not thereof make *discovery*,  
Lest he should hold it her own gross abuse,  
She with blood had stain'd her stain'd excuse.  
*Shak., Measure, I. 1214.*

Then covenant and take oath  
To my *discovery*. *Chapman.*

The Weakness of which Adam here gives such distant *discoveries* brings about that final event which is the Subject of the Poem. *Addison, Spectator, No. 244.*

8. The act of gaining sight of; the act of spying: as, the *discovery* of land after a voyage.—4. The act of finding out or of bringing to knowledge what was unknown; first knowledge of anything.

*Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood.*  
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

Territory extended by a brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest. *Prescott.*

5. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known: as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*.

Great and useful *discoveries* are sometimes made by accidental and small beginnings. *Steele, Tatler, No. 174.*

In religion there have been many *discoveries*, but (in true religion, I mean) no inventions. *Asp. Trench.*

6. In the drama, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or story of a comedy or tragedy.—7. In law, disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, as of facts within his memory or of a document within his control. It was formerly a distinguishing feature of the proceedings of a court of chancery or equity that it could compel the defendant to make discovery of all material facts and documents within his power, while in courts of common law compelling discovery has been introduced only by modern statutes. *St. Exploration.*

Upon the more exact *discovery* thereof, they found it to be no harbour for ships, but only for boats.

*N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 41.*

**discovery-claim** (dis-kuv'er-i-klam), *n.* In mining, the portion of mining-ground held or claimed by right of discovery, the claimant being the first to discover the mineral deposit, lode, or vein on which the claim is made. The discoverer and locator of a new lead is, in most mining districts, entitled to one extra claim for discovery. [Cor-dilleran mining-region.]

**discredit** (dis-kred'it), *v. t.* [*dis-priv.* + *credit*, *v.*] To come forth from or as if from a cradle; emerge or originate.

This airy apparition first *discredited*  
From Tourney into Portugal.  
*Ford, Perkin Warbeck, I. 3.*

**disgrace, discredits** (dis'krās, -krā-sit), *n.* Same as *dyscrasia*.

**discredit** (dis-kred'it), *v. t.* [= *F. discréditer, discréditer* = *It. discreditare, sordidare* (= *Sp. Pg. desacreditar; cf. accredit*); as *dis- + credit*, *v.* *Cl. OF. discredere* = *Sp. descredere* = *Pg. descredere* = *It. discredere, scredere*, *ML. descredere*, disbelieve, *Cl. L. dis-priv.* + *credere*, believe: see *credit*.] 1. To disbelieve; give no credit to; not to credit or believe: as, the report is *discredited*.

While one part of the "wisdom of the world" has been *discredited* as resting solely on authority, another large division of it is now rejected as resting on insufficient induction, and another as resting on groundless assumptions. *J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 7.*

2. To injure the credit or reputation of; make less esteemed or honored; fail to do credit to.

He has *discredited* my house and board  
With his rude swaggering manners.  
*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III. 3.*

He . . . least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame,  
Far liefer than so much *discredit* him.  
*Tenngoon, Geraint.*

3. To deprive of credibility; destroy confidence in.

Substantive evidence is that adduced for the purpose of proving a fact in issue, as opposed to evidence given for the purpose of *discrediting* a witness (i. e., showing that he is unworthy of belief) or of corroborating his testimony. *Rape and Lawrence, Evidence, § 12.*

**discredit** (dis-kred'it), *n.* [= *F. discrédit* = *Sp. descrédito* = *Pg. descrédito* = *It. discredit, sordido*; from the verb.] 1. Want of credit or good repute; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem: applied to persons or things: as, frauds that bring manufactures into *discredit*; a transaction much to his *discredit*.

As if it were a *discredit* for a Gentleman to seeme learned, and to shew him selfe amorous of any good Art. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 14.*

I think good to deliver it from the *discredits* and disgrace which it hath received.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 6.*  
It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief: as, his story is received with *discredit*.—*Syn.* 1. Disrepute, dishonor, ill repute.—2. Distrust, doubt.

**discreditable** (dis-kred'i-tā-bl), *a.* [*dis-priv.* + *creditable*. *Cl. discredit*.] Tending to injure

credit or reputation; disreputable; disgraceful.

He [Rocheater] had no scruple about employing in self-defence artifices as *discreditable* as those which had been used against him. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

**discreditably** (dis-kred'i-tā-bl), *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

**discreditor** (dis-kred'i-tor), *n.* One who discredits. [Rare.]

The licentious *discreditors* of future accounts.  
*W. Montague, Devoutess Essays, II. III. § 3.*

**discreet** (dis-kret'), *a.* [*ME. discreet, discrete, discreet*; = *D. discreet* = *G. discret* = *Dan. Sw. diskret*, *OF. F. discret* = *Sp. Pg. It. discreto*, prudent, also distinct, *Cl. L. discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, and *discrete*, doublet of *discreet*.] 1. Distinct; distinguishable; discrete. See *discrete*, the usual spelling in this sense.

The waters fall, with difference *discreet*,  
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.*

2. Wise or judicious in avoiding mistakes or faults, or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

It [English poetry] is a metrical speech corrected and reformed by *discreet* judgements, and with no less cunning and curiostie than the Greeke and Latine Poetrie. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 18.*

When her [Queen Anne's] Indictment was read, she made unto it so wise and *discreet* Answers, that she seemed fully to clear her self of all Matters laid to her charge. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 283.*

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison.*

A room in a sober, *discreet* family, who would not be averse to admit a sober, *discreet*, virtuous, frugal, regular, good-natured man of a bad character. *Russet.*

3. Civil; polite. [Scotch.]

I canna say I think it were *discreet* o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way. *Blackwood's Mag.*

**discreetly** (dis-kret'li), *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; judiciously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

Posts lose half the praise they should have got,  
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.  
*Waller, On Roscommon's Trans. of Horace.*

Low hills over which slender trees are so *discreetly* scattered that each one is a resting-place for a shepherd. *H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 153.*

**discreetness** (dis-kret'nes), *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

Mirth, and free mindedness, simplicitie,  
Patience, *discreetness*, and benigntie.  
*Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. III. 58.*

**discrepancy** (dis-krep'an-si or dis-kre-pan-si), *n.* [*OF. discrepanca* = *Sp. Pg. discrepancia* = *It. discrepanza*, *Cl. L. discrepania*, discordance, dissimilarity, *discrepan* (-t-s), pp. of *discrepare*: see *discrepant*.] Same as *discrepancy*. *Sir T. Elyot.*

**discrepancy** (dis-krep'an-si or dis-kre-pan-si), *n.*; pl. *discrepancies* (-iz). [See *discrepancy*.] Difference; disagreement; variance or contrariety, especially of facts or sentiments.

Distinguishing a different *discrepancy* betwixt wit and wisdom. *Ford, Honour Triumphant, iv.*

A negative *discrepancy* arises where one witness passes over in silence what another witness positively avers. A positive *discrepancy* arises where one witness explicitly affirms something which another witness explicitly denies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Such, at last, became the *discrepancy* between him and his Cabinet, that he removed the chief men from office. *Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, v.*

At this *discrepancy* of judgments—mad,  
The man took on himself the office, judged.  
*Browning, Ring and Book, I. 107.*

**discrepant** (dis-krep'an-t or dis-kre-pan-t), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. discrepant* = *Sp. Pg. It. discrepante*, *Cl. L. discrepant* (-t-s), pp. of *discrepare*, differ in sound, differ, disagree, *dis- + crepare*, make a noise, crackle: see *crepitate*.] 1. *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary; at variance.

This time  
Is many ages *discrepant* from thine;  
This was the season when desert was stoop to.  
*Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.*

As our degrees are in order distant,  
So the degrees of our strengths are *discrepant*. *Heywood.*

The Author of our being has implanted in us our *discrepant* tendencies, for wise purposes, and they are, indeed, a part of the law of life itself.

*G. F. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., I.*

A cognition which may be widely *discrepant* from the truth. *Mind, IX. 241.*



**II.** † *n.* One who disagrees or dissents from another, especially in religious belief; a dissenter.

If you persecute heretics or *discrepantes*, they unite themselves as to a common defence.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 385.

**discrete** (dis-kre't), *a.* [Same as *discreet*, but directly < *L. discretus*, distinguished, separated, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, separate: see *discern* and *discreet*.] 1. Separate; distinct from others; individual: opposed to *concrete*. In *logic*, *discrete terms* or *suppositions* are such as refer to single individuals. In *music*, *discrete tones* are such as are separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as those of a pianoforte.

There are two laws *discrete*,

Not reconciled,—

Law for man, and law for thing.

*Emerson, Ode to Channing.*

A society, formed of *discrete* units, and not having had its type fixed by inheritance from countless like societies, is much more plastic [than other social organizations].

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 444.

Its seeming continuity is broken up into *discrete* molecules, separated from each other as the stars in the Milky Way are separated.

*G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind*, II. 29.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; not continuous. *Discrete quantity* is quantity composed of distinct units, like rational numbers; a system of quantities capable of being in one-to-one correspondence with the series of positive, integer numbers. *Discrete proportion* is a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, not to that of the second to the third.

3. In *med.*, opposed to *coherent*: as, *discrete exanthemata*. *Dunglison*.—4. In *bot.*, not coalescent; distinct.—5. Disjunctive; consisting of parts united by some extrinsic bond of connection. Thus, the notion of "women, sailors, and idiots" is a *discrete* notion.—6. Discretive; containing exceptions, real or apparent.—*Discrete degrees*, degrees or states of existence so differentiated from one another that their respective subjects can by no means pass from one to another of them: applied by Swedenborg to the higher or lower levels of spiritual life, here and hereafter, to which it is possible for differently constituted, or in the future life differently developed, individuals to attain.

**discretely** (dis-kre't), *adv.* [*L. discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish: see *discrete*, *a.*, and *discern*.] To separate; discontinuous. *Sir T. Browne*.

**discretely** (dis-kre't'li), *adv.* In a discrete manner; separately; individually.

We reflect upon the relation of each human atom to each other human atom, and to the great Giver of personalities to these atoms—how each is indissolubly bound to each and to Him, and yet how each is *discretely* parted and impassably separated from each and from Him.

*S. Lanier, The English Novel*, p. 7.

**discreteness** (dis-kre't'nes), *n.* The state of being discrete, separated, or distinct; discontinuity.

On the theory, which he is combating, of absolute *discreteness*, every line or distance is divisible into an infinite number of parts. *J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics*, I. 126.

The term [infinite], when translated into experience, expresses the fact of continuity of existence underlying all *discreteness* of quantitative division.

*G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind*, II. vi. § 6.

**discretion** (dis-kresh'on), *n.* [*ME. discrecion*, *discrecion*, *discrecion*, < *OF. discretion*, *F. discretion* = *Pr. discretio* = *Sp. discrecion* = *Pg. discreção* = *It. discrezione*, *discrezione*, < *L. discretio* (*n.*), a separation, distinction, discernment, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, discern: see *discern* and *discreet*.] 1. Separation; disjunction.

Wysdomes as forgettyngs of ertelly thynges and thynkyng of henen, with *discrecyone* of all menes dedys.

*Hampton, Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

To shew their [the Jews'] despicency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them.

*J. Mede, Diatribes*, p. 191.

2. The quality of being discreet; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; prudence; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.

Thus the assaile Arthur, and nought cowde fynde in hym but high vertu and grete *discretion*.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 106.

Is that your *Discretion*? trust a Woman with herself?

*Congress, Love for Love*, III. 2.

The happiness of life depends on our *discretion*.

*Young*.

The quality the most necessary for the execution of any useful enterprise is *discretion*: by which we carry on a safe intercourse with others, give due attention to our own and to their character, weigh each circumstance of the business we undertake, and employ the surest and safest means for the attainment of any end or purpose.

*Hume, Prin. of Morals*, vi.

3. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; independent determination: as, he is left to his own *discretion*; it is at your *discretion* to go or to stay.

You may balance this Matter in your own *Discretion*.

*Congress, Way of the World*, v. 6.

The Staff, and all officers about him, have a general *discretion* to lay on with stick or sword whenever they observe any follows pillaging.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India*, II. 308.

4. In *law*, that part of the judicial power which depends, not upon the application of rules of law or the determination of questions of strict right, but upon personal judgment to be exercised in view of the circumstances of each case, and which therefore is not usually reviewed by an appellate tribunal, unless abused. Thus, the question how many witnesses a party may call to testify to one and the same fact rests in *discretion*, but the question whether a particular witness is competent does not.—*Age of discretion*. See *age*, 3.—*Arbitrary discretion*, that which is exercised without respect to the sufficiency of legal or equitable reasons.—*At discretion*. (e) According to one's own judgment.

Where history gives you a good heroic outline for a play, you may fill up with a little love at your own *discretion*.

*Sheridan, The Critic*, II. 1.

(b) At the mercy of an antagonist or enemy. Thus, to surrender at *discretion* is to surrender without terms.

If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being at *discretion*.

*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 154.

**Judicial discretion**, that discretion which the parties have a right to require to be exercised with due reference to sound reason and the usage of the courts.—*Years of discretion*, majority; full age; hence, the time of life when one should exercise prudence and sober reflection.

If you have occasion to mention me, let it be by *Parthenissa*, for that's the Name I have assum'd ever since I came to *Years of Discretion*.

*Steele, Tender Husband*, II. 1.

—*Byn. 2. Prudence, Providence*, etc. See *wisdom* and *prudence*.

**discretionary** (dis-kresh'on-əl), *a.* [*< discretion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

What is the security for a Judge's just exercise of his *discretionary* powers?

*Horley, Speech*, June, 1833.

Henry Warden had, with the animation proper to the enthusiastic reformer of the age, transgressed, in the vehemence of his zeal, the bounds of the *discretionary* liberty allowed to his sect.

*Scott, Monastery*, xxii.

**discretionally** (dis-kresh'on-əl-i), *adv.* At discretion; at will; by choice.

If hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude.

*Narrs, Elem. of Orthoepey*, p. 80.

**discretionarily** (dis-kresh'on-əl-i-ri), *adv.* At discretion. *Imp. Dict.*

**discretionary** (dis-kresh'on-əl-i), *a.* [= *F. discretionnaire*; as *discretion* + *-ary*.] Left to discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgment: as, an ambassador invested with *discretionary* powers (that is, empowered to act according to circumstances).

Wherever a *discretionary* power is lodged in any set of men over the property of their neighbors, they will abuse it.

*A. Hamilton, Continentalist*, No. 6.

There is, indeed, no power of the government without restriction; not even that which is called the *discretionary* power of Congress.

*Calhoun, Works*, I. 253.

**discretive** (dis-kresh'iv), *a.* [= *OF. discretif* = *It. discretivo*, < *LL. discretivus*, serving to distinguish, < *L. discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, discern: see *discreet* and *discrete*.] 1. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition: as, a *discretive* proposition. See below. [*Rare*.]—2. Separate; distinct. [*Rare* or obsolete.]

His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism, neither *discretive* nor exhaustive. *W. Taylor* (1796).

**Discretive distinction**, in *logic*, a distinction implying opposition as well as difference: as, not a man, but a beast.—*Discretive proposition*, in *logic*, a proposition which expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, etc.: as, travelers change their climate, *but* not their temper; Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.

*Discretive propositions* are such wherein various and seemingly opposite judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles "but, though, yet," etc.

*Watts, Logic*, II. v. § 6.

**discretively** (dis-kresh'iv-i), *adv.* In a discretive manner; in a distinct and separate manner. *Bp. Richardson*.

Man alone (of the animal creation) has the inspiration of Deity. This is the august peculiarity which separates him *discretively* and everlastingly from the animal creation.

*G. D. Boardman, Creative Week*, p. 159.

**discriminate**, *n.* [*< L. discrimen*, a division, separation: see *discriminate*.] In *swg.*, a bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein.

**discriminable** (dis-krim'i-nə-bl), *a.* [*< L. as if \*discriminabilis*, < *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] That may be discriminated. *Boileau*. [*Rare* or obsolete.]

**discriminal** (dis-krim'i-nal), *a.* [*< LL. discriminale*, that serves to divide, < *L. discriminare*, divide: see *discriminate*.] Serving to divide or separate. The *discriminal line*, in palmistry, is the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm. It is also called the *dragon's-tail*.

**discriminant** (dis-krim'i-nant), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. discriminans* (*-is*), pp. of *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] 1. *n.* In *math.*, the eliminant of the *n* differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of *n* variables. [Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for *determinant*.]

The vanishing of the *discriminant* of an algebraical equation expresses the condition that the equation shall have equal roots; and the vanishing of the *discriminant* of the equation of a curve or surface expresses the condition that the curve or surface shall have a double point.

*Salmon*.

II. *a.* Implying equal roots or a node.—*Discriminant relation*, a one-fold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

**discriminantal** (dis-krim'i-nan-tal), *a.* [*< discriminant* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a *discriminant*.—*Discriminantal index* of a singular point of a curve, the number which expresses the multiplicity of the factor of the equation to the curve which produces the singular point.—*Total discriminantal index* of a curve, the sum of the *discriminantal indices* of all its singular points.

**discriminate** (dis-krim'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discriminated*, ppr. *discriminating*. [*< L. discriminare*, pp. of *discriminare* (> *Pg. discriminar*), divide, separate, distinguish, < *discrimen*, a space between, division, separation, distinction, < *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, divide, separate, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, *discreet*, *discrete*. Cf. *crime*.] I. *trans.* 1. To distinguish from something else, or from each other; separate; observe or mark the differences between, absolutely or by some note or sign of distinction: as, to *discriminate* true from false modesty; to *discriminate* animals by names.

That they keep themselves a peculiar people to God, in outward fashions. . . . *discriminated* from all the nations of the earth.

*Hammond, On Mat. xxiii.*

The language of the serious parts is deserving of high praise, and the more prominent characters are skillfully *discriminated* and powerfully sustained.

*Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays*, p. xi.

That art of reasoning by which the prudent are *discriminated* from fools. *J. D'Ireri*, *Calam. of Authors*, II. 172.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to *discriminate* colours or recognize faces.

*Nacaulay*.

2. To select; pick out; make a distinction in regard to: as, to *discriminate* certain persons from a crowd of applicants.

II. *intrans.* To make a difference or distinction; observe or note a difference; distinguish: as, to *discriminate* between degrees of guilt.

The Indian Vedas say, "He that can *discriminate* is the father of his father."

*Emerson, Old Age*.

We acknowledge that his [G. P. R. James'] novels are interesting. . . . but we *discriminate* between the kind of interest they excite and the interest of "Tom Jones" or "Ivanhoe."

*Whipple, Ess. and Rev.*, I. 132.

**Discriminating cubic**, in *math.*, a cubic equation whose roots are the reciprocals of the maximal-minimal radii vectors of a quadric surface referred to its center.

**discriminate** (dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [*< L. discriminaris*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Discriminating; perceiving nice differences.

My eye and spirit, that had swept the whole Wide vision, grew *discriminate*, and traced The crystal river pouring from the North Its twinkling tide.

*J. G. Holland, Kathrina*, I.

2. Distinctive; discriminated.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**discriminately** (dis-krim'i-nāt-i), *adv.* With discrimination; with minute distinction; particularly.

His conception of an elegy he has in his preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained.

*Johnson, Rheumatism*.

**discriminateness** (dis-krim'i-nāt-nes), *n.* The character of being discriminate.

**discriminating** (dis-krim'i-nāt-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discriminate*, *v.*] 1. That discriminates; noting distinctions and differences with accuracy and nicety; distinguishing: as, a *discriminating* mind.

Marine appetites are not *discriminating*.

*T. Winthrop, Oculi Dreams*, II.

2. Serving as a ground or means of discrimination; distinctive.

From the Baptist's own mouth they had learnt that the doing of miracles should be one illustrious and *discriminating* mark of the Messiah.

*Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, II. II.

Souls have no *discriminating* hue, Alike important in their Maker's view.

*Cowper, Charity*.

**discriminating duty.** (a) A higher duty levied and collected on certain merchandise when imported indirectly from the country where it is produced than when imported directly, or when imported from one country than from another. (b) A higher tonnage-duty on vessels not owned by citizens of the importing country than on vessels owned wholly or in part by such citizens. Also called *discriminatory duty*.

**discriminatingly** (dis-krim'i-nā-tīng-lī), *adv.* In a discriminating manner; with judgment or discrimination.

Let my good qualities be spoken of discriminatingly, by all means; but not too discriminatingly.

The Atlantic, LVIII, 357.

**discrimination** (dis-krim-i-nā'shən), *n.* [*< L. discriminatio, < L. discriminare, pp. discrimina-tus, discriminate: see discriminate.*] 1. The act of distinguishing; the act of observing, making, or marking a difference; distinction: as, the discrimination between right and wrong.

The sculptors of the last age, from not attending sufficiently to this discrimination of the different styles of painting, have been led into many errors.

Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, x.

To blame might be hazardous; for blame demands reasons; but praise enjoys a ready dispensation from all reasons and from all discrimination. De Quincy, Rhetoric. Specifically—2. The power of distinguishing or discriminating; discriminative judgment; penetration: as, a man of discrimination.

Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God as to baffle their discrimination.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv, 8.

Unable to praise or blame with discrimination, the masses tempt their leader to folly by assuring him beforehand of plenary absolution.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XII, 154.

3. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or set apart.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their discrimination from other places, and separation for sacred uses.

Stillingfleet.

4. That which serves to discriminate; a mark of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public discriminations in matters of religion. Ep. Grudra. Specifically—5. An invidious distinction.

Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations succeeded.

By. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I, 16.

—Syn. 2. Discernment, clearness, acuteness, acumen, nicety, insight. See difference and discernment.

**discriminative** (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< discriminate + -ive.*] 1. That marks distinction; constituting a difference; characteristic: as, the discriminative features of men.

There is a set of special distinctions between special orders of phenomena . . . which in some cases exceed in discriminative accuracy any of the corresponding empirical distinctions which the human mind is able to recognize.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I, 23.

2. Making distinctions; discriminating.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

We have also shown that in the cases of the retina and skin every sensible total may be subdivided by discriminative attention into sensible parts, which are also spaces, and into relations between the parts, these being sensible spaces too.

W. James, Mind, XII, 20.

**discriminatively** (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv-lī), *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.

But it is far less probable that sensation is thus immediately and discriminatively cognizant of molecular neural processes, than that the inseparable motor impulses which attend every form of external stimulation are the immediate cause or objects of sensation.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 234.

**discriminator** (dis-krim'i-nā-tōr), *n.* [*< L. discriminator, < L. discriminare, pp. discrimina-tus, discriminate: see discriminate.*] One who discriminates.

**discriminatory** (dis-krim'i-nā-tō-rī), *a.* [*< discriminate + -ory.*] Discriminative. *Imp. Dict.*

**discriminoid** (dis-krim'i-noid), *n.* [*< L. discrimen (-min-), difference (see discriminate), + -oid.*] In math., a function whose vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. Cockle, 1879.

**discriminoidal** (dis-krim-i-noid'al), *a.* [*< discriminoid + -al.*] In math., relating to a discriminoid.

**discriminative** (dis-krim'i-nus), *a.* [*< ML. discriminativus, critical, LL. (in adv. discriminative) decisive, < L. discrimen (-min-), a division: see discriminate.*] Hazardous; critical; decisive.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminative state.

Harvey, Consumptions.

**discrivot**, *v. t.* Same as *describo*. Chaucer.

**discrown** (dis-krown'), *v. t.* [*< dis- priv. + crown.*] Cf. *OF. desecrowner, discrown.* To deprive of a crown; remove a crown from.

The chief

Seems royal still, though with her head discrowned.

Byron, Child Harold, iv, 157.

**discruciating** (dis-kru'ā-shi-ā-tīng), *a.* [*Pr. of "discruciate, < L. discruciatu, pp. of discruciare, torture violently, < dis- (intensive) + cruciare, torture, < crux (cruc-), cross.*] Torturing; excruciating.

To single hearts doubling in discruciating; such tempers must sweat to dissemble, and prove but hypocritical hypocrites.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III, 20.

**discubitory** (dis-kū'bl-tō-rī), *a.* [*< ML. discubitorius, < L. discubitus, pp. of discumbere, lie down: see discumbency.*] Leaning; inclining; fitted to a leaning posture. Sir T. Browne.

**disculpate** (dis-kul'pāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. disculpatus, pp. of disculpare (> It. disculpare, sculp-are = Sp. disculpar = Pg. desculpar = OF. descolper, descolper, descolper, F. disculper), free from blame, < L. dis- priv. + culpate, blame, < culpa, a fault: see culpate.*] Cf. *exculpate, incolpate.* To free from blame or fault; exculpate; excuse.

"How hast thou escaped from above? thou hast corrupted thy guards, and their lives shall answer it." "My poverty," said the peasant calmly, "will disculpate them."

H. Walpole, Castle of Otranto, p. 31.

**disculpation** (dis-kul-pā'shən), *n.* [= F. disculpation = Sp. disculpacion = Pg. desculpacio, < ML. disculpatio (-n-), < disculpate, pp. disculpatus, free from blame: see disculpate.] Freeing from blame or fault; exculpation.

This innocuous and ineffectual character, that seems formed upon a plan of apology and disculpation, falls miserably short of the mark of public duty.

Burke, Present Discontents.

**disculpate** (dis-kul'pā-tō-rī), *a.* [*< disculpate + -ory.*] Tending to disculpate. *Imp. Dict.*

**discumbency** (dis-kum'ben-sī), *n.* [*< L. discumben(-t-), pr. of discumbere, lie down, < dis- (intensive) + cubare (-cumbere), lie: see cubit.*] The act of reclining at meals, according to the manner of the ancients. [Rare.]

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of discumbency at meals.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

**discumber** (dis-kum'bēr), *v. t.* [*< OF. descombrer, descombrer, discumbere, < des- priv. + combrer, etc., cumber: see dis- and cumber.*] Cf. *discumber.* To disencumber; relieve of something cumbersome.

His limbs discumbered of the clinging vest.

And binds the sacred cincture round his breast.

Pope, Odysey, v.

**discuret**, *v. t.* [ME. *discuren, descurer*, contr. of *discaveren, discovenen, discover: see discover.*] To discover; reveal.

"Ye shall wite it well," quod Merlin, "but, loke ye, discure it not to noon creature, as ye will have my love."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I, 48.

I will, if please you it discure, assay

To ease you of that ill, as wisely as I may.

Spenser, F. Q., II, ix, 42.

**discurrent** (dis-kur'ent), *a.* [*< dis- priv. + current, a.*] Not current. Sir E. Sandys.

**discursion** (dis-kēr'shən), *n.* [= OF. *discursion, < LL. discursio (-n-), a running different ways, a hasty passing through, ML. discoursing, < L. discurrere, pp. discursus, run different ways, etc.: see discursive.*] 1. A running or rambling about.—2. Rambling or desultory talk; expatiation.

Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it *discursion*.

Hobbes, Human Nature, III.

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning. *Coleridge.*

**discursist** (dis-kēr'sist), *n.* [*< LL. discursus, a discourse (see discourse, n.), + -ist.*] A disputant. [Rare.]

Great discursists were apt to . . . dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.

L. Addison, Western Barbary (1671), Pref.

**discursive** (dis-kēr'siv), *a.* [= F. *discursif* = Pr. *discursiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *discursivo*, < ML. *discursivus*, < L. discursus, pp. of discurrere, run to and fro, LL. speak at length: see discourse.] Cf. *discursive*. 1. Relating to the understanding, or the active faculty of knowing or of forming conclusions; ratiocinative: opposed to *intuitive*.

When the soul

Reason receives, and reason is her being.

Discursive or intuitive. Milton, P. L., v, 488.

These four acts of acquisition, conservation, reproduction, and representation form a class of faculties which we may call the subsidiary, as furnishing the materials to a higher faculty, the function of which is to elaborate these materials. This elaborative or *discursive* faculty is comparison: for under comparison may be comprised all the acts of synthesis and analysis, generalization and abstraction, judgment and reasoning. Comparison, or the elabo-

native or *discursive* faculty, corresponds to the *dianoia* of the Greeks, to the *Verstand* of the Germans. This faculty is thought proper; and logic, as we shall see, is the science conversant about its laws.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.

It is a regular code, . . . of an extent so considerable and of a character so free and discursive, that we can fairly judge from it the condition of the prose language of the time.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I, 44.

Heart-affluence in discursive talk  
From household fountains never dry.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

3. Passing over an object, as in running the eye over the parts of a large object of vision.

All in Himself as in a glass I live when,  
For from Him, by Him, through Him, all things be:  
His sight is not discursive, by degrees,  
But seeing the whole, each single part doth see.

Sir J. Davies, Noce Totipsum.

**Discursive judgment**, one that is the result of reason-

ing; a *dianoetic* judgment.

**discursively** (dis-kēr'siv-lī), *adv.* In a discursive manner. (a) Digressively. (b) Argumentatively; by reasoning or argument.

We do discursively and by way of ratiocination deduce one thing from another.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22.

**discursiveness** (dis-kēr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being discursive.

Each head is treated sufficiently, while all temptation to discursiveness is stoutly resisted.

The Athenaeum, No. 2141, p. 15.

**discursory** (dis-kēr'sō-rī), *a.* [*< LL. discursory, discourse (see discourse, n.), + -ory.*] Having the nature of discourse or reason; rational; argumentative. [Rare.]

Here shall your Majesty find . . . positive theology with polemical; textual with discursory.

By. Hall, Works, I, Ep. Ded.

**discursus** (dis-kēr'sus), *n.* [LL., a conversation, discourse; see discourse, n.] Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse.

**discus** (dis'kus), *n.*; pl. *disci* (-sī). [L. (NL., etc.), a discus, the disk of a dial, < Gr. *diskos*, a flatish discus, disk, etc. Hence *disk*, *disk*, *deek*, and *daiz*: see these words.] 1. In classical antiquity, a circular piece of stone or plate of metal, about 12 inches in diameter, pitched from a fixed point to the greatest possible distance, as a gymnastic exercise and as an athletic contest. The throwing of the discus was a favorite exercise in the athletic games of Greece, and was one of the five exercises which constituted the pentathlon. See cut under *discobolus*.

2. In anat., phys., zool., and bot., a disk of any kind.—3. [cap.] In zool.: (a) A genus of mollusks. (b) A genus of scalefish. Lesson, 1837.

(c) A genus of scombroid fishes. Campbell, 1879.—Discus blastoderms. Same as *blastoderme disk* (which see, under *blastoderme*).—Discus proligerus. In anat., a mass of cells derived from the membrana granulosa of the Graafian vesicle, accumulated around the ovum in a kind of granular zone.

**discuss** (dis'kus'), *v. t.* [*< ME. discussen (= Olt. discussare), examine, scatter, < L. discussus, pp. of discutere (> It. discutere = Sp. Pg. discutir = OF. discutir, discutir, F. discuter = D. discenten = G. discutiren = Dan. diskutere = Sw. diskutera, discuss), strike or shake apart, break up, scatter, also, in derivatives and in ML., examine, discuss, < dis-, apart, + quate, shake: see quash.*] Cf. *conatus, percussus*. 1. To shake or strike asunder; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete except in surgical use.]

Supposing we should grant that a vigorous heat and a strong arm may by a violent friction discuss some tumor of a distempered body.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I, ix.

Consider the throatful effect of Jupiter's trident, to burn, discuss, and terrate.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

A poultice of virtue to discuss pimples.

Rambler, No. 120.

2. To shake off; put away.

All regard of shame she had discuss'd.

Spenser, F. Q., III, i, 48.

3. To examine; consider and declare one's opinion concerning; hence, to explain; declare; speak about.

Now have yhe herd

How Crist at his last coming

Sat in dome sitte and discuss alle thyng.

Hamyle, Prick of Conscience, I, 6247.

That no brother no sister ne shalle discuss the counsell of this fraternite to no strangere.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Discuss the same in French unto him.

Shak., Hen. V., iv, 4.

4. To agitate; debate; argue about; reason upon; sift the considerations for and against.

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely.

Mansel, Southey's Colloquies.

We might discuss the Northern sin,  
Which made a selfish war begin.

Tennyson, To F. D. Maurice.

Hence—5. To examine or investigate the quality of by consuming, as something to eat or drink: as, to discuss a fowl; to discuss a bottle of wine. [Humorous and colloq.]

A meal was soon discussed, and in an hour we were again on the move. P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 148.

We discussed tariff and currency and turkey and champagne with the Pittsburg iron and steel lords in the evening. S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 63.

6. In civil law, to exhaust legal proceedings against for debt, as the actual debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt. See benefit of discussion, under discussion.—7. In French-Canadian law, to procure the sale of (the property of a debtor) by due process of law and apply the proceeds toward the payment of the debt.—Syn. & Dispute, Debate, etc. See argue.

discussable (dis-kus'ə-bl), a. [*discuss* + -able.] Capable of being discussed, debated, or reasoned about. J. S. Mill.

discusser (dis-kus'er), n. One who discusses; one who reasons or examines critically. Johnson.

discussion (dis-kush'on), n. [= D. *discussio* = G. *discussio* = Dan. *diskussion*, < F. *discussion* = Pr. *discussion* = Sp. *discusion* = Pg. *discussão* = It. *discussione*, < L. *discussio*(n), a shaking, L.L. an examination, discussion, < *discutere*, pp. *discutus*, shake apart (discuss): see discuss.] 1. The act or process of breaking up or dispersing; dispersion, as of a swelling or an effusion. [Obsolete except in surgical use.] —2. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth or gain a cause; argument about something.

The authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of discussion and of individual action never before known. Macaulay.

3. In civil law, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt.—Benefit of discussion, in civil law, the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum, in case of the failure to pay it of the person primarily liable, to require a diligent attempt to be made to collect it by law from the latter before demand is made upon himself: a right in Louisiana ordinarily belonging to a guarantor and to the purchaser of property subject to a mortgage, when part of the mortgaged property is still owned by the mortgagor, etc.—Discussion of property, in French-Canadian law, the selling of the property of a debtor by due process of law at the instance of a creditor, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the debt. See benefit.

discussional (dis-kush'on-əl), a. [*discuss* + -al.] Of or pertaining to discussion. Edinburgh Rev.

discussive (dis-kus'iv), a. and n. [*discuss* + -ive.] 1. a. Breaking up and scattering morbid affections, as tumors; discutient. —n. A medicine that disperses or scatters; a discutient.

discutient (dis-kū'shient), a. and n. [*L. discutien*(-t), ppr. of *discutere*, shake apart, disperse, scatter, etc.: see discuss.] 1. A. Dispersing morbid matter.

I then made the fomentation more discutient by the addition of salt and sulphur. Wiseman, Surgery, I. 7.

II. a. A medicine or an application which disperses a swelling or an effusion.

disdain (dis-dān'), v. [*ME. disdainen*, *desdainen*, *disdaynen*, *desdaynen* (also *desdaynen*, etc.: see *desdain*), < OF. *desdaigner*, *desdaigner*, *desdegnier*, *desdegnier* = Pr. *desdegnar* = Sp. *desdeñar* = Pg. *desdenhar* = It. *disdignare*, *disdignare*, *disdain*, < L. *dis*-priv. + *dignari*, deign, think worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *deign*, and *dainty*, ult. = *dignity*.] I. Trans. 1. To think unworthy or worthless; reject as unworthy of notice or of one's own character; look upon with contempt and aversion; condemn; despise: as, to disdain a mean action.

His clownish gifts and curates I disdain. Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

Whose fathers I would have disdain'd to have not with the dogs of my flock. Job xxx. 1.

The bloody proclamation to escape  
Into a madman's rage; to assume a semblance  
That very dogs disdain'd. Shak., Lear, v. 2.

There is nothing that my Nature disdain'd more than to be a Slave to Silver or Gold. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

2. To fill with scorn or contempt.

"Pity!" said Pyrocles, with a bitter smiling, disdain'd with so curious an answer; "no, no, Arcadian, I can quickly have pity of myself, and would think my life most miserable which should be a gift of thine."

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv. —Syn. 1. Despis, etc. (see scorn), scout, spurn. See comparison of nouns under arrogancy.

II. & Intrans. To be filled with scorn or contempt.

Ajax, deprived of Achilles armour, which he hoped from the sufrage of the Greeks, disdain'd; and, growing impatient of the injury, regeth and runs mad. E. Jones, Discoveries.

disdain (dis-dān'), n. [*ME. disdayn*, *disdein*, *disdeyn* (also *desdayn*: see *desdain*), < OF. *desdaign*, *desdaing*, *desdeign*, *desdainen*, F. *desdāin* = Pr. *desdaing* = Sp. *desdeño* (obs.), now *desden*, = Pg. *desden* = It. *disdegnio*, *adegno*, disdain; from the verb.] 1. A feeling of contempt mingled with aversion; contempt; scorn.

I have ther-of grete disdeyn, that he thourgh his grete pride leste to a-rie a-gein Rome as longe as he knoweth me on lyve. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 659.

A man whose wisdom is in weighty affairs admired would take it in some disdain to have his counsel solemnly asked about a toy. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 15.

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes. Shak., Much Ado, III. 1.

You sought to prove how I could love,  
And my disdain is my reply. Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2. The state of being despised; the state of feeling one's self disgraced; ignominy; disgrace.

They say he yesterday coped Hector in the battle, and struck him down; the disdain and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting and waking. Shak., T. and C., I. 2.

3. That which is worthy of disdain.

Th' other halfe did womans shape retaine,  
Most lothsom, filthy, foule, and full of vile disdain. Spenser, F. Q., I. l. 14.

—Syn. 1. Pride, Presumption, etc. (see arrogancy), scornfulness, contemptuousness. See scorn, v.

disdain'd (dis-dān'd'), a. [*disdain* + -ed.] Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt  
Of this proud king. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 2.

disdainful (dis-dān'fūl), a. [*disdain* + -ful.] 1. Full of or expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty.

Yet I gesse under disdainfull brow  
One beam of ruth is in her cloudy looks,  
Which comfortes the mind, that erst for fear shooke. Wyatt, The Waning Louer, etc.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,  
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;  
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile  
The short and simple annals of the poor. Gray, Elegy.

disdainfully (dis-dān'fūl-i), adv. Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

Disdainfully she look'd; then turning round,  
But fix'd her eyes unmov'd upon the ground. Dryden, Amel, vi.

disdainfulness (dis-dān'fūl-nes), n. Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

There was never such baseness of minds, such disdainfulness in hearts. Strype, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

disdainous (dis-dā'nus), a. [*ME. desdaynous*, < OF. *desdaigneux*, F. *desdaigneux* = Pr. *desdenhos* = Sp. *desdenoso* = Pg. *desdenoso* = It. *disdegnoso*, *adegnoso*; as *disdain* + -ous. Cf. *dainous*.] Disdainful.

His looking was not disdainous  
Ne proude, but meke and ful peyrible;  
About his necke he bare a Byble. Rom. of the Rose, I. 7410.

Thy scorn, mock, and other disdainous words and behaviour.

disdainously (dis-dā'nus-li), adv. Disdainfully.

Remember how disdainously and lothsomely they are pleased with gyttes that have thy homely adage in their mouths, he geueth me a pygge of myne owne sowe. Bp. Bale, Apology, Pref.

disdeign (dis-dān'), v. An obsolete spelling of *disdain*.

disdiacast (dis-dī-ə-kāst), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *di* (in comp. prop. *di*-), twice, + *diakastros*, assumed verbal adj. of *diaklōn*, break in twain, < *di*, through, + *klōn*, break.] A name given by Brücke to hypothetical small doubly refracting elements, of which he supposed the anisotropic disks of striated muscle to be composed.

disdiaclastic (dis-dī-ə-klas'tik), a. [As *diaclastic* + -ic.] Doubly refractive: an epithet applied to disdiaclasts.

disdiapason (dis-dī-ə-pā'son), n. [L.L., < Gr. (r) *di* *di* *pasōn*, *disdiapason*: *di*, twice (see *di*-); *pasōn*: see *diapason*.] In medieval music, the interval of a double octave or fifteenth.

disdiaplasia (dis-dī-plā-si-on), n. [*Gr. di*, twice, + *diplasia*, double, twofold: see *diplasia*.] In medieval music, same as *disdiapason*.

disease (di-sēz'), n. [*ME. disease*, rarely *desse*, < AF. *disease*, *disease*, *desseise*, OF. *desseise*, *desseise*, F. *désaise* = Pr. *desaise*, uneasiness, trouble, pain, disease, = Pg. *desaio*, dullness, blockishness, = It. *disagio*, trouble, inconvenience, want; as *dis*-priv. + *aise*.] 1. Lack or absence of ease; uneasiness; pain; distress; trouble; discomfort.

"Charite," he seith, "is patient,  
Alle diseases meekli suffring."  
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

We sall nocht here doute to do hym disease,  
But with countenance full cruell  
We sall craike her his croune. York Plays, p. 124.

All that night they past in grete disease,  
Till that the morning, bringing early light  
To guide mens labours, brought them also ease. Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 40.

2. In pathol. (a) In general, a morbid, painful or otherwise distressing physical condition, acute or chronic, which may result either in death or in a more or less complete return to health; deviation from the healthy or normal condition of any of the functions or tissues of the body.

Disease . . . is a perturbation of the normal activities of a living body. Huxley, Biol. Sci. and Med.

Specifically—(b) An individual case of such a morbid condition; the complex series of pathological conditions causally related to one another exhibited by one person during one period of illness; an attack of sickness.

Yet, through a life which was one long disease, the force of his (William of Orange's) mind never failed, on any great occasion, to bear up his suffering and languid body. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

(c) A special class of morbid conditions grouped together as exhibiting the same or similar phenomena (symptoms, course, result), as affecting the same organs, or as due to the same causes: as, the diseases of the lungs, as pneumonia, consumption; the diseases of the brain. The forms of expression used in reference to cases of disease are largely framed on the old fanciful conception of them as substantive things entering into and possessing for the time being the person of the patient.

As every climate has its peculiar diseases, so every walk of life has its peculiar temptations. Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

3. Any disorder or depraved condition or element, moral, mental, social, or political.

An't please you, it is the disease of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troubled withal. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2.

Though all afflictions are evils in themselves, yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our diseases and tend to our cure. Tillotson, Works, I. ix.

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal diseases under which popular governments have everywhere perished. Madison.

Addison's disease, a disease characterized by a fibrous metamorphosis of the suprarenal capsules, a brownish-olive coloration of the skin, anæmia, and prostration: first described by Thomas Addison, an English physician (1758-1805). Also called *suprarenal melæmia* and *brownish-skin disease*.—Animals' Contagious Diseases Act, English statutes of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 125), 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 70), 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 78), and 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 74), for the protection of cattle from disease; and one of 1894 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 12), regulating the landing and transportation of animals from foreign countries.—Basedow's disease, exophthalmic goiter (which see, under *exophthalmic*).—Bell's disease (from Luther V. Bell, an American physician, 1806-62), a form of acute cerebral disease, characterized by maniacal delirium succeeded by apathy and coma, accompanied by fever, and exhibiting anatomically more or less superficial encephalitis. Also called *perimenigitis*, *mania gravis*, and *typhomania*.—Bright's disease, a disease, or group of diseases, first described in 1827 by Richard Bright, an English physician (1780-1868). The name is usually applied to forms of kidney disease characterized by albuminuria and general dropsy. Anatomically, in the chronic form, several types may be distinguished: (1) parenchymatous nephritis, principally marked by a disturbance of nutrition in the epithelial cells; (2) interstitial nephritis, by inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue; (3) lardaceous infiltration; (4) diffuse nephritis. Acute Bright's disease may present the anatomical characters of diffuse or parenchymatous nephritis, or may leave no distinct changes in the renal tissue (serous nephritis).—Brodie's disease (named after Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, 1783-1868), a chronic synovitis, in which the subynovial tissues have become much thickened and soft. Also called *pusy disease* of the synovial membrane.—Charcot's disease. (a) Multiple sclerosis of the cerebrospinal axis. (b) Certain inflammatory conditions of joints attendant on locomotor ataxia.—Contagious Diseases Act, English statutes of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 125) and 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 96), for the control of venereal diseases at certain naval and military stations in England and Ireland.—Corrigan's disease, aortic regurgitation.—Fish-skin disease, see *leishmaniasis*.—Foot-and-mouth disease. See *foot*.—Functional disease,



a term applied to a disease when no anatomical change can be found in the tissues involved. *Thomas, Med. Dict.*—**Graver's disease.** Same as *Breider's disease*.—**Hip-joint disease,** caries of the bones forming the hip-joint. Also called *morbus coxae*.—**Hodgkin's disease,** pseudo-leucocythemia.—**Hydrocephalus, lardaceous, etc., disease.** See the adjective.—**Plant-disease,** an abnormal condition in plants, produced in most cases by insects or parasitic fungi. The principal injuries which they produce are destruction of tissues and nutritive materials, impairment of assimilative power, and distortion.—**Pott's disease,** caries of the spinal column, producing angular curvature.—**Raynaud's disease,** a disease characterized by local spasm of the small vessels, more or less completely obstructing the circulation of the part, and often leading to gangrene. The parts affected are symmetrically placed, the tips of the fingers and toes being most apt to be attacked. It belongs especially to middle life, and affects predominantly the female sex. It is not fatal. Also called *symmetrical gangrene* and *local asphyxia*.—**Seasonal diseases,** a name given by some authorities to certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others. *Dunlop.*—**The black disease,** the black plague or pestilence, the *morbus niger* of the Latin writers; same as the *black death* (which see, under *death*).—**Wool-sorer's disease.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*). [For special classes of diseases, see *acute, chronic, endemic, enthetic, epidemic, occult, organic, symptomatic, etc.*—**Syn. 2. Indisposition, infirmity, distemper, Malady, Disease,** ailment, illness, complaint. Most of these words are weaker and more general than *disease*. *Indisposition* is light and temporary. *Infirmity* is disabling, often local, and perhaps permanent, and is not always properly a morbid condition: as, the *infirmity* of deafness; the *infirmity* of old age. There is a tendency to restrict *distemper* to animals, but it may still be applied to human beings. It is a morbid state of a part or the whole of the body. *Malady* is a lingering, deep-seated, unmanageable, painful, or fatal disorder. *Disease* is a definite morbid condition, commonly of serious character and generally active: as, his *disease* proved to be typhoid fever. See *debility* and *illness*.

The king neither can nor ought to absent himself from his parliament, unless he be really indisposed in health; nor then neither, till twelve of the peers have been with him to inspect his body, and give the parliament an account of his indisposition.

Milton, A Defence of the People of England.

Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends;  
I have a strange infirmity, which is nothing  
To those that know me. *Shak., Macbeth, III. 4.*

Of no distemper, of no blast he died,  
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.  
*Dryden and Lee, Edipus, IV. 1.*

We must not  
So stain our judgment, or corrupt our hope,  
To prostitute our past-cure malady  
To empirics. *Shak., All's Well, II. 1.*

The remedy is worse than the disease.  
*Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, XVI. 31.*

**disease** (di-zēz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *diseased*,  
ppr. *diseasing*. [*< ME. disezen, < (OF. decaiser = Pr. decaiser = It. disgiare, make uneasy; from the noun.) 1. To make uneasy; pain; distress.*

With the fiend was come a-gain that gretly hem diseased,  
and with grete payne they pased the groves and com a-gain to the hoste.  
*Morris (E. E. T. S.), III. 649.*

His double burden did him sore disease.  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. II. 12.*

List! fast asleep;  
... I must disease you straight, sir.  
*Middleton, The Witch, IV. 3.*

The sweet afflictions that disease me. *Carew, Song.*  
2. To affect with disease; make ill; disorder the body or mind of; used chiefly or only in the passive voice or the past participle.

He was diseased in body and mind. *Macaulay.*

**diseasedness** (di-zēz'-ned), n. The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and diseasedness.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

**diseasedful** (di-zēz'-fūl), a. [*< disease + -ful, 1.* 1. Occasioning uneasiness; troublesome.

Where the majesty of the king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraced to the king and diseasedful to the people if the ways near abouts be not fair and good. *Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.*

2. Abounding with disease; diseased.

If his body were neglected, it is like that his languishing soul, being disquieted by his diseasedful body, would utterly refuse and loathe all spiritual comforts.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Producing disease: as, a diseasedful climate.  
Then famine, want, and pain,  
Sunk to the grave their fainting limbs; but us,  
Diseasedful dainties, riot and excess,  
And feverish luxury destroy.  
*T. Warton, The Enthusiast.*

**diseasedfulness** (di-zēz'-fūl-nes), n. The state of being diseasedful.

But as before the consideration of a prison had disgraced all ornaments, so now the same consideration made them attend all diseasedfulness.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

**diseasement** (di-zēz'-ment), n. [*< disease + -ment.*] Uneasiness; inconvenience.

For it is not probable that men of great means and plentiful estate will endure the travel, diseasements, and adventures of going thither in person.

Bacon, Plantations in Ireland.

**diseasy**, a. [*< ME. diseey, < disease, uneasiness; see disease, n.*] Uneasy.

All the dales of a pore man ben yeve [var. *diseasy*].  
*Wyclif, Prov. xv. 15 (Furv.).*

**disedge** (dis-ēj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disedged*,  
ppr. *disedging*. [*< dis-priv. + edge.*] To deprive of an edge; blunt; make dull. [Rare.]

I hold him prudent that in these fastidious times will help disedged appetites with convenient condiments.

N. Ward, Simple Coblentz, p. 90.

Served a little to disedge

The sharpness of that pain about her heart.

Tennyson, Geraint.

**disedification** (dis-ēd'-i-fī-kā'shon), n. [*< disedify: see -fy and -ation. Cf. edification.*] The act of disedifying; a scandal. [Rare.]

Cardinal Wiseman, in his "Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church," delivered in 1836, speaks of "Disedification committed before the church."

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 408.

**disedify** (dis-ēd'-i-fī), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + edify. Cf. OF. dewedifier, demolish, destroy, of like formation, in lit. sense.*] To fail of edifying; impart false doctrine to. *Warburton.*

The "Church Times" of March 4, 1887, tells its readers that "such an admission is disedifying to Roman Catholics" (p. 109, col. 2).

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 408.

**disembargo** (dis-em-bārg'-ō), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + embargo.*] To release from embargo.

**disembark** (dis-em-bārk'), v. [Formerly also *disimbar*; < OF. *desembarguer*, F. *desembarguer* (= Sp. Pg. *desembarcar* = It. *disimbarcare*), *disembark*, < *des-priv. + embarrasar*, *embark*: see *dis-* and *embark*. Cf. *disbark*, *debar*.] I. *trans.* To debark; remove from on board a ship to the land; unload; put on shore; land: as, the general disembarked the troops at sunrise.

Go to the bay, and disembark my coffers.

Shak., Othello, II. 1.

II. *intrans.* To land from a ship; go on shore, as at the end of a voyage.

There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not disembark at Malta.

W. H. Russell, The War, I.

**disembarkation** (dis-em-bārk'-kā'shon), n. [= Sp. (obs.) *desembarcacion* = Pg. *desembarcação*; as *disembark* + *-ation*.] The act of disembarking.

**disembarkment** (dis-em-bārk'-ment), n. [*< F. débarquement; as disembark + -ment.*] The act of disembarking.

**disembarrass** (dis-em-bārr'-as), v. t. [*< OF. desembarrasser, F. desembarrasser* (= Sp. *desembarrazar* = Pg. *desembarazar* = It. *disimbarazzare*), *disentangle*, < *des-priv. + embarrassar*, *embarrass*: see *dis-* and *embarrass*. Cf. *debarraas*.] To free from embarrassment, or from anything that causes embarrassment; clear; extricate: as, her affability completely *disembarrassed* him; to *disembarrass* one of a load of care, or of a load of parcels.

We have *disembarrassed* it of all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension, of which the Romans had no fewer than five.

Blair, Rhetoric, viii.

Thus *disembarrassed* of the most formidable means of annoyance, the French monarch went bravely forward with his preparations.

Prescott, Ferdinand and Isabella, II. 10.

**disembarrassment** (dis-em-bārr'-as-ment), n. The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated, from embarrassment, or from anything that embarrasses.

**disembattled** (dis-em-bat'-ld), a. [*< dis-priv. + embattled.*] Deprived of battlements.

It [the wall of Chester] is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts, and completes its long irregular curve without a frown or menace in all its *disembattled* stretch.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 9.

**disembay** (dis-em-bā'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + embay.*] To navigate clear out of a bay.

The fair innamorata

Had spy'd the ship, which her heart's treasure bore,

Put off from land: and now quite *disembay'd*,

Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd,

Whilst gentle gales her swelling sails did court.

Sherrburn, Forsaken Lydia.

**disembellish** (dis-em-bel'-ish), v. t. [Formerly also *disimbellish*; < OF. *desembelliss*, stem of certain parts of *desembellir*, F. *desembellir* (cf. Sp. *desembellecer*), *disfigure*, < *des-priv. + embellir*, *embellish*: see *dis-* and *embellish*.] To deprive of embellishment. *Carlyle.*

**disembitter** (dis-em-bit'-er), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + embitter.*] To free from bitterness; clear from acrimony; render sweet or pleasant.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men.

Addison, Freeholder.

**disembodiment** (dis-em-bod'-i-ment), n. [*< dis-embodiment + -ment.*] 1. The act of disembodiment.

—2. The condition of being disembodied.

**disembody** (dis-em-bod'-i), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disembodied*, ppr. *disembodiment*. [*< dis-priv. + embody.*] 1. To divest of body; free from flesh.

How shall I know thee in the sphere that keeps

The disembodied spirits of the dead?

Bryant.

Mr. Spencer asserts that all forms of religious sentiment spring from the primitive idea of a disembodied double of a dead man.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 808.

2. To discharge from military incorporation; disarm (a military body) and release from service for a specified period: as, the militia was *disembodied*.

**disembogue** (dis-em-bōg'), v.; pret. and pp. *disembogued*, ppr. *disemboguing*. [Formerly *disembogue*; < Sp. *desembocar* (= Pg. *desembarcar*), *disembogue*, < *des-priv. + embocar* (= Pg. *embocar*), enter by the mouth, or by a narrow passage: see *dis-* and *embogue*.] I. *trans.* To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; hence, to vent; cast forth or eject.

Indus, which diuideth it in the middle, . . . after nine hundred miles journey, with two navigable mouths *disembogues* it self into the Ocean.

Furchea, Pilgrimage, p. 479.

If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,

Nor my aunty's curses, shall *disembogue* me.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

Two ships' lading of these precious saints [German reformers] was *disembogued* in Scotland, where they set up again, and broached anew their pernicious principles.

Dryden, Postscript to Hist. of League.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,

And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.

Addison.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow out, as at the mouth; become discharged; gain a vent; as, innumerable rivers *disembogue* into the ocean.

This River, though but small, yet it is big enough for Perseus to enter. It *disembogues* on the South side, near the middle of the Lagoon.

Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 51.

Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue*.

Young.

2. *Naut.*, to pass across, or out of the mouth of, a river, gulf, or bay, as a ship.

My ships ride in the bay,  
Ready to *disembogue*, tackled and mann'd  
Even to my wishes.

Beau, and Fl., Knight of Malta, I. 2.

**disembogue** (dis-em-bōg'-ment), n. [*< disembogue + -ment.*] Discharge, as of the water of a river into the ocean or a lake. *Smart.*

**disemboquet**, v. An obsolete form of *disembogue*.

**disembosom** (dis-em-bōz'-um), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + embosom.*] To separate from the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our praise can he escape,

Who, *disembosom'd* from the Father, hews

The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

**disembowel** (dis-em-bou'-el), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disemboweled* or *disembowelled*, ppr. *disemboweling* or *disembowelling*. [*< dis-priv. + embowel.*]

1. To deprive of the bowels, or of parts analogous to the bowels; eviscerate: as, to *disembowel* a carcass; to *disembowel* a book by tearing out leaves.—2. To wound in the abdomen in such a manner as to permit the bowels to protrude or escape, as in suicide by *hara-kiri*.—3. To take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider. [Rare.]

So her *disembowell'd* web

Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,

Obvious to vagrant flies.

J. Phillips, The Splendid Shilling.

**disembowelment** (dis-em-bou'-el-ment), n. The act or process of disemboweling; evisceration.

One woman will eviscerate about two dozen of herrings in a minute; and when nearly 2000 of them are working . . . the amount of *disembowelment* may be more easily imagined than described.

Bryce, Brit., IX. 250.

**disembower** (dis-em-bou'-er), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + embower.*] To remove from or deprive of a bower. *Bryant.*

**disembrangle** (dis-em-brang'-gl), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + embrangle.*] To free from litigation; free from dispute, squabbling, or quarreling.

For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters, that I may be at ease to mind my own affairs.

Bp. Berkeley, Letters, p. 100.

**disembroll** (dis-em-broil'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + embroll.*] To free from broil or confusion; extricate from confusion or perplexity; disentangle.

It is by this means that Monsieur Vaillant has *disembrolled* a history that was lost to the world before his time, and out of a short collection of medals has given us a chronicle of the kings of Syria.

Addison, Ancient Medals, I.

**disemic** (di-sē'mik), *a.* [*LL. disemius*, < *Gr. diemios*, having two more, of doubtful quantity, < *di-*, two-, + *emios*, a sign, mark, equivoque, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to two morae, or units of time; equivalent to or constituting two normal shorts or one ordinary long; as, a *disemic* time, thesis, or arsis. A *disemic* long is the ordinary long, equal to  $\sim$ , as distinguished from the *trisemic*, *tetrasemic*, and *pentasemic* long, equal to  $\sim\sim$ ,  $\sim\sim\sim$ , and  $\sim\sim\sim\sim$  respectively. A *disemic* pause (also called a *prothesis*) is a pause of two times ( $\sim\sim$ ): that is, a space of two shorts essential to the rhythm, but not represented by syllables in the text. A pyrrhic, or foot of two short syllables, is apparently *disemic*, but according to the best authorities was really *trisemic* in delivery. See *dichronous*.

**disemploy** (dis-em-ploi'), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *employ*, *v.*] To throw out of employment; relieve or dismiss from business.

If personal defaultance be thought reasonable to *disemploy* the whole culling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 245.

**disemployed** (dis-em-ploid'), *a.* [*< dis-* priv. + *employed*.] Unemployed.

The smallest sins and irregularities of our life, which usually creep upon idle, *disemployed*, and curious persons.

*Jer. Taylor, Holy Living*, I. 1.

**disemployment** (dis-em-ploi'ment), *n.* [*< dis-* priv. + *employment*.] Want of employment; the state of being unemployed.

In this glut of leisure and *disemployment*, let them set apart greater portions of their time for religion.

*Jer. Taylor, Holy Living*, I. 1.

**disempower** (dis-em-pu'er), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *empower*.] To divest or deprive of power or authority previously conferred or enjoyed.

**disenable** (dis-en-ā'bl), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *enable*.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; disable; deprive of ability or means.

The sight of it might damp me and *disenable* me to speak.

*State Trials*, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.

Not *disenable'd* to sustain those many glorious labours of his life both in peace and war.

*Milton, Hist. Eng.*, v.

Through indispotion of body, he is *disenable*d from going forth again.

*New England's Memorial*, App., p. 407.

**disenamoured** (dis-en-am'ord), *a.* [*< dis-* priv. + *enamoured*; = *F. désenamouré*.] Freed from the bonds of love. Also spelled *disenamored*.

He makes Don Quixote *disenamoured* of Dulcinea del Toboso.

*Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote*, IV. xviii.

**disenchain** (dis-en-chān'), *v. t.* [*< OF. disenchaîner*, *F. désenchaîner* = *Sp. desencadenar* = *Pg. desencadeoar, desencadeoar*; as *dis-* priv. + *enchain*.] To set free from chains or restraint.

*Poe*.

**disenchanted** (dis-en-chānt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. disenchanter*, *F. désenchanter* = *Sp. Pg. desencantar* = *It. disincantare*, < *L. dis-* priv. + *incantare*, enchant; see *dis-* and *enchant*.] To free from enchantment; deliver from the power of charms or spells, or of an enchanter; free from fascination or delusion.

Let your own brain *disenchanted* you.

*Sir P. Sidney*.

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.

*Dryden*.

No reading or study had contributed to *disenchanted* the fairy-land around him.

*Goldsmith, The Bee*, No. 2.

**disenchanted** (dis-en-chān'tér), *n.* [*< disenchanted* + *-er*. Cf. *F. désenchanteur*.] One who or that which *disenchants*.

**disenchantment** (dis-en-chānt'ment), *n.* [*< F. désenchantement* = *Sp. desencantamiento* = *Pg. desencantamento*; as *disenchanted* + *-ment*.] The act of *disenchanted*, or the state of being *disenchanted*.

All concluded in the promise, which he held for certain, of the *disenchantment* of Dulcinea.

*Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote*, IV. xviii.

**disenchantedress** (dis-en-chān'tres), *n.* [*< F. désenchanteresse*; as *disenchanted* + *-ess*.] A female *disenchanted*.

If he loved his *disenchantedress*? Ach Gott! His whole heart and soul and life were here.

*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus* (ed. 1831), p. 101.

**disencharm** (dis-en-chārm'), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *encharm*, < *en-* + *charm*.] To free from a charmed or enchanted condition; *disenchanted*.

This lasted till he was told of his duty and matter of obedience, and the fear of a sin had *disenchanted* him.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 703.

**disenclose**, *v. t.* See *disinclose*.

**discourage** (dis-en-kur'j), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discouraged*, ppr. *discouraging*. [*< dis-* priv. + *encourage*. Cf. *discourage*.] To deprive of encouragement; discourage. *Mme. D'Arbly*.

**discouragement** (dis-en-kur'j-mēt), *n.* [*< discourage* + *-ment*.] Deprivation or absence of encouragement; discouragement.

On the 24th of July, 1656, our author [South] preached the amaze sermon at St. Mary's, wherein he took occasion to speak of the great *discouragement* of learning.

*Wood, Athens Oxon.*

**discourage**, *v. i.* [*MF. discourer*; as *dis-* priv. + *encourage*.] To decrease. *Chaucer*.

**discourage**, *n.* [*MF. discourer*; from the verb.] Diminution. *Complaint of the Black Knight*.

**discumber** (dis-en-kum'bér), *v. t.* [*< OF. descombrer*, *F. descombrer* = *Pr. descombrar*; as *dis-* priv. + *encomber*. Cf. *discumber*.] To free from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber, burden, hamper, or impede; disburden: as, the troops *discumbered* themselves of their baggage; to *discumber* the mind of its prejudices; to *discumber* an estate of debt.

Ere dim night had *discumbered* heaven.

*Milton, P. L.*, v. 700.

I have *discumbered* myself from rhyme.

*Dryden, All for Love*, Prof.

The struggling elements of the modern Spanish were *discumbering* themselves from the forms of the corrupted Latin.

*Talman, Span. Lit.*, I. 37.

**discumberment** (dis-en-kum'bér-mēt), *n.* [*< discumber* + *-ment*.] The act of *discumbering*, or of freeing from encumbrance: as, the *discumberment* of an estate from debt by paying off the mortgage.

**discumbrance** (dis-en-kum'brāns), *n.* [*< discumber* + *-ance*. Cf. *encumbrance*.] Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber or burden: as, the *discumbrance* of an estate.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitle them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *discumbrance*.

*Steele, Spectator*, No. 264.

**disendow** (dis-en-dou'), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *endow*.] To deprive of an endowment or of endowments, as a church or other institution.

Mr. Dorrisee seems, almost as a matter of course, to assume that the Church is to be presently *disendowed* upon the scheme of the Liberation Society.

*Nineteenth Century*, XX. 567.

**disendowed** (dis-en-doud'), *a.* [*< dis-* priv. + *endowed*.] Not endowed; destitute of means or privileges; in a state of poverty or dependence; hence, proletarian; plebeian.

He implored them to bestow upon the *disendowed* classes, as they were called, all the benefits of civilization.

*Victor Hugo and his Times*.

**disendowment** (dis-en-dou'mēt), *n.* [*< disendow* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving or divesting of an endowment or endowments.

There must, of course, be *Disendowment* [of the Established Church] as well as *Disestablishment*, and the appropriation of the funds will be incomparably the more important process of the two.

*R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 25.

**disenfranchise** (dis-en-frān'chis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disenfranchised*, ppr. *disenfranchising*. [*< dis-* priv. + *enfranchise*.] To disenfranchise. *Booth*. [Rare.]

**disenfranchisement** (dis-en-frān'chis-mēt), *n.* [*< disenfranchise* + *-ment*.] Disenfranchisement. *Booth*. [Rare.]

**disengage** (dis-en-gā'j), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disengaged*, ppr. *disengaging*. [*< OF. desengager*, *F. désengager*, < *des-* priv. + *engager*, engage; see *dis-* and *engage*.] I. *trans.* 1. To set free or release from pledge or engagement; release from promise, engagement, or vow.

I lack you here, for my Lord of Dorset, he might make a cheap bargain with me now, and *disengage* his honour, which in good faith is a little bound.

*Donne, Letters*, xlix.

2. To release or set free from union, attachment, or connection; detach; loosen or unfasten, and set free; release: as, to *disengage* a metal from its gangue, or a garment from a clinging blemish; to *disengage* the mind from study.

Common sense and plain reason, while men are *disengaged* from acquired opinions, will ever have some general influence upon their minds.

*Swift, Nobles and Commons*, v.

In saying this she *disengaged* her hand, with a look which I thought a sufficient commentary upon the text.

*Sterne, Sentimental Journey*, p. 20.

She had sunk twice, nor was it in my power to *disengage* myself in time to bring her relief.

*Goldsmith, Vicar*, iii.

Faraday found the quantity of electricity *disengaged* by the decomposition of a single grain of water in a voltaic cell to be equal to that liberated in 300,000 discharges of the great Leyden battery of the Royal Institution.

*Tyndall, Light and Elect.*, p. 154.

3. In *fencing*, to carry or pass the point of (the weapon) from one side to the other over or un-

der the adversary's, when the previous relative position or engagement of the blades is to the opponent's advantage. The movement is executed by describing with the point of the weapon a very small circle. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). — *Engaging and disengaging machinery*. See *engage*. — *Syn. Disengage, Release, Liberate, Disentangle, Disembarrass, Extricate*, are here arranged in the order of strength. *Disengage* suggests that one has been caught in some way and detained; *release*, that he has been caught and held; *liberate*, that he has been caught and held securely; *disentangle*, that he has been well snarled up, and can be set free only with time and painstaking; *disembarrass*, that he has been kept from progress by something that hampered him or weighed him down; *extricate*, that he has got into a pitfall or quagmire and needs to be pulled out. Physical suggestions thus qualify the meanings of them all.

II. *Intrans.* To withdraw; become separated.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declarations, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees.

*Jeremy Collier, Thought*.

From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage*! *Young*.

**disengaged** (dis-en-gā'j), *a.* [*< dis-* priv. + *engaged*.] 1. Not engaged; not under engagement; unoccupied; at liberty. — 2. Free from care or attention; easy.

Everything he says must be in a free and *disengaged* manner.

*Spectator*, No. 618.

3. In *entom.*, not adhering to other parts, except at the base. Specifically applied to the maxillae when they are free from the labrum and ligula, or connected only by membrane.

**disengagedness** (dis-en-gā'jed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being *disengaged* or unpledged. — 2. The state of being *disengaged*, unattached, or free from union, entanglement, or preoccupation; freedom from occupation, care, attention, prejudice, etc.

It is probable also that France will continue to be the principal scene of these interesting observations [on hypnotism]; partly owing to a spirit of *disengagedness* and openness to new ideas, which seems specially to characterize the medical faculty of that country.

*E. Gurney, Mind*, XII. 217.

**disengagement** (dis-en-gā'j-mēt), *n.* [*< OF. disengagement*, *F. désengagement*, < *desengager*, *disengage*; see *disengage* and *ment*.] 1. The act or process of *disengaging* or setting free; a releasing or freeing; extrication.

If the paste is heated, a copious *disengagement* of sulphur dioxide takes place and the colour turns to a scarlet.

*Benndikt, Coal-tar Colours* (trans.), p. 202.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses.

*Lawrie* (trans.).

2. The state of being *disengaged* or free.

The *disengagement* of the spirit from the voluptuous appetites of the flesh is to be studied and intended.

*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, II. x. § 1.

3. Freedom from engrossing occupation; vacancy; leisure.

*Disengagement* is absolutely necessary to enjoyment.

*Sp. Butler*.

4. Freedom from constraint; ease; grace.

Oh, Madam! your Air! — The Negligence, the *Disengagement* of your Manner! *Steele, The Funeral*, III. 1.

5. A maneuver in fencing. See *disengage*, *v. t.*, 3.

The *disengagement* is made either as an attack, or as a return after defending one's self from a thrust, and is executed both under and over the wrist or foils.

*Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

**disennoble** (dis-e-nō'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disennobled*, ppr. *disennobling*. [*< dis-* priv. + *ennoble*.] To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles; render ignoble; degrade.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world.

*Guardian*, No. 137.

**disenroll** (dis-en-rōl'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desenrouler*, *F. désenrouler*, < *des-* priv. + *enrouler*, enroll; see *dis-* and *enroll*.] To erase from a roll or list. Also spelled *disenrol*.

From need of tears he will defend your soul, Or make a rehashing of one tear;

He cannot (that's, he will not) *disenroll*

Your name. *Donne, To the Countess of Bedford*.

**disensanitary** (dis-en-sān'j-ti), *a.* [Irreg. < *dis-* (here intensive) + *sanitary* for *insanitary*.] Insanitary; folly.

What tediousity and *disensanitary*

Is here among ye!

*Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. 5.

**disenshroud** (dis-en-shroud'), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *enshroud*.] To divest of a shroud or similar covering; unweil.

The *disenshrouded* statue.

*Browning*.

**disenslave** (dis-en-slāv'), *v. t.* [*< dis-* priv. + *enslave*.] To free from bondage or an enslaved condition.

They expected such an one as should *disenslave* them from the Roman yoke.

*South, Works*, III. viii.

**disentail** (dis-en-tail'), v. t. [Also formerly *disentail*, *disentale*; < *dis*-priv. + *entail*.] 1. To free from entail; break the entail of: as, to *disentail* an estate.—2. To free from connection; divest.

In all these respects with much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite devastated and *disentail'd* of all jurisdiction whatsoever.

Milton, Church-Government, II. 3.

**disentail** (dis-en-tail'), n. [*disentail*, v.] The act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.

**disentangle** (dis-en-tang'-gl), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disentangled*, ppr. *disentangling*. [*dis*-priv. + *entangle*.] 1. To free from entanglement; extricate from a state of involvement, disorder, or confusion: as, to *disentangle* a skein of thread, a mass of cordage, a set of accounts, or the affairs of a bankrupt firm.

The humble skill  
Of Prudence, *disentangling* good and ill  
With patient care.  
Wordsworth, Sonnets to Liberty and Order, IV.

2. To loose from that in or by which anything is entangled; extricate from whatever involves, perplexes, embarrasses, or confuses; disengage: as, to *disentangle* an object from a mass of twisted cord; to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.

To *disentangle* truth from error. D. Stewart.

**disentanglement** (dis-en-tang'-gl-ment), n. [*disentangle* + *-ment*.] The act of disentangling, or the state of being disentangled.

In the *disentanglement* of this disastrous tale [the Nut-browne Mayde], we are happy to find that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his incontinency the most invariable truth.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. § 22.

**disenter** (dis-en-ter'), v. t. See *disinter*.

**disenthral** (dis-en-thral'), v. t. [Formerly also *disinthal*, *disinthrall*; < *dis*-priv. + *enthral*.] To free from thralldom; liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; free or rescue from anything that holds in subjection, whether physical or mental. Also spelled *disinthal*.

In straits and in distress  
Thou didst me *disenthral*. Milton, Pa. iv.

Perhaps his [Cower's] poetry bears truer witness to his habitual feeling, for it is only there that poets *disenthral* themselves of their reserve and become fully possessed of their greatest charm—the power of being franker than other men.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 23.

**disenthralment** (dis-en-thral'-ment), n. [*disenthral* + *-ment*.] A freeing, or the state of having been freed, from thralldom; emancipation from slavery or subjection of any kind. Also spelled *disinthalment*.

**disenthroner** (dis-en-thron'), v. t. [*dis*-priv. + *enthron*.] To dethrone; depose from sovereign authority.

To *disenthron* the King of Heaven  
We war. Milton, P. L., II. 220.

**disentitle** (dis-en-ti'tl), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disentitled*, ppr. *disentitling*. [*dis*-priv. + *entitle*.] To deprive of title or claim.

To do an action against nature is the greatest dishonour and imply in the world. . . . and *disentitle* us to all relations to God.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father.

South, Works, VIII. v.

The offence thus met at its birth by Baxter's protest is the unaltered wrong which we still deplore, as *disentitling* the "Church of England" to its comprehensive name.

Contemporary Rev., I. 7.

**disentomb** (dis-en-töm'), v. t. [*dis*-priv. + *entomb*.] To take out of a tomb; disinter.

Not least among the curiosities which the day brought together were some of the graduates, posthumous men, as it were, *disentombed* from country parishes and district schools, but perennial also.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 61.

**disentrail** (dis-en-trail'), v. t. [*dis*-priv. + *entrail*.] To draw forth from the entrails or internal parts.

All the while the *disentrail'd* blood  
Adowne their sides like little rivers stream'd.  
Spenser, F. Q., IV. III. 23.

**disentrance** (dis-en-trans'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disentranced*, ppr. *disentrancing*. [*dis*-priv. + *entrance*.] To awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; arouse from a reverie; free from a delusion.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,  
Upon his bum himself advanced.  
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. III.

**disentrancement** (dis-en-trans'-ment), n. [*disentrance* + *-ment*.] The process or result of coming out of the trance state; recovery of normal consciousness after trance.

**disentrayle**, v. t. See *disentrail*.

**disentwine** (dis-en-twin'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disentwined*, ppr. *disentwining*. [*dis*-priv. + *entwine*.] To free from the state of being twined or twisted; untwine; untwist. Shelley.

**dissepals** (di-sep'-s-lus), n. [*Gr.* *dis*-two- + *NL.* *sepalum*, *sepal*, + *-ous*.] In bot., having two sepals.

**disserit** (di-sert'), n. [*L.* *disertus*, for *\*disertus*, akin in speaking, well-spoken, fluent, pp. of *disserere*, discourse, discuss, argue, < *dis*, apart, + *serere*, join, set in order: see *series*. Cf. *desert*.] Fluent; eloquent; clear in statement.

I have a long while thought it very possible, in a time of Peace, and in some Kings Reigns, for *disert* Statesmen to cut an exquisite thread between Kings Prerogatives and Subjects Liberties of all sorts.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 53.

**disertly** (di-sert'li), adv. In a disert manner; eloquently; clearly.

Heraclitus directly and *disertly* nameth war the father . . . of all the world.  
Holland, tr. of Plutarch.

**disesperir**, n. [ME., also *desesperir*, *desesperer*, < OF. *desesperir*, *desespoir*, F. *désespérer* (= Pr. *desesper*), despair, < *des*-priv. + *esperer*, < L. *sperere*, hope: see *despair* and *esperance*.] Despair.

Love . . . with *desesperir* so sorrowfully me offendeth.  
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 806.

**disesperate**, a. [ME. *disesperat*, var. of *desperate*, after *disesperir*, q. v.] Desperate; hopeless.

*Disesperat* of alle biyn. Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1015.

**disesperance**, n. [ME., also *desesperance*, < OF. *desesperance*, F. *désespérance* (= Cat. *desesperança* = OSp. *desesperança*), < *desesperer*, F. *désespérer*, despair: see *desesperir*, and cf. *desperance*, *esperance*.] Despair.

Send me swich penaunce  
As liketh the; but from *desesperance*  
Thou be my shelde for the benignite.  
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 530.

**disespouse** (dis-es-pous'), v. t. [*dis*-priv. + *espouse*.] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; divorce.

Rage  
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disespoused*.  
Milton, P. L., IX. 16.

**disestablish** (dis-es-tab'lish), v. t. [*dis*-priv. + *establish*.] 1. To deprive of the character of being established; cause to cease to be established; specifically, to withdraw from exclusive state recognition or privileges, as a church.—2. To unsettle; set aside; remove from established use. [Rare.]

The logical accent is to *disestablish* this rhythm.  
S. Lanier, English Verse, p. 87.

**disestablishment** (dis-es-tab'lish-ment), n. [*disestablish* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving, or the condition of being deprived, of the position and privileges of an established body; especially, the act of withdrawing a church from a privileged relation to the state: as, the *disestablishment* of the Irish Church by Parliament in 1869.

The earnest and active attention of the Society is directed to procure not only the repeal of the Blasphemy laws, "as a special matter affecting its members," and the *disestablishment* and disendowment of all State Churches, but also the redistribution of real and personal property, the regulation of wages, and the abolition of the House of Lords.

His [Mr. Fawcett's] position on the *disestablishment* and disendowment of the Established Church illustrates the many-sidedness of his judgment.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 24.

**disesteem** (dis-es-tēm'), v. t. [*OF.* *desestimer*, F. *désestimer* (= Sp. Pg. *desestimar* = It. *disestimare*), *disesteem*, < *des*-priv. + *estimer*, esteem: see *dis*- and *esteem*, v.] 1. To regard without esteem; consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; slight.

He that truly *disesteems* himself is content that others should do so too.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 303.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,  
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Friam's state.

Sir J. Denham.  
Her acquaintance began to *disesteem* her in proportion as she became poor.

Goldsmith, Richard Nash.  
2†. To bring into disrepute or disfavor; lower in esteem or estimation.

What fables have you read, what truth redeemed,  
Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed*?

R. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxi.

**disesteem** (dis-es-tēm'), n. [*disesteem*, v.] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.

If her ladyship's  
Alighting, or *disesteem*, sir, of your service  
Hath formerly begot any distaste.

B. Jonson, New Inn, I. 1.

Was this man ever likely to be advis'd, who with such a prejudice and *disesteem* sets himself against his chosen and appointed Counsellors?  
Milton, Mikonoklastes, xi.

**disestimation** (dis-es-ti-mā'shon), n. [= Sp. *desestimacion* = Pg. *desestimacão*; as *dis*-priv. + *estimation*: see *disesteem*.] Disesteem; bad repute.

Three kinds of contempt: *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny.  
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xxx.

**disexercise** (dis-ek'ser-iz), v. t. [*dis*-priv. + *exercise*.] To deprive of exercise; cease to use.

The *disexercising* and blunting our abilities.  
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 6.

**disfame** (dis-fām'), n. [*dis*- + *fame*. Cf. OF. *disfame*, *diffame*: see *defame*.] Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy.

And what is Fame in life but half *disfame*,  
And counterchanged with darkness?  
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

**disfancy** (dis-fan'si), v. t. [*dis*-priv. + *fancy*.] Not to fancy; not to be pleased with; to dislike.

Orthodox and heretical titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies*.

Hammond, Works, IV. 545.

**disfashion** (dis-fash'on), v. t. [*OF.* *desfagioner*, *desfagioner*, F. *désagioner*, *disfigure*, destroy, < *des*-priv. + *fagioner*, fashion: see *dis*- and *fashion*, v.] To put out of fashion or shape; disfigure.

It [gluttony] *disfigureth* the face, *discoloureth* the skin, and *disfigureth* the body.  
Sir T. More, Works, p. 92.

**disfavor**, **disfavour** (dis-fā'vor), n. [*OF.* *desfaveur*, F. *désfaveur* = Sp. *desfavor* = Pg. *desfaveor* = It. *disfavore*, < L. *dis*-priv. + *favor*, favor: see *dis*- and *favor*, n.] 1. Unfavorable regard; slight displeasure; discountenance; *disesteem*; disparagement: as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavor* of his sovereign; to speak in one's *disfavor*.

As unjust favor put him in, why doubt  
*Disfavor* as unjust has turned him out?  
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

Those same misdeeds have raised an energetic . . . sentiment of *disfavour* against its ally.

Gladstone, Church and State.

2. Want of favor; the state of being regarded unfavorably: as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

Many a good acquaintance has been lost from a general proposition in his *disfavor*.  
Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

3†. An act of disregard, dislike, or unkindness. He might dispense favours and *disfavours*.

Clarendon, Civil War, I. 62.

=Syn. *Disfavor*, *Disgrace*, etc. See *odium*.

**disfavor**, **disfavour** (dis-fā'vor), v. t. [= It. *disfavore*, *disfavore* (cf. OF. *desfavoriser*, F. *désfavoriser* = Sp. Pg. *desfavoracer*), < L. *dis*-priv. + ML. *\*favorire*, *favorare* (*favorizare*), favor: see *dis*- and *favor*, v. Cf. *disfavor*, n.] 1. To withdraw or withhold favor, friendship, or support from; check or oppose by disapprobation; discountenance.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey?  
Swift.

2†. To mar; blemish; disfigure.

Rub these hands  
With what may cause an eating leprosy,  
E'en to my bones and marrow: anything  
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.  
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.

**disfavorable**, **disfavourable** (dis-fā'vgr-ə-bl), a. [= F. *désfavorable* = Pg. *desfavoravel* = It. *disfavorevole*; as *disfavor*, *disfavour*, + *-able*.] Unfavorable.

And many other valient personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune *disfavorable*.  
Shakespeare, Rich. II., an. 1377.

**disfavorably**, **disfavourably** (dis-fā'vgr-ə-bl), adv. Unfavorably.

These occurrences, which look so averly to our reasons, and so *disfavorably* to our nature.

W. Montague, Devout Essays, II. iv. § 4.

**disfavorer**, **disfavourer** (dis-fā'vgr-ər), n. One who disfavors or discountenances.

It was verily thought that had it not been for four great *disfavorers* of that voyage, the enterprise had succeeded.

Bacon.

**disfeature** (dis-fē'chur), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disfeatured*, ppr. *disfeaturing*. [*dis*-priv. + *feature*. Cf. *defeature*.] To mar the features of; deprive of a feature or of features; disfigure; deface.

A sitting-on of noses to *disfeatured* bishops, and a rearrangement of the mantle-folds of strait-laced queens, discomposed by the centuries.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 46.



**disfellowship** (dis-fel'-ship), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disfellowshipped* or *disfellowshipped*, ppr. *disfellowshipping* or *disfellowshipping*. [*dis- + fellow-ship, v.*] To exclude from fellowship; refuse to have intercourse with: used especially of a person or a church excluded from religious fellowship by formal action. [U. S.]

**disfen** (dis-fen'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disfenned*, ppr. *disfennening*. [*dis-priv. + fen.*] To change from the character of a fen. [Rare.]

*Disfenned*, or stripped of post. *Knave, Brit.*, XII. 62.

**disfigurator**, a. [*ME. disfigurat*; < ML. *\*disfiguratus*, pp. of *\*disfigurare*: see *disfigure*.] Disfigured; deformed. *Chaucer*.

**disfiguration** (dis-fig'-ū-rā'-shən), n. [= OF. *disfiguration*, *disfiguration* = Sp. *disfiguración* = It. *disfigurazione*, < ML. *\*disfiguratio(n)-*, < *\*disfigurare*, pp. *\*disfiguratus*, *disfigure*: see *disfigure*.] 1. The act of disfiguring or marring the external form of; defacement.—2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement; deformity.

One thing that often leads to *disfiguration* of the landscape is the manner and form in which the planting (of trees for shelter) is originally done.

*Sci. Amer.*, July 19, 1884.

**disfigure** (dis-fig'-ūr), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disfigured*, ppr. *disfiguring*. [*ME. disfigura*, < OF. *disfigurer* (also *disfigurer*, F. *disfigurer*; cf. *disfigure*) = Sp. *disfigurar* = It. *disfigurare*, *disfigurare*, < ML. *\*disfigurare*, < L. *dis-priv. + figurare*, fashion, form: see *figure*, v. and a.] 1. To mar the external figure of; impair the shape or form of; injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; deface; deform, either actually or by incongruous addition.

So subject is their punishment,  
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own;  
Or if his likeness, by themselves defaced.

*Milton*, P. L., xi. 521.

Gaudy ribbons and glaring colours being now out of use, the sex has no opportunity given them to *disfigure* themselves, which they seldom fail to do whenever it lies in their power.

*Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

It cannot be denied that his [Petra's] merits were *disfigured* by a most unpleasant affection.

*Macaulay*, *Petrarch*.

84. To carve: said of a peacock.

*Dysfigure* that peacock.

*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

84. To disguise, especially by putting on inferior habiliments.

So slyly and so wile I shal me gre,  
And me so wel *disfigure*, and so lowe,  
That in this world ther shall no man me knowe.

*Chaucer*, *Good Women*, l. 2048.

—Syn. 1. *Cripple*, *Mangle*, etc. See *mitigate*.

**disfigure**, a. [*ME. disfigure*, v.] Disfigurement; deformity. *Chaucer*.

**disfigurement** (dis-fig'-ūr-ment), n. [= F. *disfigurement*; as *disfigure* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured; blemish; defacement; change of external form for the worse.

And they, so perfect is their misery,  
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*,  
But boast themselves more comely than before.

*Milton*, *Comus*, l. 74.

Grace doth us this good office, by a detecting to us the nakedness of our nature, not by a covering and palliation of her *disfigurements*.

*W. Montague*, *Devout Essays*, I. vi. § 2.

2. Something that disfigures.

Uncommon expressions . . . are a *disfigurement* rather than any embellishment of discourse. *Hume*, *Essays*, x.

This building, lately cleared from the *disfigurements* and partition of its profane use, forms one of the noblest round churches to be found. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 123.

**disfigurer** (dis-fig'-ūr-er), n. One who disfigures.

**disflesh** (dis-flesh'), v. t. [*dis-priv. + flesh.*] To deprive of flesh; render less fleshy.

The best is, said the other, not to run, that the lean strain not himself with too much weight, nor the fat man *disflesh* himself.

*Shelton*, tr. of *Don Quixote*, IV. xiv.

**disfoliage** (dis-fō'-li-āj), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disfoliated*, ppr. *disfoliating*. [*dis-priv. + foliage*.] To deprive or strip of foliage.

In winter the tempering influence of the pine-forest preponderated over that of the *disfoliated* forest.

*Science*, v. 252.

**disforest** (dis-for'-est), v. t. [*dis-priv. + forest*. Cf. *disafforest*.] 1. Same as *disafforest*.

The Crown forests, with the exception of the New Forest, having almost all been *disforested*.

*The American*, VII. 85.

2. To strip of forest; clear of trees, as a wooded tract; destroy the forests of, as a country or region.

**disformity** (dis-fōr'-mī-tī), n. [A "restored" form of *disformity* (q. v.) for *disformity*.] Irregularity of form or method; absence of fixed or regular form.

Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies. *B. Clarke*.

**disfranchise** (dis-frān'-chis), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disfranchised*, ppr. *disfranchising*. [Early mod. E. *disfranchisen*; < *dis-priv. + franchise*.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; deprive of chartered rights and immunities; deprive of any franchise, especially of the right of voting in elections. Formerly sometimes written *disfranchise*.

Suppose woman, though equal, to differ essentially in her intellect from man—is that any ground for *disfranchising* her?

*W. Phillips*, *Speeches*, p. 20.

**disfranchisement** (dis-frān'-chis-ment), n. [*disfranchise* + *-ment*.] The act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, or of membership in a corporation, or of some particular immunity or privilege, especially that of voting. Formerly sometimes written *disfranchisement*.

*Disfranchisement* is as great folly as applied to the whites, as omission to enfranchise is wickedness toward the negroes.

*Springfield Rep.*, quoted in *Morrison's Life of Bowles*, II. 20.

**disfranchise** (dis-frī'-chis), v. t. [*dis-priv. + friar*.] To deprive from being a friar; divest of the office and privileges of a friar; unfrock.

That over-great severity would cause a great number to *disfranchise* themselves, and fly to Geneva.

*Sir R. Sande*, *State of Religion*.

**disfurnish** (dis-fēr'-nish), v. t. [*dis-priv. + furnish*.] To deprive or divest of furnishment; strip of or cause to be without adjuncts or belongings.

All wanting that they would have, and bringing what they want, furnishing their Mokias with those things whereof they complain themselves to be *disfurnished*.

*Purshas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 602.

I am a thing obscure, *disfurnish'd* of

All merit.

*Massinger*, *The Picture*, III. 5.

I found the house altogether *disfurnish'd*, and his books packing up.

*Swyn*, *Diary*, May 7, 1601.

The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for *disfurnishing* the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.

*Lowell*, *Oration*, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1890.

**disfurnishment** (dis-fēr'-nish-ment), n. [*disfurnish* + *-ment*.] The act of disfurnishing, or the state of being disfurnished.

Early in life he found himself invested with ample revenues; which . . . he took almost immediate measures entirely to dissipate and bring to nothing. . . . Thus furnished by the very act of *disfurnishment*, . . . he set forth, like some Alexander, upon his great enterprise, "borrowing and to borrow."

*Lamb*, *Elia*, p. 46.

**disfurniture** (dis-fēr'-ni-tūr), n. A disfurnishing; removal; deprivation.

We may consequently, with much ease, bear the *disfurniture* of such transitory movables as were rather ornaments than materials of our fabric.

*W. Montague*, *Devout Essays*, II. viii. § 2.

**disgager** (dis-gāj'), v. t. [*dis-priv. + gage*; cf. OF. *disgager*, *disengage*, < *dis-priv. + gager*, pledge: see *dis-* and *gage*. Cf. *degagé* and *disengage*.] To free or release from pledge or pawn; redeem.

He took those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods, and remain under the burden of usury, than to sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once.

*Holland*, tr. of *Flutarch*, p. 222.

**disgallant** (dis-gal'-ant), v. t. [*dis-priv. + gallant*.] To strip or divest of gallantry, courage, or confidence.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit; you must not sink under the first disaster.

*E. Jones*, *Cynthia's Revels*, III. 1.

**disgarland** (dis-gār'-land), v. t. [*dis-priv. + garland*.] To divest of a garland.

Forake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee,  
Thy locks *disgarland*. *Drummond*, *Songs*, II. 12.

**disgarnish** (dis-gār'-nish), v. t. [*ME. disgarnish*, < OF. *disgarnier*, stem of certain parts of *degarner*, *degarner*, F. *degarnir* (= Pr. *degarner*, *degarner* = Sp. *Pg. degarnecer* = It. *sgarnire*), < *des-priv. + garnir*, garnish: see *dis-* and *garnish*.] To strip or divest, as of something that garnishes or furnishes; disfurnish; degarnish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For the wolde not *disgarnish* the longe of peple.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 201.

Also ther were xx knyghts that after that thei herde that the cristin were comynge, thei wolde never be *disgarnished* of her armes.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 440.

If your master have losing frendes and faithful subjects, I am, thanks God, not *disgarnished* nor vnprouided of the same.

*Hall*, *Ham. V.*, a. 2.

We have quite *disgarnished* that kingdom [Ireland] of troops.

*Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 481.

**disgarrison** (dis-gar'-i-agn), v. t. [*dis-priv. + garrison*.] To deprive of a garrison. [Rare.]

Be thou our king; set up thy throne in our hearts; dismantle, and *disgarrison*, all the strong holds and fortifications of sin.

*Henry*, *Prayer bef. Sermon*.

**disgravel** (dis-gav'-el), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disgravelled*, ppr. *disgravelling*. [*dis-priv. + gravel*.] In Eng. law, to relieve (land) from the law of gravel-kind, and particularly from subjection to the rule of partition at the owner's death.

A large number of properties were *disgravelled* in Kent by statute in the reign of Henry the Eighth, upon the petition of the owners. In the same reign all the lands in Wales were *disgravelled*. But the rights of the tenants do not appear to have been injured by the new legislation.

*W. E. Sullivan*, *Introduct.* to O'Curry's *Anc. Irish*, p. cxxxiv.

**disgeneris** (dis-jē-ner'-ik), a. [*dis-priv. + generic*.] Belonging to different genera, as two or more species; not of the same genus as another species; the opposite of *congeneric*.

**digest** (dis-jest'), v. t. [Var. of *digest*.] To digest. *Bacon*.

Who can *digest* a Spaniard, that's a true Englishman? *Dekker and Webster*, *Sir Thomas Wyatt*, p. 40.

**digestion** (dis-jes'-tyon), n. [Var. of *digestion*.] Digestion. *Bacon*.

**disglorify** (dis-glō'-rī-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disglorified*, ppr. *disglorifying*. [*dis-priv. + glorify*.] To deprive of glory; treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,  
Besides whom is no god, compared with idols,  
*Disglorified*, blasphemed, and hid in scorn.

*Milton*, S. A., I. 442.

**disglory** (dis-glō'-rī), n. [*dis-priv. + glory*.] Deprivation of glory; dishonor.

To the *disglory* of God's name. *Northbrooks*.

**disgorge** (dis-gōrj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disgorged*, ppr. *disgorging*. [*OF. desgorger*, F. *desgorger*, bring up from the throat, vomit, clear out, *disgorge* (= It. *sgorgare*, *disgorge*, overflow), < *des-*, away, + *gorge*, throat: see *dis-* and *gorge*, v.] 1. To eject or throw out from, or as if from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; vomit forth; discharge; pour out: generally with an implication of force or violence.

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*  
Their warlike freightage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prolog.

In which thou liv'st a strong contin'd surfeit,  
Like poison will *disgorge* thee.

*Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Valentinian*, III. 1.

To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught.

*Dryden*.

Four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*  
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.

*Milton*, P. L., II. 575.

The barbarous North *disgorged* her ambitious savages on Europe.

*Everett*, *Orations*, I. 124.

2. To give up, as something that has been taken wrongfully; surrender: as, he *disgorged* his ill-gotten gains.

That which . . . no miscreant or malefactor . . . was ever so desperate as to *disgorge* in contempt of so fruitfully received customs, is now their voice that restore as they say the ancient purity of religion.

*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 64.

**disgorgement** (dis-gōrj'-ment), n. [*OF. desgorger*, F. *desgorger* = It. *sgorgamento*; as *disgorge* + *-ment*.] The act of disgorging.

The very presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies.

*Sp. Hall*, *Remains*, p. 162.

**disgorger** (dis-gōrj'-er), n. A device for removing a gorged hook from the mouth of a fish. It is pushed down along the line, and forces back the barbed point, thus enabling the hook to be withdrawn.

**disgospelt** (dis-gos'-pel), v. t. [*dis-priv. + gospel*.] To manage or treat in a way inconsistent with the precepts or doctrines of the gospel; deprive of a gospel character.

Who possess huge Benefices for idle performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruel *disgospelling* jurisdiction.

*Milton*, *Apology for Smectymannus*.

**disgown** (dis-goun'), v. t. [*dis-priv. + gown*.] To divest one's self of a clerical gown; hence, to renounce holy orders.

Then, desiring to be a convert, he was reconciled to the Church of Rome; so he *disgowned* and put on a sword.

*Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 222.

**disgrace** (dis-grās'), n. [*OF. disgrace*, *disgrace*, III favor, III fortune, F. *disgrâce* = Sp. *desgracia* = *Pg. desgraça* = It. *disgrazia*, *sgrazia* (obs.), < ML. *disgratia*, *disfavor*, III favor, III fortune, *disgrace*, < L. *dis-priv. + gratia*, favor, grace: see *dis-* and *grace*.] 1. A state of being out of favor; exclusion from favor, confidence,

or trust: as, the minister retired from court in disgrace.

He was turned out of his place of Library Keeper to the King, and died in disgrace.

Later, Journey to Paris, p. 102.

They will sink back to their kennels in disgrace.

Thomas, Walden, p. 122.

2. A state of ignominy, dishonor, or shame; subjection to opprobrium.

France, bound as she was by solemn stipulations, could not, without disgrace, make a direct attack on the Austrian dominions.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

These old peasant-lords, . . . Who had midwied in their thousands, doing nothing Since Egbert—why, the greater their disgrace!

Templeton, Aylmer's Field.

3. A cause of shame or reproach; that which dishonors: as, honest poverty is no disgrace.—4. Want of grace of person or mind; ill-favoredness; ungracious condition or character. [Archaic.]

Their faces

Most foul and filthy were, their garments yet, Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgrace Did much the more augment.

Spenser, F. Q., v. xii. 22.

Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or disgrace that is in us.

T. Winktop, Cecil Dreams, v.

5t. An act of unkindness; an ill turn.

The interchange continually of favours and disgraces.

Bacon.

—Syn. 1 and 2. *Disgrace*, *Dishonor*, etc. (see *odium*), discredit, ignominy, infamy, disrepute, reproach, contempt, opprobrium, obloquy.—3. Scandal, blot.

*disgrace* (dis-grās'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disgraced*, ppr. *disgracing*. [*OF. disgracier*, *F. disgracier*—*Sp. disgraciador* (obs.)=*Pg. desgracar*—*It. disgraziare*, *aggraziare* (obs.). <ML. *disgracia*, *disgrace*; from the noun.] 1. To put out of favor; dismiss with discredit.

In thee [the Countess of Pembroke] the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harp is disgraced.

Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 500).

Flatterers of the disgraced minister.

Macaulay.

2. To treat or affect ignominiously; bring or cast shame or reproach upon; dishonor; put to shame.

His ignorance disgraced him.

Johnson.

Let Greece be humbled, and the Trojans rise; Till the proud king and the Achaean race Shall heap with honours him they now disgrace.

Pope, Iliad, II.

We will pass by the instances of oppression and falsehood which disgraced the early part of the reign of Charles.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3t. To revile; upbraid; heap reproaches upon.

The goddess wroth 'gain foully her disgrace.

Spenser.

I command you, and do you command your fellows, That when you see her next, disgrace and scorn her.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, III. 2.

—Syn. 1 and 2. *Debase*, *Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*); to shame, mortify, dishonor; tarnish, blot, stain, sully. See list under *debase*.

*disgraceful* (dis-grās'fūl), a. [*disgrace* + *-ful*, I.] Partaking of disgrace; shameful; dishonorable; disreputable; bringing or deserving shame.

To retire behind their chariots was as little disgraceful then as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.

Pope.

Oranmer rose into favour by serving Henry in the disgraceful affair of his first divorce.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

—Syn. Discredited, ignominious, scandalous, base, vile, opprobrious, infamous.

*disgracefully* (dis-grās'fūl-l), adv. In a disgraceful manner; with disgrace: as, the troops fled disgracefully.

The senate have cast you forth

Disgracefully.

R. Jones, Catiline.

*disgracefulness* (dis-grās'fūl-nes), n. Ignominy; shamefulness.

*disgracer* (dis-grās'ēr), n. One who or that which disgraces or exposes to disgrace; one who or that which brings disgrace, shame, or contempt upon others, or upon a cause.

Perhaps the lowest class of either sex would be properly assigned to those two disgracers of the human species, commonly called a beaz and a fine lady.

Fielding, Conversation.

*disgracious* (dis-grās'ānus), a. [*OF. disgracious* (*F. disgracieux*), < *disgrace*, *disgrace*; see *disgrace*, and cf. *gracious*.] Ungracious; unpleasing.

If I be so disgracious in your eye,

Let me march on, and not offend you, madam.

Shak., Rich. III., IV. 4.

*disgracivet* (dis-grās'iv), a. [Irreg. < *disgrace* + *-ive*.] Disgraceful.

He that will question every disgracivet word which he hears is spoken of him shall have few friends.

Fulham, Resolves, I. 72.

They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance which is not disgraceful.

Fulham, Resolves, I. 72.

*disgradiation* (dis-grā-dē'shōn), n. [*disgradi* + *-ation*; equiv. to *degradation*.] In Scots law, degradation; deposition; specifically, the stripping from a person of a dignity or degree of honor, and taking away the title, badge, and privileges thereof.

*disgrader* (dis-grād'), v. t. [*OF. disgrader* (= *Sp. disgradar* (obs.)=*Pg. desgraduar*), *degrade*, < *des-priv.* + *grade*, rank. Cf. *degrade*.] To degrade; lower in rank.

Being now lately become a Courtier he shew not himself a craftsman, & merit to be degraded, & with scorn sent back againe to the shop.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 220.

*disgragate* (dis-grā-gāt'), v. t. [*L.L. disgragatus*, pp. of *disgragare*, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *grag* (*grag*), a flock. Cf. *congragate*.] To separate; disperse. Dr. H. More.

*disgragation* (dis-grā-gā'shōn), n. [*disgragate*; see *-ation*.] Separation; specifically, in chem., the separation of the molecules within a substance, which is brought about by heat or other chemical agents: as, the *disgragation* of a body is greater in the gaseous than in the liquid state. Imp. Diet.

*disgression*, n. [ME.; var. of *disgression*.] Disgression. Chaucer.

*disgruntle* (dis-grun'tl), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disgruntled*, ppr. *disgruntling*. [*OF. E. dial. origin*; humorously formed < *dis-* + *gruntle*, freq. of *grunt*, implying disgust.] To disappoint; disconcert; chagrin; disgust; offend; throw into a state of sulky dissatisfaction: usually in the participial adjective *disgruntled*. [Colloq.]

This continual grasping after authority for the purpose of meeting the individual case of some disgruntled persons should receive the stamp of this committee's disapprobation.

Providence (R. L.) Journal, March 1, 1877.

Those that were disgruntled because Dutch and German were dropped [in the names of the Reformed Churches] staid where they were because they did not know where to go.

The Churchman, Suppl., Oct. 20, 1880.

*disguise* (dis-gīz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disguised*, ppr. *disguising*. [Early mod. E. also *disguise*; < ME. *disguisen*, *disguem*, *deguisen*, *deguisen* (also *deguisen*, *deguisen*: see *deguise*), < OF. *deguiser*, *F. déguiser* (= Pr. *deguisear*), counterfeit, put on a false guise, < *des-priv.* + *guise*, guise, manner, fashion: see *dis-* and *guise*, v.] 1. To conceal the personal identity of, by changes of guise or usual appearance, such as those produced by differences in dress or in the hair or beard, the use of a mask, etc.

She cast her wit in sondry wise— How she him might so disguise, That no man shuld his body knowe.

Greene, Confl. Amant, II. 227.

The children of honour, called the Henchmen, which were freshly disguised and daunted a Morice before the king.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

The tradition is that, during those evil days, Bunyan was forced to disguise himself as a waggoner.

Macaulay, John Bunyan.

This copier of the mien and garb of Peter and Paul, that he may go disguised, Rob halt and lame, sick folk 't the temple-porch!

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 196.

I venture to see in the Norman Conqueror a friend disguised in the garb of an enemy.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 153.

2. To conceal or cover up the real or original character of by a counterfeit form or appearance; cloak by false show, deceptive statement or speech, or an artificial manner: as, to *disguise* the handwriting; to *disguise* the taste of a drug; to *disguise* sentiments or intentions.

Disguise it not—we have one human heart— All mortal thoughts confess a common home.

Shelley, Revolt of Islam, VIII. 19.

Literature and taste, indeed, still disguised with a flush of hectic loveliness and brilliancy the ravages of an incurable decay.

Macaulay, Macbeth.

If we call it by one name up to a certain year, and by some other name after that year, we *disguise* the fact that the historical identity of the language has never been broken.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 95.

They agree in another respect, as well as in style. All are either ruins, or fragments disguised by restoration.

Ruskin.

3. To alter the appearance of; make difficult of recognition by some change not intended for concealment.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew, Though then disguised in death.

Dryden, Æneid.

4. To change in voice or behavior by the use of strong drink; intoxicate. [Euphemistic.]

Come, I will shew you the way home, if drink Or too full diet have disguised you.

R. Jones, Staple of News, IV. 1.

*disgraciously* (dis-gīz'ēd-lī), adv. With or in disguise. [Rare.]

I find that he travelled England *disgraciously*, and concealed his state there.

Sir H. Watton, Reliquie, p. 582.

*disgracedness* (dis-gīz'ēd-nes), n. The state of being disguised. [Rare.]

But alas! the painted faces, and mannishness, and monstrous *disgracedness* of the one sex!

By Hall, The Impress of God, II.

*disguisement* (dis-gīz'mēt), n. [*OF. disguisedment*, *F. déguisement* (= Pr. *deguisamen*), < *deguiser*, *disgrace*; see *disgrace*, v., and *-ment*.] The act of disguising; a disguise. [Rare.]

She through his late *disguisement* could him not descry.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 22.

He was exposed in a jacket resembling those which London lamp-lighters formerly delighted in, with a cap of the same. . . . In this *disguisement* he was brought into the hall.

Lamb, Elia, p. 25.

*disguiser* (dis-gīz'ēr), n. 1. One who changes the appearance of another by a disguise; a disfigurer.

O, death's a great *disguiser*: and you may add to it.

Shak., M. for M., IV. 2.

2. One who conceals his real sentiments; one who assumes a disguise.

You are a very dexterous *disguiser*.

Swift.

3t. A masquer; a mummer.

The *Disguisers* to come in after this manour following, with ill torches to be borne before them at their riding into the Hall, with ill yomen waiters such as shall be appointed by the Marshalls to do it.

Quoted in J. P. Collier's Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 12, note.

*disguisely*, adv. [ME. *disguisili*; < *disguise* + *-ly*.] Strangely; extraordinarily.

Damparg was *disguisili* gift i dede in this wise.

William of Palerne (R. E. T. S.), I. 485.

**disguisings**, *n.* [ME. *disguisings*; < *disguise* + *-ness*.] Strangeness; extraordinary appearance.

Precious clothing is culpable for the darts of it, and for his softness and for his strangeness and *disguisings* [var. *disguisings*].  
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

**disguising** (dis-gi'zing), *v.* [< ME. *disguysing*; verbal *n.* of *disguise*, *v.*] 1. The act of assuming a disguise, or of giving a false appearance.

These & many such like *disguisings* do we find in many behaviour, & specially in the Courtiers of forraine Countreys.  
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

2. Theatrical mummery or masking.

At such a time  
As Christmas, when *disguising* is o' foot.  
H. Jonson, Masques.

Sunday at night the fifteenth of June, 1523, in the great hall at Wyndesore, the emperor Maximilian and Henry VIII. being present, was a *disguising* or play.  
Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 235.

**disguisat**, *a.* [ME. *dispiis*, *dispiisye*, < OF. *disguisat*, pp. of *disguiser*, *disguise*; see *disguise*, *v.*] 1. Disguised; masked.

Daunces *dispiis* redy ditz were.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

2. Concealed; strange.

Long thei cald our cuntries as that crist wold,  
Our dales & downes & *dispiisye* wayes.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2718.

**disgust** (dis-gust'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgouter*, *distaste*, *dislike*, F. *dégouter* = Sp. *disgustar* = Pg. *desgustar* = It. *disgustare*, *sgustare*, *disgust*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gustare*, taste, < *gustus*, a tasting; see *dis-* and *gust*, *v.*] 1. To excite nausea or loathing in; offend the taste of.—2. To offend the mind or moral sense of: with at or with, formerly with from: as, to be *disgusted* at foppery or with vulgar pretension.

What *disgusts* me from having anything to do with this race of answer-jobbers is, that they have no sort of conscience.  
Swift.

3. To feel a distaste for; have an aversion to; disrelish.

By our own sickness and inconstancy *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came.  
Tillotson, Sermons, xxii.

**disgust** (dis-gust'), *n.* [< OF. *desgout*, F. *dégout* = Sp. *disgusto* = Pg. *desgusto* = It. *disgusto*, *disgust*; see the verb.] 1. Strong disrelish or distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; nausea; loathing.

The term *disgust*, in its simplest sense, means something offensive to the taste.

Darwin, Express of Emotions, p. 257.

2. Repugnance excited by something offensive or loathsome; a strong feeling of aversion or repulsion; extreme distaste or dislike.

In a vulgar hack-writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust*.  
Macaulay.

Noble too, of old blood thrice-refined  
That shrinks from clownish coarseness in *disgust*.  
Browning, King and Book, l. 174.

—Syn. 1. Hatred, *Dislike*, etc. (see *antipathy*), loathing, detestation, abhorrence.

**disgustful** (dis-gust'fūl), *a.* [< *disgust* + *-ful*, 2.] Offensive to the taste; nauseous; hence, morally or esthetically offensive.

The British waters are grown dull and muddy,  
The fruit *disgustful*.  
Fletcher, Bonduca, l. 2.

If any lesson may be drawn from the tragical and too often *disgustful* history of witchcraft, it is not one of exultation at our superior enlightenment, or shame at the shortcomings of the human intellect. It is rather one of charity and self-distrust.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 148.

**disgustfulness** (dis-gust'fūl-nes), *n.* The character of being disgustful or disgusting.

**disgusting** (dis-gus'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disgust*, *v.*] Causing disgust; offensive to the taste, physical, moral, or esthetic.

A smear of soup on a man's beard looks *disgusting*, though there is of course nothing *disgusting* in the soup itself.  
Darwin, Express of Emotions, p. 257.

**disgustingly** (dis-gus'ting-li), *adv.* In a disgusting manner.

It is really lamentable to observe in many families the aged parent slighted and neglected. . . . Such treatment is *disgustingly* unnatural.  
V. Knox, Essays, xxix.

**disgustingness** (dis-gus'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being disgusting.

**dish** (dish), *n.* [< ME. *disch*, *disch*, < AS. *disc*, a dish, plate, = OS. *disk*, a table, = MD. *D. disk* = MLG. *disk*, *disch*, LG. *disch* = OHG. *diso*, *diso*, MHG. *disch*, *disch*, also *dis*, *dis*, G. *disch*, a table, = Icel. *diskr*, a dish, plate, = Sw. *Dan. disk*, a dish, also a counter, = OF. *disu*, a table (> ME. *dear*, E. *date*, *q. v.*) = Sp. Pg. *disco*, a disk, quoit, = It. *disco*, a disk, quoit, *disco*, a table, < L. *discus*, a discus, disk, plate, dish, face of a sun-dial, ML. also (with var. *descus*) a table, *dis*, *deak*,

pulpit, < Gr. *disca*, a discus, disk, dish, trencher, plate. From the same source are *disk*, *disco*, *deak*, and *date*, which are thus doublets of *disk*.]

1. Any rimmed and concave or hollow vessel, of earthenware, porcelain, glass, metal, or wood, used to contain food for consumption at meals. Originally applied to very shallow or flat vessels, as plates and platters, the term now usually includes any large open vessel, more or less deep, and with or without a cover, used to contain food or table-drink, such as tea, coffee, or chocolate. The use of the term to include drinking-vessels, as bowls and cups, is less common and seems to be obsolescent, except as such vessels are included in the collective plural *dishes*. A set of *dishes* includes all the vessels (except drinking-glasses) requisite for furnishing a table, as platters, plates of various sizes, vessels for vegetables, fruits, preserves, etc., tarsens, bowls, and cups and saucers.

After take also a drop of Rawme, and put it in to a *Dish* or in a Cuppe with Mylk of a Goat.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

You must bring two *Dishes* of Chocolate and a Glass of Cinnamon-water.  
Congreve, Way of the World, l. 7.

A porcelain *dish*, o'er which in many a cluster  
Plump grapes hung down, dead-ripe and without lustre.  
T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

2. The food or drink served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food served at table; a supply for a meal: as, a *dish* of veal or venison; a cold *dish*.

'Tis an ordinary thing to bestow twenty or thirty pounds on a *dish*, some thousand crowns upon a dinner.  
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 142.

If you please, let us walk up to supper; and to-morrow, if the day be windy, as our days here commonly are, 'tis ten to one but we shall take a good dish of fish for dinner.  
Colton, in Walton's Angler, li. 263.

We were roused from a peaceful *dish* of tea by a loud hubbub in the street.  
Beckford, Italy, li. 70.

Nothing could be plainer than his table, yet his society often attracted the wealthy to share his single *dish*.  
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

3. In Eng. mining: (a) A rectangular box about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. [Lead-mines of Derbyshire.]

The *dish* of the Low Peak is reputed to hold 14 Winchester pints, when level-full; while in the High Peak 16 pints are reckoned to the *dish*.  
Farey.

(b) Formerly, in Cornwall, a measure holding one gallon, used for tin ore dressed ready for the smelter. R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall (1769).—4. A discus.

Thel hastiden for to be mad [slawis of] wrastlyng, and . . . of *dish*, or playng with ledun *dish* (var. in occupations of a *dish*, either playng with a ledun *dish* Purv.).  
Wyclif, 2 Mac. iv. 14 (Oxf.).

5. The state of being concave or like a dish; concavity: as, the *dish* of a wheel.—Brass *dish*.  
See *brass*.

**dish** (dish), *v.* [= G. *decken*, serve the table, sit at table; cf. ODan. *diske*, go to dinner, Dan. *diske* (op), dish or serve (up), = Sw. *diska*, wash dishes; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* 1. To put in a dish or dishes, as food; serve at table: often with up: as, to *dish* up the dinner.

For conspiracy,  
I know not how it tastes; though it be *disht*  
For me to try.  
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

(let me . . . your best meat, and *disht* it in silver dishes.  
E. Jonson, Epicoene, iii. 1.

2. To cause to resemble a dish; make concave. Thus, a carriage-wheel is said to be *disht* when the spokes (either by construction or as the result of accident) are inclined to the nave, so that the wheel is concave on one side.

Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground *disht* a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made.  
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 370.

The slicer is hammered into a slightly arched or *disht* form.  
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 203.

3. To use up, as if by serving on a dish, or making a meal of; frustrate or disappoint; damage; ruin; cheat. [Slang.]

For of this be assured, if you "go it" too fast,  
You'll be *disht*.  
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, li. 204.

Where's Brummell? *Disht*.  
Byron.  
But in Canada, as in England, demagogues *disht* each other by extensions of the franchise.  
Nineteenth Century, xx. 37.

4. To push or strike with the horns. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

He would has gart [made] me trow that they [London folk] has horns on their heads to *disht* the like o' me, and hooves to tread upon us when doon.  
Sir A. Wylie, Works, l. 70.

To *disht* out, to form (cooves) by wooden ribs.  
II. *intrans.* To be concave or have a form resembling that of a dish: as, the wheel or the ground *dishts*. See l. 2.

We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel *dishting* frequently.  
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 337.

**disabilitate** (dis-ha-bil'i-tät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disabilitated*, ppr. *disabilitating*. [< ML.

\**disabilitatus*, pp. of \**disabilitare* (> OF. *deshabiller*, F. *deshabiller* = Pg. *deshabillar*), < *dis-* priv. + *habillare*, *habillare*: see *dis-* and *habillare*.] To disqualify; in old Scots law, to corrupt the blood of; attain.

The Earl his father being forsaik, and his posterity *disabilitated* to brulk estate or dignity in Scotland.  
Stair, Suppl. Dec., p. 242.

**disabilitation** (dis-ha-bil-i-tät), *n.* [= F. *deshabilitation*, < ML. \**deshabillatio* (> \**deshabillare*, *disqualify*; see *disabilitate*.] Disqualification; in old Scots law, the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

All prior acts of *disabilitations* pronounced against the posterity of the said . . . Francis summyne Erie Bothwell.  
Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), v. 55.

**disahille** (dis-a-bél'), *n.* [Also *deshabille*; < F. *deshabillé*, undress, prop. pp. of *deshabiller*, undress, < *des-* priv. + *habiller*, dress: see *dis-* and *habillare*.] Undress, or negligent dress; specifically, a loose morning-dress.

Her *Disahille*, or Flame-colour Gown call'd Indian, and Slippers of the same.  
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v.

Two or three ladies, in an easy *disahille*, were introduced.  
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

**disahitt** (dis-hab'it), *v. t.* [< OF. *deshabiter*, F. *deshabiter* = Sp. Pg. *deshabitar*, desert a place, = It. *deshabitare*, depopulate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *habitare*, dwell in, inhabit: see *dis-* and *habit*, *v.*] To drive from a habitation; dislodge.

Those sleeping stoves . . . from their fixed beds of lime had been *disahitt*.  
Shak., K. John, li. 1.

**disahittuate** (dis-ha-bit'ü-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disahittuated*, ppr. *disahittuating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *habituate*. Cf. F. *deshabiter* = Sp. Pg. *deshabitar*.] To render unaccustomed to or unfamiliar with.

He had lived at Geneva so long that he had . . . become *disahittuated* to the American tone.  
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller.

**disahblet**, *v. t.* [Same as *disahle*; < *dis-* priv. + *habile* for *abile*, *v.*, *q. v.*] 1. To disable.—2. To disparege.

She oft him blam'd  
For suffering such abuse as knight-hood sham'd,  
And him *disahbled* quite. . . .  
Spenser, F. Q., li. v. 21.

**disahallow** (dis-hal'ö), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hal-* low, *v.*] To make unholy; desecrate; profane.

Ye that so *disahallow* the holy sleep,  
Your sleep is death.  
Tennyson, Poems and Ectarre.

But once a year, on the eve of All-Souls,  
Through these arches *disahallowed* the organ rolls.  
Lowell, The Black Preacher.

**disaharmonic** (dis-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *disharmonique* = It. *disharmonico* (cf. G. *disharmonisch*, > Dan. Sw. *disharmonisk*); as *dis-* priv. + *harmonic*.] Not harmonic; anharmonic. Athrop. Inst. Jour., XVII. 160.

**disaharmonious** (dis-här-mö'ni-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *harmonious*.] Inharmonic; discordant; incongruous.

The ego (according to Preuss) is composed of painful and *disaharmonious* sensations.  
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 45.

**disaharmonize** (dis-här-mö-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaharmonized*, ppr. *disaharmonizing*. [= F. *disharmoniser* = Pg. *desharmonizar*, deprive of harmony, = It. *disharmonizzare*, want harmony; as *dis-* priv. + *harmonize*.] To deprive of harmony; render inharmonic.

Differences which *disaharmonize* and retard and cripple the general work in hand.  
Penn. School Jour., XXXII. 261.

**disaharmony** (dis-här-mö-ni), *n.*; pl. *disaharmonies* (-niz). [= F. *disharmonie* = Sp. *desharmonia* = Pg. *desharmonia* = It. *disharmonia* = G. *disharmonie* = Dan. Sw. *disharmonia*; as *dis-* priv. + *harmony*.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

A *disaharmony* in the different impulses that constitute it [our nature].  
Coleridge.

The more *disaharmonies* [according to Preuss], the more organisms; hence, at first all matter was organized, and at last none will be.  
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 45.

**disah-catch** (dish'kach), *n.* A rack for dishes. [Local.]

My *disah-catch*, cupboard, boards, and bed,  
And all I have when we are wed.  
Comical Dialogues between two Country Lovers.

**disah-cloth** (dish'klöth), *n.* A cloth used for washing dishes.

**disah-clout** (dish'klout), *n.* A dish-cloth.

Those same hanging sheets, . . .  
That look like frozen *disah-clouts* set on end!  
E. Jonson, Volpone, l. 1.

That old rag of a *disah-clout* ministry, Harry Furness, is to be the other lord.  
Walsley, Letters, li. 408.





**dishonor, dishonour** (dis-on'gr-er), *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods  
It would be to ensnare an Irreligious  
*Dishonourer* of Dagon. *Milton, S. A., l. 361.*

**dishorn** (dis-hörn'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + horn.*] To remove the horns from; deprive of horns.

The truth being known,  
We'll all present ourselves, *dishorn* the spirit,  
And mock him home to Whindor. *Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.*

**dishorse** (dis-hors'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishorsed*, ppr. *dishorsing*. [*< dis-priv. + horse.*] To unhorse.

He burst his lance against a forest bough,  
*Dishorsed* himself and rose again.  
*Tempest, Balin and Balan.*

**dish-rag** (dish'rag), *n.* A dish-cloth.  
**dishumour, dishumour** (dis-hū'mor), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + humor, n.*] Ill humor. [*Rare.*]

We did not beforehand think of the creature we are  
emancipated as subject to *dishumour*, age, sickness, im-  
patience, or sullenness. *Steel, Spectator, No. 479.*

**dishumour, dishumour** (dis-hū'mor), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + humor, v.*] To put out of humor; make ill-humored. [*Rare.*]

Here were a couple unexpectedly *dishumoured*.  
*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.*

**dish-washer** (dish'wash'er), *n.* 1. One who washes dishes.—2. The pried wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. The grinder, or restless flycatcher, *Seiurus inquietus*. See *Seiurus*. [*Australian.*]

**dish-water** (dish'wā'ter), *n.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

**disillude** (dis-ilūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disilluded*, ppr. *disilluding*. [*< dis- + illude.*] To free from illusion; disillusion. [*Rare.*]

I am obliged to *disillude* many of my visitors, though I cannot reduce my titles below "General Sahib," or "Lord Sahib Bahadur."  
*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 38.*

**disillusion** (dis-ilū'shon), *n.* [= *F. désillusion*; as *dis-priv. + illusion*.] A freeing or becoming free from illusion; the state of being disillusioned or disenchanting; disenchantment.

He [Spenser] speaks of the Court in a tone of contemptuous bitterness, in which, as it seems to me, there is more of the sorrow of *disillusion* than of the gall of personal disappointment. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 145.*

**disillusion** (dis-ilū'shon), *v. t.* [= *F. désillusionner*; from the noun.] To free from illusion; disenchant.

"Egypt," the product of a much *disillusioned* observer.  
*The Nation, No. 987.*

The auto da fé of Seville and Madrid, . . . the desolated plains of Germany, and the cruelties of Alva in the Netherlands, *disillusioned* Europe of those golden dreams which had arisen in the earlier days of humanism.  
*Encyc. Brit., XX. 304.*

**disillusionise** (dis-ilū'zhon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disillusionised*, ppr. *disillusionizing*. [*< dis-priv. + illusion + -ise.*] To free from illusion; disenchant; disillusion.

I am not sure that chapter of Herder's did not unconsciously operate as a *disillusionizing* medium.  
*J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 173.*

**disillusionment** (dis-ilū'shon-ment), *n.* [= *F. désillusionnement*; as *disillusion, v.*, + *-ment*.] The process of disillusioning; the state of being disillusioned.

Guicciardini seems to glory in his *disillusionment*, and uses his vast intellectual ability for the analysis of the corruption he had helped to make incurable.  
*Encyc. Brit., XI. 226.*

And therein was the beginning of *disillusionments*.  
*The Century, XXXII. 339.*

**disimbark**; *v.* An obsolete form of *disembark*.  
**disimark** (dis-im-pārk'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + imark.*] To free from the limits of a park. [*Rare.*]

**disimprison** (dis-im-priz'on), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + imprison.*] To discharge from a prison; set at liberty; free from restraint. [*Rare.*]

French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority.  
*Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 1.*

**disimprove** (dis-im-pruv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disimproved*, ppr. *disimproving*. [*< dis-priv. + improve.*] *I. trans.* To render worse; injure the quality of. [*Rare.*]

No need to *disimprove* the royal banks to pay thanks to the bishops.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), II. 145.*

*II. intrans.* To grow worse. [*Rare.*]  
**disimprovement** (dis-im-pruv'ment), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + improvement.*] Reduction from

or want of improvement; non-improvement. [*Rare.*]

Beside that the presence of God serves to all this, it hath also especial influence in the *disimprovement* of temptations.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1855), I. 112.*

**disincarcerate** (dis-in-kār'sp-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincarcerated*, ppr. *disincarcerating*. [*< dis-priv. + incarcerate.* Cf. *Sp. desincarcerar* = *Pg. desincarcerar*.] To liberate from prison; set free from confinement. [*Rare.*]

**disinclination** (dis-in-kil-nā'shon), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + inclination.*] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection (generally implying a positive inclination toward the opposite course or thing); slight dislike or aversion.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex.  
*Artichoke.*

= *flyn*. Indisposition, unwillingness, reluctance, hesitation, repugnance.

**disincline** (dis-in-kiln'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclined*, ppr. *disinclining*. [*< dis-priv. + incline.*] To make averse or indisposed; make unwilling.

The Provencal poets . . . willingly established themselves . . . under a prince full of knightly accomplishments, and yet not *disinclined* to the arts of peace.  
*Yicknor, Span. Lit., I. 277.*

*Disinclined* to help from their own store  
The opprobrious wright.  
*Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129.*

[This] . . . produced so much effect upon the Committee as to *disinclined* them to report this measure favorably.  
*The American, VII. 292.*

**disinclose, disenclose** (dis-in-kloz', -en-kloz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclosed, disenclosed*, ppr. *disinclosing, disenclosing*. [*< dis-priv. + inclose, enclose.*] To free from inclosure; throw open (what has been inclosed); specifically, to dispart.

**disincorporate** (dis-in-kōr-pō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincorporated*, ppr. *disincorporating*. [*< dis-priv. + incorporate, v.* Cf. *F. désincorporer* = *Sp. Pg. desincorporar*.] 1. To deprive of corporate powers or character.—2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.  
**disincorporate** (dis-in-kōr-pō-rāt), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. desincorporado*; as *dis-priv. + incorporate, a.*] Disunited from a body or society; unembodied. [*Bacon.*]

**disincorporation** (dis-in-kōr-pō-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. désincorporation* = *Sp. desincorporación* = *Pg. desincorporação*; as *disincorporate + -ion*; see *-ation*.] 1. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.—2. Detachment or separation from a body, corporation, or society.  
**disincrustant** (dis-in-krus'tant), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + incrust + -ant.*] Something which serves to prevent or to remove incrustation.

Zinc as a *Disincrustant* in Steam Boilers.  
*Ure, Dict., IV. 1012.*

**disindividualize** (dis-in-di-vid'gū-l-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disindividualized*, ppr. *disindividualizing*. [*< dis-priv. + individualize.*] To deprive of individuality.

The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired, not by his friends or his contemporaries, but by all men, and which is to be more beautiful to the eye in proportion to its culture, must *disindividualize* himself, and be a man of no party, and no manner, and no age, but one through whom the soul of all men circulates, as the common air through his lungs.  
*Emerson, Art.*

**disinfect** (dis-in-fekt'), *v. t.* [= *F. désinfecter* = *Sp. Pg. desinfectar*; as *dis-priv. + infect.*] To cleanse from infection; purify from contagious or infectious matter; destroy the germs of disease in.

**disinfectant** (dis-in-fek'tant), *a. and n.* [= *F. désinfectant* = *Sp. Pg. desinfectante* = *It. disinfectante*; as *disinfect + -ant.*] *I. a.* Serving to disinfect; disinfecting.

*II. n.* An agent used for destroying the contagium or germs of infectious diseases. The disinfectants most used at present are heat, mercuric chloride, sulphur dioxide (formed by burning sulphur), iron protochloride, zinc chloride, Labarraque's disinfecting solution (hydrogen peroxide), and chlorinated lime, or so-called chloride of lime (calcium hypochlorite). Deodorizers, or substances which destroy smells, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not always have an odor.

The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral *disinfectant*.  
*T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.*

**disinfection** (dis-in-fek'shon), *n.* [= *F. désinfection* = *Sp. desinfección* = *Pg. desinfecção*; as *disinfect + -ion*.] Purification from infectious matter; the destruction of the contagium or germs of infectious diseases.

*Disinfection* consists in the destruction of something infectious, and we fail to see any justification for the popular use of the term which makes it synonymous with deodorization.  
*Science, VI. 238.*

**disinfect** (dis-in-fek'tor), *n.* [*< disinfect + -or.*] One who or that which disinfects; specifically, a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air to purify it, or destroy contagion.  
**disinfectant** (dis-in-fek'tant), *n.* [*< disinfect + -ant.*] After *ingenuity, q. v.* Disingenuousness; unfairness; want of candor.

A habit of ill nature and *disinfectant* necessary to their affairs.  
*Clarendon, Civil War, I. 331.*

**disingenuous** (dis-in-jen'gū-us), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + ingenuous.*] Not ingenuous; not open, frank, or candid; uncanid; insincere; as, a *disingenuous* person; a *disingenuous* answer.

Such kinds of *disingenuous* are very much and *disingenuous* in Works of Criticism. *Addison, Spectator, No. 301.*

Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinions they defend. *Ramus, Pr. of Morals, § 4.*

Loveable as he was, it would be *disingenuous*, as well as idle, to attempt to show that Steele was a prudent man.  
*A. Deane, Int. to Steele, p. xvi.*

**disingenuously** (dis-in-jen'gū-us-ly), *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; not openly and candidly.

**disingenuousness** (dis-in-jen'gū-us-ness), *n.* The character of being disingenuous; want of candor.

The *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance.  
*Government of the Tongue.*

**disinhabit** (dis-in-hab'it), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + inhabit.* Cf. *dishabit.*] To deprive of inhabitants.

It was *disinhabited* size and thirteenth years before Saint Helen's time for lack of water. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 168.*

**disinherit** (dis-in-her'it), *n.* [See *disinherit*.] 1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.—2. The state of being disinherited.

The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into the family, and *disinheriting* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, II. 2.*

**disinherit** (dis-in-her'it), *v. t.* [*< OF. \*disinheritor*; as *dis-priv. + inherit.* Cf. *disinherit*.] To deprive of an inheritance or of the right to inherit; prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of property or right which by law or custom would devolve on him in the course of descent, as by an adverse will or other act of alienation, or by right of conquest.

He was a murderer before a parent; he *disinherited* all his children before they were born, and made them slaves before they knew the price of liberty.  
*Bates, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, II.*

**disinheritance** (dis-in-her'it-ans), *n.* [*< OF. disinheritance*; as *disinherit*; see *disinherit* and *-ance*. Cf. *disinheritance*.] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Sedition tendeth to the *disinheritance* of the king.  
*State Trials, W. Stroud, an. 1630.*

**disinhume** (dis-in-hūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinhumed*, ppr. *disinhuming*. [*< dis-priv. + inhume.*] To disinter. [*Rare.*]

Once more the Church is seized with sudden fear,  
And at her call is Wolfe *disinhumed*.  
*Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, II. 17.*

**disintail, disintale**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *disentail*.

**disintegrable** (dis-in'tē-grā-bl), *a.* [*< disintegrare + -ble.*] Capable of being disintegrated.

Argillaceous is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere.  
*Kirwan.*

**disintegrate** (dis-in'tē-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disintegrated*, ppr. *disintegrating*. [*< dis-priv. + integrate.*] *I. trans.* To separate into component parts; reduce to fragments; break up or destroy the cohesion of: as, rocks are *disintegrated* by frost and rain.

The Carolingian empire, first parting into its large divisions, became in course of time further *disintegrated* by subdivision of these. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.*

*II. intrans.* To break up; separate into its component parts.

**disintegration** (dis-in'tē-grā'shon), *n.* [*< disintegrate + -ation.*] The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of its elements; destruction of the cohesion of constituent parts; specifically, in geol., the wearing down of rocks, resulting chiefly from the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences.—*Disintegration* milling. See *milling*.

**disintegrative** (dis-in'tē-grā-tiv), *a.* [**< dis-**  
**integrate** + **-ive**.] Tending to disintegrate; dis-  
integrating.

The *disintegrative* process which results in the mul-  
tiplication of individuals. *H. Spencer.*

Feudalism itself . . . was by no means purely *disinte-*  
*grative* in its tendencies. *J. P. A. Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 88.*

**disintegrator** (dis-in'tē-grā-tor), *n.* [**< dis-**  
**integrate** + **-or**.] One who or that which disin-  
tegrates; specifically, a machine for pulveriz-  
ing, crushing, or breaking up various kinds of  
materials. A common form used for breaking up ore,  
rock, artificial manure, oil-cake, etc., and for mixing  
mortar, etc., as well as for grinding corn, is a mill con-  
sisting essentially of a number of beaters projecting from  
the face of two parallel disks revolving in opposite di-  
rections at a high speed.

**disintegratory** (dis-in'tē-grā-tō-ri), *a.* [**< dis-**  
**integrate** + **-ory**.] Disintegrating; disintegra-  
tive. [*Rare.*]

Kant has truly said that now criticism has taken the  
place among the *disintegratory* agencies, no system can  
propagand to escape its jurisdiction.

*G. H. Lewis, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII, 418.*

**disinter** (dis-in'tēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disin-*  
*tered*, ppr. *disinterring*. [Formerly *disenter*;  
< OF. *desenterrer*, F. *desenterrer* = Sp. Pg. *des-*  
*enterrar*, disinter, < L. *dis-* priv. + *ML. interrare*  
(> OF. *enterrer*, etc.), inter: see *inter*.] 1.  
To take out of a grave or out of the earth; ex-  
hume: as, to *disinter* a dead body.—2. To  
take out as if from a grave; bring from obscu-  
rity into view.

The philosopher . . . may be concealed in a plebeian,  
which a proper education might have *disinterred*, and  
have brought to light. *Addison, Spectator, No. 215.*

**disinterested, disinterested** (dis-in'tēr-est), *a.*  
[Also written *disinterested*; with E. suffix *-ed*  
(-P). < OF. *desinterece*, F. *desinterece* (= Sp. *des-*  
*interesado* = Pg. *desinteresado* = It. *disintere-*  
*sato*), pp. of *desinterece*, rid of interest: see *dis-*  
*interest*, *v.*] Disinterested. See *disinterested*,  
which has taken the place of *disinterested*.

The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterest*,  
and even, and dispassionate, and full of observation.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I, 740.

Because all men are not wise and good and *disinterested*.

*Jer. Taylor, Rule of Consolence, II, 5.*

**disinterestedness** (dis-in'tēr-es-ment), *n.* [**< F.**  
*desinterece*ment (= Sp. *desintereceamiento*), <  
*desinterece*, rid of interest: see *disinterest*, *v.*]  
Disinterestedness; impartiality.

He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the great-  
est charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid  
them down with entire *disinterestedness*.

*Prior, Postscript to Pref. to Poems.*

**disinterest** (dis-in'tēr-est), *n.* [= Sp. *desin-*  
*terese* = Pg. *desinterese* = It. *disinterese*, *disin-*  
*terest*; as *dis-* priv. + *interest*, *n.* Cf. *disinter-*  
*est*, *v.*] 1. What is contrary to interest or ad-  
vantage; disadvantage; injury.

They ought to separate from her [the Church of Rome],  
that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor  
*disinterest* to thy kingdom.

*Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches.*

3. Indifference to profit; want of regard to  
private advantage.

**disinterest** (dis-in'tēr-est), *v. t.* [For *disinter-*  
*est*, < OF. *desinterece*, F. *desinterece* = Sp. *des-*  
*interece* = Pg. *desinterece* = It. *disinterece*,  
*dis-* priv. + *interest*, interest: see *dis-* and *interest*,  
*v.* and *n.*, and cf. *disinterest*, *n.*] To rid of in-  
terest; disengage from private interest or ad-  
vantage; destroy the interest of.

A noble courtesy . . . conquers the uncompeivable  
mind, and *disinterests* man of himself.

*Fetham, Sermon on Luke xiv. 20.*

**disinterested, a.** See *disinterested*.  
**disinterested** (dis-in'tēr-es-ted), *a.* [A later  
form of *disinterested*, *disinterest*, *a.*, as if < *dis-*  
*interest*, *v.* or *n.*, + *-ed*.] 1. Free from self-  
interest; unbiased by personal interest or  
private advantage; acting from unselfish  
motives.

Every true patriot is *disinterested*. *Whately.*

2. Not influenced or dictated by private  
advantage: as, a *disinterested* decision.

Friendship is a *disinterested* commerce between  
equals. *Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.*

Love of goodness impersonated in God is not a less  
*disinterested*, though usually a more fervent, sentiment  
than love of goodness in the abstract.

*F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 19.*

—Syn. Unbiased, impartial, unbought, incorruptible, un-  
selfish, dispassionate, magnanimous. *Disinterested* and  
*unselfish* are sometimes confounded in speech, though  
rarely in writing. A *disinterested* person takes part in or  
concerns himself about the affairs of others without regard  
to self-interest, or to any personal benefit to be gained by  
his action; an *unselfish* one takes no interest in or is

indifferent to the matter under consideration: as, a *dis-*  
*interested* witness; an *unselfish* spectator.

**disinterestedly** (dis-in'tēr-es-ted-li), *adv.* In  
a disinterested manner; unselfishly.

I have long since renounced your world, ye know:  
Yet weigh the worth of worldly prize foregone,  
*Disinterestedly* judge this and that  
Good ye account good.

*Browning, Ring and Book, II, 338.*

**disinterestedness** (dis-in'tēr-es-ted-ness), *n.*  
The character of being disinterested or unself-  
ish; the fact of having no personal interest in  
a question or an event; freedom from bias or  
prejudice on account of private interest; un-  
selfishness; generosity.

Wholly to abstract our views from self undoubtedly  
requires unparalleled *disinterestedness*.

*Shelley, in Dowden, I, 364.*

The conception of pure *disinterestedness* is presupposed  
in all our estimates of virtue. *Locke, Europ. Moral, I, 72.*

**disinteresting** (dis-in'tēr-es-ting), *a.* [**< dis-**  
**priv.** + **interesting**.] Uninteresting. [*Rare.*]

There is such a dull, heavy succession of long quota-  
tions of *disinteresting* passages that it makes their method  
quite nauseous. *Warburton, to Birch.*

He rarely paints a *disinteresting* subject.

*The Studio, III, 130.*

**disinterment** (dis-in'tēr-ment), *n.* [= Sp. *des-*  
*enterramiento* = Pg. *desenterramiento*; as *disin-*  
*ter* + *-ment*.] The act of disinterring, or taking  
out of the earth or the grave, literally or figur-  
atively; exhumation.

Our most skilful deliver into dramatic history, amidst  
his curious names of *disinterment*, has brought up this  
pronunciation. *I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I, 373.*

**disinthal, disinthall** (dis-in-thral'), *v. t.*  
See *disenthall*.

**disinthalment** (dis-in-thral'-ment), *n.* See  
*disenthallment*.

**disintricate** (dis-in'tri-kēt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.  
*disintricated*, ppr. *disintricating*. [**< dis-**  
**priv.** + **intricate**.] To free from intricacy; disen-  
tangle.

It is therefore necessary to *disintricate* the question, by  
relieving it of those two errors, bad in themselves, but  
worse in the confusion which they occasion.

*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**disinure** (dis-in-nūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disin-*  
*ured*, ppr. *disinuring*. [**< dis-** priv. + *inure*.]  
To deprive of familiarity or custom; render  
unfamiliar or unaccustomed.

We are hindered and *disinured* by this course of licensing  
towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.

*Milton, Areopagitica, p. 42.*

**disinvagination** (dis-in-vaj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [**< dis-**  
**priv.** + *invagination*.] In med., the relief  
or reduction of an invagination, as of one part  
of the intestine in another.

**disinvalidity** (dis-in-vā-lid'-i-ti), *n.* [**< dis-**  
**priv.** (here intensive) + *invalidity*.] Invalidity.

Again, I due call those some men's doctrines in this  
point, private opinions; and so well may I do, in respect  
of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them.

*W. Montague, Appeal to Caesar, II.*

**disinvestiture** (dis-in-ves'ti-tūr'), *n.* [**< dis-**  
**priv.** + *investiture*.] The act of depriving or  
the state of being deprived of investiture.

**disinvigorate** (dis-in-vig'-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and  
pp. *disinvigorated*, ppr. *disinvigorating*. [**< dis-**  
**priv.** + *invigorate*.] To deprive of vigor; weak-  
en; relax.

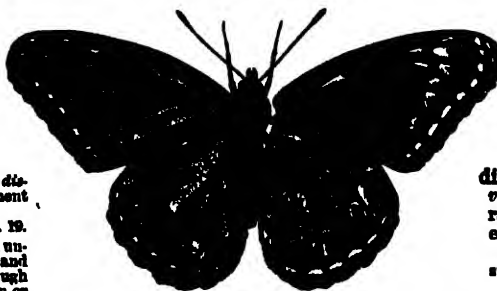
This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate!

*Sydney Smith, Letters* (1844), p. 62.

**disinvite** (dis-in-vit'), *v. t.* [= F. *desinviter* =  
It. *disinvitare*; as *dis-* priv. + *invite*.] To re-  
call an invitation to.

I was, upon his highness's intimation, sent to *disinvite*  
them. *Sir J. Russell, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 143.*

**disinvolve** (dis-in-volv'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *des-*  
*envolver*; as *dis-* priv. + *involve*.] To uncover;  
unfold or unroll; disentangle.



*Archippus* (*Limenitis archippus*), natural size, showing wings on the  
left side in their proper position, and on the right side reversed, to  
show under surface.

**disippus** (di-sip'us), *n.* [NL, irreg. < (Y) Gr.  
dis, twice, double-, + sipros, horse, as in *archip-*  
*pus* (in ref. to its imitation of the archippus).] A  
common and wide-spread species of butterfly,  
*Limenitis disippus*, feeding in the caterpillar  
state on the willow, poplar, and plum, and bi-  
bernating in the same state in cases made of  
rolled leaves. See *Limenitis*. It occurs in the United  
States as far north as Maine, in the West Indies, and in  
northern South America. The adult is supposed to imitate  
the archippus butterfly (*Danaus archippus*), the larva of  
which feeds on asclepiads. See cut in preceding column.  
**disjunct** (dis-jak't), *a.* [So., said to be a  
corruption of *disject* for *dejected*.] Jaded;  
decayed; worn out.

In the morning after the coronation I found myself in  
a very *disjunct* state, being both sore in limb and limb, and  
worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had under-  
gone. *Gail, The Steam-Boat, p. 251.*

**disjuncta membra** (dis-jak't mem'brā), [L.:  
*disjuncta*, neut. pl. of *disjunctus*, scattered; *mem-*  
*bra*, pl. of *membrum*, member: see *disjunction* and  
*member*.] Scattered members; disjointed por-  
tions or parts.

**disjunction** (dis-jek'tshon), *n.* [**< L.** as if *dis-*  
*junctio* (n.), < *disjungere*, *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, throw  
apart, scatter, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, + *jungere*,  
throw: see *join*, and cf. *adject*, *conject*, *deject*,  
etc.] The act of overthrowing or dissipating.

A very striking image of the sudden *disjunction* of Pa-  
raoh's Host. *Horley, Biblical Criticism, IV, 388.*

**disjoin** (dis-join'), *v.* [**< ME.** *disjoynen*, < OF.  
*desjoindre*, F. *desjoindre*, *desjoindre* = Fr. *des-*  
*joindre*, *dejoindre* = It. *disgiungere*, *disgiungere*, < L.  
*disjungere* or *dijungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, separate,  
< *dis-*, apart, + *jungere*, join: see *join*.] 1.  
To sever the junction or union of;  
dissolve or break up the connection of; disunite;  
sunder: as, to *disjoin* the parts of a machine;  
they have *disjoined* their interests.

Yon shine now in too high a sphere for me;  
We are planets now *disjoined* for ever.

*Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, III, 2.*

My Father was appointed Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex  
before they were *disjoined*.  *Evelyn, Diary, 1694.*

2. To prevent from junction or union; keep  
separate or apart; divide.

The river Nile of Egypt *disjoyneth* Asia from Africa.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, I, 108.*

Cross *disjoined*, in *her*, same as cross double-parted  
(which see, under cross), *n.*

II. *intrans.* To be separated; part.

Two not far *disjoining* vallies there are that stretch to  
each other. *Sandys, Traveller, p. 17.*

**disjoint** (dis-join'), *v.* [**< dis-** priv. + *join*, *v.*]  
I. *trans.* 1. To separate or disconnect the  
joints or joinings of. (a) Anatomically, to disarticu-  
late; dislocate: as, to *disjoint* an arm or a foot; to *dis-*  
*joint* the vertebrae. (b) Mechanically, to separate the joined  
parts of; take apart; pull to pieces: as, *disjointed* col-  
umns; to *disjoint* a tool.

2. To break the natural order and relations of;  
put out of order; derange.

They are so *disjointed*, and every one commander of  
himself, to plant what he will.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II, 208.

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so little,  
it would at once overstep its bounds; the equilibrium  
would be disturbed; the framework of affairs would be  
*disjointed*.

*Buckle, Civilization, II, vi.*

II. *intrans.* To fall in pieces.

Let the frame of things *disjoin*, both the worlds suffer,  
Ere we will out our meal in fear. *Shak., Macbeth, III, 2.*

**disjoint** (dis-join'), *a.* [**< ME.** *disjoynat*, < OF.  
*desjoynat*, *desjoynat*, F. *desjoynat* (= Sp. *disjuncto* =  
It. *disgiunto*, < L. *disjunctus*), pp. of *desjoindre*,  
*disjoin*: see *disjoin*.] Disjointed; disjunct;  
separated.

Thinking, by our late dear brother's death,  
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame.

*Shak., Hamlet, I, 2.*

Carrying on a *disjoint* and private interest of his own.

*Milton, Elkonostates, IV.*

**disjoint**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *desjoynat*, *des-*  
*joynat*, separation, division, rupture, < *des-*  
*joynat*, pp. of *desjoindre*, *disjoin*: see *disjoin*,  
*a.*, and *disjoin*.] A difficult situation; dis-  
advantage.

But sith I see I stonde in this *disjoynat*,  
I wol answer you shortly to the joynit.

*Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, I, 411.*

**disjointed** (dis-join'ted), *n.* [**< [pp. of disjoint,  
*v.*] 1. Having the joints or connections sepa-  
rated: as, a *disjointed* fowl; hence, disconnected;  
incoherent: as, a *disjointed* discourse.**

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth  
such *disjointed* speeches. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Trust me, I could weep  
Rather: for I have found in all thy words  
A strange *disjointed* acrow.

*Ben. and Fl., King and No King, II, 1.*



A young author is apt to run into a confusion of mixed metaphors, which leave the sense disjointed.

Goldsmith, Metaphors.

2. Out of joint; out of order or sorts; badly joined together.

Melancholy books.

Which make you laugh that any one should weep, In this disjointed life, for one wrong more.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, l.

disjointedly (dis-join'ted-li), *adv.* In a disjointed or disconnected manner.

disjointedness (dis-join'ted-ness), *n.* The state of being disjointed.

disjointly (dis-join't-li), *adv.* In a divided state. Sandys.

disjunction (dis-jū-di-kā'shon), *n.* Same as disjunction.

disjunct (dis-jungkt'), *a.* [*L. disjunctus* or *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, and *disjoin*, *a.*] 1. Disconnected; separated; distinct. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by a deep incision.—Disjunct *modal*, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the sign of modality separates the dictum into two parts. See *conjunct modal*, under *conjunct*.—Disjunct *motion*. See *motion*.—Disjunct *proposition*, a disjunctive proposition.

So when I say, Tomorrow it will rain or it will not rain, this *disjunct proposition* is necessary, but the necessity lies upon the disjunction of the parts, not upon the parts themselves. Dr. H. More, Immortality of Soul, II. III. § 12. Disjunct *species*, in *logic*, different species considered as coming under one genus.—Disjunct *tetrachord*. See *tetrachord*.

disjunction (dis-jungkt'shon), *n.* [= *OF. disjunctio*, *disjunctio*, *F. disjunctio* = *Sp. disjunctio* = *It. disgiunzione*, < *L. disjunctio* (=*n.*) or *disjunctio* (=*n.*), separation, < *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, *disjunct*.] 1. The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; division; distinction.

The disjunction of the body and the soul. South, Sermons. All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or disjunction . . . of its objects. In Conception—that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions)—it compares, disjoins, or conjoints attributes. Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, l.

It is presupposed that there are "two kinds" of consciousness, one individual, the other universal. And the fact will be found to be, I imagine, that consciousness is the unity of the individual and the universal; that there is no purely individual or purely universal. So the disjunction made is meaningless. Mind, XLI. 17.

Specifically—2. In *logic*, the relation between the members of a disjunctive proposition or term.

One side or other of the following disjunction is true. Juley, Evidences, l. 3.

disjunctive (dis-jungkt'iv), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. disjunctif*, *F. disjunctif* = *Sp. disjunctivo* = *It. disgiuntivo* = *L. disjunctivus* or *disjunctivus*, < *L. disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, *disjoin*.] 1. *a.* 1. Serving or tending to disjoin; separating; dividing; distinguishing: as, a *disjunctive* conjunction.—2. Incapable of joining or uniting. [Rare.]

Atoms . . . of that disjunctive nature as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. Grew.

3. Comprising or marked by a disjunction or separation of parts.

Now, in the whole sphere of experience there is a certain unity, corresponding formally to the category of reciprocity, or *disjunctive* totality. Adamson, Philos. of Kant.

4. In *music*, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords: as, a *disjunctive* interval.—Disjunctive *conjunction*, in *gram.*, a word which joins, or brings into relation with each other, sentences or parts of a sentence disjointed in meaning—that is, which express opposed or contrasted ideas: as, he is good but rough; I neither love him nor fear him.—Disjunctive *equation*, in *math.*, a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal to some unspecified one of the other set.—Disjunctive *judgment* or *inference*. Same as *alternative judgment* or *inference* (which see, under *alternative*).—Disjunctive *proposition*, a proposition asserting one or other of two separately described states of things to be true: as, either you will give me your money, or I will take your life.—Disjunctive *sylogism*, in *logic*, a syllogism in which the major proposition is disjunctive: as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a word that disjoins; a disjunctive conjunction, as *or*, *nor*, *neither*.—2. In *logic*, a disjunctive proposition.

disjunctively (dis-jungkt'iv-li), *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; by disjunction.

disjunctor (dis-jungkt'or), *n.* [*NL. disjunctator*, < *L. disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, *disjoin*.] In *gun.*, a device employed to cut simultaneously the electric currents which pass through the wire targets used for obtaining the velocity of a projectile.—Disjunctor *readjuster*, a small correction applied to the instrumental velocity to obtain the true reading.

disjuncture (dis-jungkt'or), *n.* [= *OF. des-juncture*, *desjuncture* = *It. disgiuntura*; as *dis-junct* + *-ure*. Cf. *juncture*.] The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; disjunction.

Bruiers, *disjuncture*, or brokenness of bones.

Goodwin, Works, II. iv. 247.

disjune (dis-jōn'), *n.* [Also *dejeune*; < *OF. des-jun*, *dejeun*, breakfast, breakfast, < *dejeuner*, *dejeuner*, breakfast: see *dejeuner*, *dejeuner*. Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast. [Scotch.]

In the morning up soho gait.

And on his heart laid his *dejeune*.

Wyl of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

Did I not tell you, Mysie, that it was my especial pleasure on this occasion to have everything in the precise order wherein it was upon that famous morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his *disjune* at Tilletudlem? Scott, Old Mortality, xl.

disk, disc (disk), *n.* [*L. discus*, < *Gr. diskos*, a discus, disk, a dish, trencher: see *discus*, *disk*, *desk*, *dais*.] 1. Same as *discus*, 1.

Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. Pope.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten.—3. Any flat, or approximately or apparently flat, circular plate or surface.

So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand, Came to an open space and saw the disk of the ocean.

Longfellow, Miles Staudish, III.

The sun just dipping behind the western mountains, with a disk all golden. D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

A cellar, in which I this very past summer planted some sunflowers to thrust their great disks out from the hollow and allure the bee and the humming-bird.

Hawthorne, Reptilian Felton, p. 4.

Specifically—4. In *bot.*: (a) The flat surface of an organ, such as a leaf, in distinction from the margin. (b) Any flat, circular, discus-shaped growth, as the adhesive disks which form on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper. (c) In the tubuliferous *Compositæ*, the series of flowers having a tubular corolla, and forming the central portion or whole of the head, as distinct from a surrounding ligulate-flowered ray; also, the central portion of any radiate inflorescence. (d) An enlargement of the torus of a flower about the pistil. This assumes many forms, and is usually glandular or nectariferous. It may be either free (hypogynous) or adnate to the calyx (perigynous), or when the ovary is inferior it may be upon its summit (epigynous). It may also be entire or variously lobed.



Epigynous and Hypogynous Diska.

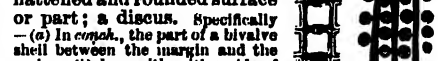
A. Umbelliferous flower; a, disk; a, ovary. B. Flower of the orange family; a, disk; a, ovary.

5. In *zool.* and *anat.*, any flattened and rounded surface or part; a discus. Specifically—(a) In *comph.*, the part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. (b) In *ornith.*, either side of the face of an owl; the set of feathers, of peculiar shape or texture, radiating from the eye as a center, including the loreal bristles and the auricular or opercular feathers, and the ruff which margins the globe.

(c) In *entom.*, the most elevated part of the thorax or elytra, seen from above; the central portion of the wing.

6. In *armor*, same as *roundel*.—7. One of the collars separating and securing the cutters on a horizontal mandrel.—Accessory disk. See *accessory*.—Anisotropous disk. See *striated muscle*, under *striated*.—Arago's disk, a disk rotating in its own plane in a field of magnetic force.—Blastodermic disk. See *blastodermis*.—Bowman's disks, the disks formed by the transverse cleavage of muscular fibers.—Brachiferous disk. See *brachiferous*.—Choked disk. In *pathol.*, a condition of the optic disk or papilla in which it is swollen, with obscure margins, and the retinal vessels are tortuous.

It appears to be an inflammatory condition of the papilla, and is found in connection with intracranial tumors and other affections. Also called *sepioid*.—Disk coupling. See *coupling*.—Disk crank. See *crank*.—Gelatinous disk, the bell or umbrella of discophorous hydrozoans.—Germinal disk. Same as *germ-disk*.



Disk-bearing Woodcock of the Pine, magnified.

a, longitudinal section of cells; b, cross section of cells.

Maxwell color-disks, disks having each a single color, and all radially so that one may be made to lap over another to any desired extent. By rotating them on a spindle, the effect of combining certain colors in varying proportions can be studied.—Newman's disk, a cardboard disk with radial sectors showing the colors of the spectrum. When rapidly rotated it appears nearly white.—Oral disk, in *Polypoz.*, the lophophore (which see). See also *Plumetella*.—Proliferous disk. See *discus proliferus*, under *discus*.—Trochal disk. See *trochal*. See also *blond-disk*.

disk-armature (disk'ar-mā-tūr), *n.* A dynamo-armature so wound that its coils lie in the form of a disk, which revolves with its plane at right angles to the lines of force of the magnetic field.

disk-clutch (disk'kluch), *n.* A form of friction-clutch in which a disk upon one shaft has an annular plunge which enters an annular groove in the adjacent disk.

disk-dynamo (disk'di-nā-mō), *n.* A dynamo with a disk-armature.

disk-gastrula (disk'gas'trō-lā), *n.* A discogastrula.

disk-harrow (disk'har'ō), *n.* A triangular harrow having a number of sharp-edged concave disks set at such an angle that as the machine is drawn along they pulverize the soil and turn it over in furrows, the disks being kept free from dirt by scrapers.

diskiness (disk-kind'ness), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + kindness*.] 1. Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.—2. An ill turn; an injury; a detriment. [Rare in both senses.]

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskiness* to the cause that it does it a real service. Woodward.

disknow (dis-nō'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + know*.] To disown; refuse to acknowledge.

And when he shall (to light thy shuffal load)

Put manhood on, *disknow* him not for God.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Laws.

disk-owl (disk'oul), *n.* The barn-owl: so called because the facial disk is complete. See *disk*, 5 (b).

disk-telegraph (disk'tel'e-grāf), *n.* A telegraph in which the letters of the alphabet or figures are placed on a circular plate in such a manner that they can be brought in succession to an opening, or indicated in succession in some other way, as by a pointer.

disk-valve (disk'valv), *n.* A valve consisting of a perforated disk with a partial and reciprocating, or a complete, rotation upon a circular seat, the openings in which form ports for steam and other fluids.

disk-wheel (disk'hwēl), *n.* A worm-wheel in which a spiral thread on the face of the disk drives a spur-gear the space of one tooth at each revolution, the shafts of the disk and gear being at right angles to each other.

dialade (dis-lād'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + lade*.] To unlade. Heywood.

dialady (dis-lā'di), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + lady*.] To deprive of the reputation or position of a lady. B. Jonson.

dialawyer (dis-lā'yēr), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + lawyer*.] To deprive of the standing of a lawyer. Roger North.

dialoat, *a.* [*< OF. desleat*, *desleat*, disloyal: see *disloyal* and *leat*.] Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

Dialoat Knight, whose coward courage chose

To wreake itselfe on beast all innocent.

Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 8.

dialeave (dis-lēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialeaved*, ppr. *dialeaving*. [*< dis-priv. + leave*.] To deprive of leaves. Sylvester. [Rare.]

Where June crowded once, I see

Only bare trunk and *dialeaved* tree.

Lowell, The Nest.

dialikable (dis-lī-kā-bl), *a.* [*< dialike* + *-able*.] Worthy of being dialiked; displeasing; distasteful. Also spelled *dialikeable*.

A lively little Provencal figure, not *dialikeable*.

Cartier, in Froide, II. 71.

dialike (dis-līk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialiked*, ppr. *dialiking*. [*< dis-priv. + like*, *v.* Cf. *mislike*.] 1. To annoy; vex; displease. [Archaic.]

To va there may be nothing more grievous and *dialike* than that any thing should happen through the default of our Subjects. Habington's Voyage, II. 148.

*Jago.* I pray you call them in.  
*Oth.* I'll do't; but it *dislikes* me. *Shak.* Othello, II. 3.  
 Would I had broke a joint  
 When I devised this, that should so *dislike* her.  
*B. Jonson.* Every Man out of his Humour, II. 2.  
 3. To be displeased with; regard with some  
 aversion or displeasure; *disrelish*; not to like.  
*2d Genl.* I never heard any soldier *dislike* it.  
*Lucio.* I believe thee: for I think thou never wast  
 where grace was said. *Shak.* M. for M., I. 2.  
**dislike** (dis-lik'), *n.* [*dislike*, *v.*] 1. The feel-  
 ing of being displeased; fixed aversion or dis-  
 taste; repugnance; the attitude of one's mind  
 toward one who or that which is disagreeable.  
 At length a reverend sire among them came,  
 And of their doings great *dislikes* declared,  
 And testified against their ways.  
*Milton.* P. L., xi. 720.  
 Our likings and *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour  
 and fancy than upon reason. *Sir R. L. Estlin.*  
 You discover not only your *dislikes* of another, but of  
 himself. *Addison.*  
 2. Discord; disagreement.

A marmur rose  
 That showed *dislike* among the Christian peers.  
*Fairfax.*  
 —*Syn.* 1. Hatred, *Dislike*, Antipathy, etc. (see antipathy);  
 disrelish, distaste, disapprobation. *Disfavor*, *Disonor*,  
 etc. See *odium*.  
**dislikeable**, *a.* See *dislikable*.  
**dislikeful** (dis-lik'-ful), *a.* [*dislike* + *-ful*, *l.*]  
 Full of dislike; disaffected; disagreeable.

I think it best by an union of manners, and conformity  
 of myndes, to bring them to be one people, and to putt  
 away the *dislikefull* conceit both of the one and the other.  
*Spenser.* State of Ireland.  
 Now were it not, sir Scudamour, to you  
*Dislikefull* paine so and a task to take.  
*Spenser.* F. Q., IV. ix. 40.  
**dislikehood** (dis-lik'-li-hood), *n.* [*dis-priv.*  
 + *likelihood*]. Want of likelihood; improb-  
 ability. *Scott.* [Rare.]  
**dislikeful** (dis-lik'-ful), *v. t.* [*dis-priv.* + *like*.]  
 To make unlike; displease. [Rare.]

Muffle your face;  
 Dismantle you; and, as you can, *dislike*  
 The truth of your own seeming.  
*Shak.* W. T., iv. 3.  
**dislikelessness** (dis-lik'-ness), *n.* [*dis-priv.* +  
*likeness*]. Unlikeness; want of resemblance;  
 dissimilitude.  
 For that which is not design'd to represent any thing  
 but itself can never be capable of a wrong representation,  
 nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing  
 by its *dislikefulness* to it.  
*Locke.* Human Understanding, III. 4.  
**disliker** (dis-lik'-er), *n.* One who dislikes or  
 disapproves.  
 Among many *dislikers* of the queen's marriage.  
*Speed.* Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 28.  
**dislimb** (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [*dis-priv.* + *limb*.]  
 To tear the limbs from; dismember. *Latham.*  
 [Rare.]  
**dislimb** (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [*dis-priv.* + *limb*.]  
 To obliterate the lines of; efface; disfigure.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought  
 The rack *dislimbs*, and makes it indistinct.  
*Shak.* A. and C., iv. 12.  
**dislink** (dis-link'), *v. t.* [*dis-priv.* + *link*.]  
 To unlink; disconnect; separate.  
 There a group of girls  
 In circle waited, whom the electric shock  
*Dislink'd* with shrieks and laughter.  
*Tennyson.* Princess, ProL.  
**dislive**, *v. t.* [*dis-priv.* + *live* for *life*, as in  
*alive*, abbr. *live*.] To deprive of life.  
 No, she not destroys it  
 When she *dislives* it.  
*Chapman.* Caesar and Pompey, iv. 3.  
**disload** (dis-lod'), *v. t.* [*dis-priv.* + *load*.]  
 To relieve of a load; disburden. *Carlyle.*  
**dislocate** (dis-lok'-at), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *lo-* + *locare*,  
 pp. of *dislocare* (> *dislocare*, *dislogare*, *slogare* =  
*Sp. dislocar* = *Pg. desloacar* = *OF. desloguer*),  
 displace, < *L. dis-priv.* + *locare*, place: see *dis-*  
*priv.* and *locate*.] 1. To displace; put out of  
 regular place or position; hence, to interrupt  
 the continuity or order of; throw out of order;  
 disjoin; derange.

The archbishop's see, *dislocated* or out of joint for a  
 time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again.  
*Fuller.*  
 Numerous dikes . . . intersect the strata, which have  
 in several places been *dislocated* with considerable  
 violence, and thrown into highly-inclined positions.  
*Darwin.* Geol. Observations, I. 5.  
 Specifically—2. In *surg.*, to put out of joint or  
 out of position, as a limb or an organ; particu-  
 larly, to displace from the socket of the joint,  
 as a bone; luxate; disjoint, as by violence.—

*Dislocated line or strata.* In *geom.*, a line or strata that  
 is interrupted, the parts divided not forming a right line.  
 —*Dislocated margin.* In *geom.*, a margin in which the  
 general direction or curve is broken in one place by an  
 abrupt outward or inward flexion.

**dislocate** (dis-lok'-at), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *lo-* + *locare*,  
 pp. of *dislocare* (> *dislocare*, *dislogare*, *slogare* =  
*Sp. dislocar* = *Pg. desloacar* = *OF. desloguer*),  
 displace, < *L. dis-priv.* + *locare*, place: see *dis-*  
*priv.* and *locate*.] 1. To displace; put out of  
 regular place or position; hence, to interrupt  
 the continuity or order of; throw out of order;  
 disjoin; derange.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel;  
 Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation*.  
*Clough.* Bothe of Tober-na-Vuolich.  
 Stopping the purchase and coinage of silver is the first  
 step and the best which the United States can take in do-  
 ing their great part to repair the monetary *dislocation* of  
 the world.  
*Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1890, I. xxxv.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*: (a) The displacement  
 or separation of the parts of a joint; the unjoint-  
 ing of a limb; luxation. When *dislocation* takes  
 place as the result of violence, it is called *primitiva* or  
*accidental*; and when it happens as a consequence of dis-  
 ease, which has destroyed the tissues furnishing the joint, it  
 is called *consecutive* or *spontaneous*. A simple *dislocation*  
 is a *dislocation* unattended by a wound communicating  
 internally with the joint and externally with the air; and  
 a *compound dislocation* is a *dislocation* which is attended  
 by such a wound.

But he (Ravillac) scaped only with this, his body was  
 pull'd between four horses that one might hear his bones  
 crack, and after the *dislocation* they were set again.  
*Hood.* Letters, I. l. 18.

(b) Anatomical displacement, as of an organ  
 through disease or violence; malposition.—3.  
 In *geom.*, a break in the continuity of strata,  
 usually attended with more or less movement  
 of the rocks on one side or the other, so that, in  
 following any one stratum, it will be found to  
 be above or below the place which it would  
 have occupied had no break or *dislocation* oc-  
 curred. See *fault*.

**dislodge** (dis-loj'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *lo-* + *locare*,  
 pp. of *dislocare* (> *dislocare*, *dislogare*, *slogare* =  
*Sp. dislocar* = *Pg. desloacar* = *OF. desloguer*),  
 displace, < *L. dis-priv.* + *locare*, place: see *dis-*  
*priv.* and *locate*.] 1. *trans.* To remove or drive from a lodgment  
 or resting-place; displace from a normal or a  
 chosen position or habitation: as, to *dislodge* a  
 stone from a cliff; to *dislodge* an army or the  
 occupants of a house.

The Volcians are *dislodged*, and Marcus gone.  
*Shak.* Cor., v. 4.  
 The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and  
 die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms,  
 nor cast upon the shore.  
*Woodward.*

In single file they move, and stop their breath,  
 For fear they should *dislodge* the overhanging snows.  
*M. Arnold.* Sohrab and Rustum.

On arrival at the ford, I found it in possession of a small  
 body of Arabs, which I had no difficulty in *dislodging*.  
 Quoted in *E. Sartorius's* In the Soudan, p. 50.

**II. intrans.** To go from a place of lodgment,  
 abode, or rest.

They . . . thought it better to *dislodge* betimes to some  
 place of better advantage & less danger, if any such could  
 be found.  
*Bradford.* Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inha-  
 bitant, yet bad accommodations will make him *dislodge*.  
*South.* Sermons, IX. 157.

**dislodgment** (dis-loj'-ment), *n.* [*OF. desloge-*  
*ment*, *F. délogement*, < *desloger*, *dislodge*: see  
*dislodge*.] The act of *dislodging*, or the state  
 of being *dislodged*; displacement; forcible re-  
 moval.

**dislogistic**, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *dys-*  
*logistic*.

**disloign**, *v. t.* [*OF. desloignier*, *desloignier*,  
 remove to a distance, < *des-*, apart, + *loignier*,  
 remove. Cf. *eloign*.] To remove to a distance.

Low looking dales, *disloigned* from common gaze.  
*Spenser.* F. Q., IV. x. 24.

**disloyal** (dis-loi'-al), *a.* [*OF. desloial*, *desloyal*  
 (also *desleal*, *desleol*, > *E. disloal*, q. v.), *F. déloyal*  
 (= *Sp. Pg. desleal* = *It. disteale*), *disloyal*, <  
*des-priv.* + *loial*, *loyal*, *loyal*.] 1. Not true  
 to one's allegiance; false to one's obligation  
 of loyalty to a sovereign, state, or govern-  
 ment; not loyal.

William Malmesbury writes, that the King was killed  
 by two Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, hired by the same  
*disloyal* Kilkirk.  
*Daker.* Chronicles, p. 16.

Hence—2. Not true to one's obligations or en-  
 gagements; inconstant in duty or in love;  
 faithless; perfidious.

Such things in a false *disloyal* knife  
 Are tricks of custom. *Shak.* Othello, III. 3.  
 The kindest eyes that look on you  
 Without a thought *disloyal*. *Mrs. Browning.*

**disloyally** (dis-loi'-al-i), *adv.* In a *disloyal*  
 manner; with violation of loyalty; faithlessly;  
 perfidiously.

**disloyalness** (dis-loi'-al-ness), *n.* *Disloyalty*.  
*Butley*, 1727.

**disloyalty** (dis-loi'-al-ti), *n.* [*OF. desloialte*,  
*desloyaute*, *desloyaute*, also *deslealite*, *desleante*,  
*F. déloyauté* (= *Sp. deslealtad* = *Pg. deslealdade*  
 = *It. dislealtà*), *disloyalty*, < *desloial*, *disloyal*:  
 see *disloyal*. Cf. *loyalty*.] 1. Want of loyalty;  
 specifically, violation of allegiance or duty to  
 a sovereign, state, or government.

He (Suffolk) . . . prayed that if any one would charge  
 him with treason or *disloyalty*, he would come forth and  
 make a definite accusation. *Stubbs.* Const. Hist., § 345.

2. Want of fidelity to one's obligations or en-  
 gagements; inconstancy in duty or in love;  
 faithlessness; perfidy. *Spectator*. —*Syn.* Unfaith-  
 fulness, treachery, perfidy, undutifulness, disaffection.  
**disluster**, *dislustrer* (dis-lus'-ter), *v. t.* [= *F.*  
*dislustrer* = *Sp. Pg. deslustrar* = *It. slustrare*, de-  
 prive of luster; as *dis-priv.* + *luster*.] To de-  
 prive of luster.

And Winter suddenly, like crazy Lear,  
 Reels back, and brings the dead May in his arms,  
 Her budding breasts and wan *dislustered* front  
 With frosty streaks and drifts of his white beard  
 All overblown. *Lowell.* Under the Willows.

**dismal** (dis-mád'), *a.* [*dis-*, *formis*, + *made*,  
 pp. of *make*.] Ugly; ill-shaped.

Whose hideous shapes were like to fennes of hell,  
 Some like to houndes, some like to apes, *dismal*.  
*Spenser.* F. Q., II. xi. 11.

**dismall** (dis-mäl'), *v. t.* [*ME. \*dismallen*,  
*dismallen*, < *OF. desmaltier*, *desmaltier*, *desmal-*  
*ler*, *desmaltier*, *desmaltier*, *F. démailler*, break the  
 mail of, < *des-priv.* + *maille*, mail: see *dis-* and  
*mail*.] To break the mail of; divest of a coat  
 of mail.

Hys helme wasted sore, rent and broken all,  
 And hys hauberk *dismalled* all expresse,  
 In many places holes gret and small.  
*Rom.* of Partenay, p. 151.

Their mightie strokes their habergeons *dismald*,  
 And naked made each others manly spalles.  
*Spenser.* F. Q., II. vi. 22.

**dismal** (dis-mäl'), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also  
*dismall*, *dismall*, *dismolt*, *dysmel*, *dysmel*; <  
*ME. dismal*, *dismall*, *dismale*, *dismal*, *dysmal*,  
 found first as a noun in the phrase "in the *dismal*"  
 (see quot. under II. 1), of which the orig-  
 inary meaning is not certain, but which prob. stands  
 for "in the *dismal* days or time," the word be-  
 ing most frequent in the phrase *dismal day* or  
*dismal days* (see quots. under I.). The origin  
 and meaning of the word have been much de-  
 bated. It was certainly borrowed, and prob.  
 from the *OF.* From its lack of a recognized  
 literal meaning in *E.*, it must have been bor-  
 rowed in a figurative sense. "It is just possible  
 that the original sense of *in the dismal* [days or  
 time] was in *titling* time; with reference to the  
 cruel extortion practiced by feudal lords, who  
 exacted *tithes* from their vassals even more  
 peremptorily than tithes were demanded for the  
 church." (Skeat.) This view, which is prob. cor-  
 rect, is based upon what appears to be phoneti-  
 cally the only possible origin of *ME. dismal*,  
 namely, < *OF. \*dismal*, *F. \*dismal* (vernacular  
 form of *decimal*, *F. décimal*) = *Sp. diezmal* = *Pg.*  
*dezimal*, *Sp. Pg. diezmal* = *E. decimal*, <  
*ML. decimalis*, of a tenth, of tithes, < *L. decimus*,  
 tenth, *ML. fem. decima*, a tenth, a tithe, > *OF.*  
*dimme*, *F. dime*, *ME. diame*, *E. dime*, a tithe,  
 tenth: see *decimal* and *dime*. The notion of  
 official extortion appears further in the related  
*OF. diamer*, *diesmer*, decimate, exact tithes,  
 hence despoil (= *Sp. diezmar* = *Pg. diezmar*, pay  
 tithes, decimate: see *decimate*), and in *eachant*,  
*cheat*, q. v.] 1. *a.* Gloomy; dreary; cheerless;  
 melancholy; doleful; dolorous: originally, as  
 an adjective, in the phrase *dismal day* or *dismal*  
*days* (see etymology), whence it was extended  
 to any visible physical surroundings, or any-  
 thing perceived or apprehended, tending to de-  
 press or chill the spirits.

Her *dismal* dates and her fatal hours.  
*Lydgate.* Story of Thebes, III.

One only *dismall* day.  
*Gaevoigne.* Works (ed. Halliut), I. 204.

Payntin, this is thy *dismall* day.  
*Spenser.* F. Q., II. viii. 61.

To what things *dismal* as the depth of hell  
 Wilt thou provoke me?  
*Beau.* and *Fl.* Maud's Tragedy, v. 2.

They have some tradition that Solomon's house and gar-  
 dens were there; but it is a very bad situation, and there is  
 no prospect from it but of the *dismal* hills on the other  
 side.  
*Pococke.* Description of the East, II. I. 42.

A Highlander, says Mr. Pennant, never begins any Thing of Consequence on the Day of the Week on which the Third of May falls, which he calls the *dismal Day*.  
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 219.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,  
Convey'd the *dismal* tidings when he frown'd.  
*Goldsmith*, *Des. Vil.*, l. 204.

## II. n. 1†. See extract and etymology.

I not [not wit, know not] wel how that I began,  
Ful evel rehersen hit I can,  
And eek, as helpe me God withal,  
I trow hit was in the *dismal*  
That was the woundes of Egipte.  
*Chaucer*, *Death of Blanche*, l. 1206.

2. Gloom; melancholy; dumps: usually in the plural, in the phrase *in the dismal*. [Colloq.]  
*Dismal*, a mental disease, probably melancholy.  
*Pickart*, (*Janison*).

He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up in the *dismals*.  
What can be the matter now?  
*Foot*, *The Liar*, II.

## 3. pl. Mourning-garments.

As my lady is decked out in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint.  
*Foot*, *Trip to Calais*, fil.

4. A name given in the southern Atlantic States, in the region bordering on the sea and sounds, and especially in North Carolina, to a tract of land, swampy in character, often covered by a considerable thickness of half-decayed wood and saturated with water. Some of the so-called *dismals* are essentially peat-swamps or bogs. They often inclose island-like knobs and hummocks of firm land. The soil and forest-growth of the *dismals* vary in different regions. The Great Dismal Swamp lies on the border of North Carolina and Virginia. Much of this is a peat-bog, and a very large part is covered by a stunted growth of shrubs and dwarfed trees.

## 5†. The devil.

Ye *dismal*, devill, [i. e.] diabolus.  
*Levin*, *Manip. Vocab.*, col. 13, l. 20.

How sould he kyth untrakil, and he sa evill?  
Never hot by the *dymel*, or the devil.

*Priest's Peblis* (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems Repr., l. 17).

*dismal* (dis-mäl'), v. i.; pret. and pp. *dismaled* or *dismalled*, ppr. *dismaling* or *dismalking*. [*dismal*, a.] To feel dismal or melancholy.  
*Daries*. [Rare.]

Miss L. sung various old elegies of Jackson, Dr. Harrington, and Linley, and O! how I *dismalled* in hearing them.  
*Mrs. D. Arblay*, *Diary*, l. 344.

*dismality* (dis-mäl'-i-ti), n.; pl. *dismalities* (-tiz). [*dismal* + -ity.] The quality of being dismal; that which is dismal. *Daries*.

What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities*?  
*Miss Burney*, *Canilla*, vi. 14.

*dismally* (dis-mäl-i), adv. In a dismal manner; with gloom or sorrow; cheerlessly; depressingly.

*dismalness* (dis-mäl-nos), n. The state of being dismal.

There is one pleasure . . . that your deepest *dismalness* will never resist.  
*George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, vi. 2.

*disman* (dis-man'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dismanned*, ppr. *dismanning*. [*dis*-priv. + *man*.] 1. To deprive of men; destroy the male population of. *Kinglake*.—2†. To deprive of humanity; unman.

Though, indeed, if we consider this dissolution, man by death is absolutely divided and *dismann'd*.  
*Pelham*, *Resolves*, l. 47.

*dismantle* (dis-man'til), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dismantled*, ppr. *dismantling*. [*OF. desmanteller*, take off one's cloak, raze or beat down the wall of a fortress, *dismantle*, F. *démanteler* = Sp. Pg. *desmantelar* = It. *dismantellare*, *smantellare*; as *dis*-priv. + *mantle*: see *dis*- and *mantle*.] 1†. To deprive of dress; strip; divest; undress.

Take your sweetheart's hat,  
And pluck it o'er your brows; muffle your face;  
*Dismantle* you.  
*Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 3.

## 2. To loose; throw open or off; undo. [Rare.]

That she who even but now was your best object, . . .  
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time  
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*  
So many folds of favour.  
*Shak.*, *Lear*, l. 1.

Specifically—3. To deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or the like: as, to *dismantle* a ship, a fortress, a town, etc.

When Ptolemais was taken, Saladin, fearing the Christians further proceeding, *dismantled* all the best Towns that were near it.  
*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 63.

None but an accomplished military engineer could attempt to give an account of the remains of all the fortifications, Venetian and English, *dismantled*, ruined, or altogether blown up.  
*E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 360.

## 4†. To break down; make useless; destroy.

His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground;  
His nose, *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;  
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.  
*Dryden*.

*dismarry* (dis-mar-i'), v. t. [*OF. desmarier*, F. *démarrer* = Sp. *desmarcar* (obs.), *unmarry*; as *dis*-priv. + *marry*.] To divorce.

Howbeit agaynst the yonge mannes mynde he was *desmarged*, and married agayne to another gentylwoman.  
*Berners*, tr. of *Froissart's Chron.*, II. exo.

*dismarshall* (dis-mär'shal), v. t. [*dis*-priv. + *marshall*.] To derange; disorder.

What was *dismarshall'd* late  
In this thy noble frame,  
And lost the prime estate,  
Hath re-obtain'd the same,  
Is now most perfect seen.  
*Drummond*, *Sonnets*.

*dismask* (dis-mäsk'), v. t. [*OF. desmasker*, F. *démasker* = Pg. *desmascarar* = It. *dismascherare*, *amasciarare*; cf. Sp. *desmascarar*, < *dis*-priv. + *mascar*, *mask*: see *dis*- and *mask*, v.] To strip a mask from; uncover; remove that which conceals; unmask.

Fair ladies, *mask'd*, are roses in their bud;  
*Dismask'd*, their *damsk* sweet commixture shown,  
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown.  
*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

*dismast* (dis-mäst'), v. t. [= F. *démâter* (cf. Pg. *desmatarre*); as *dis*-priv. + *mast*.] To deprive of a mast or masts; break and carry away the masts from: as, a *dismasted* ship.

We lay  
Leaky, *dismasted*, a most hopeless prey  
To winds and waves.  
*William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 63.

*dismastment* (dis-mäst'ment), n. [= F. *démâtement* (cf. Pg. *desmatarmento*); as *dismast* + -ment.] The act of dismasting, or the state of being dismasted. [Rare.]

*dismaw* (dis-mä'), v. t. [*dis*-priv. + *maw*.] To disgorge from the maw.

Now, Mistress Rodriguez, you may unrip yourself and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails.  
*Shelton*, tr. of *Don Quixote*, IV. vii.

*dismay* (dis-mä'), v. [*ME. diwayen*, *desmayen*, also *dewayen*, terrify, dishearten, intr. low courage, < *OF. desmayier*, *\*diwayer*, in pp. *diwaye*, as adj. (equiv. to *esmayier*, *esmayor* = Pr. *esmayar*, with different prefix *es*, < *L. ex*) = Sp. *desmayar* = Pg. *desmayar* = It. *desmayare*, now *smagare*, lose courage, trans. terrify, *dismay*, < *L. dis*-priv. + Goth. *\*magan* = OHG. *magan*, G. *mögen* = AS. *\*magan* (pres. ind. *mag*, E. *may*), have power; cf. OHG. *magēn*, be strong, *unmagēn*, become weak, and see *may*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To break down the courage of, as by sudden danger or insuperable difficulty; overcome with fear of impending calamity or failure; fill with despairing apprehension; utterly dishearten: usually in the past participle.

Than thei toke the queene and ledde hir to hir chambre  
sore affraid, and thei badde hir be nothinge *dismayed*.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 465.

Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed*.  
*Josh.*, I. 9.

Be not *dismay'd*, for succour is at hand.

Thistle . . . saw the lion's shadow ere himself,  
And ran *dismay'd* away.  
*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, v. 1.

The guests in silence prayed and shook,  
And terror dimm'd each lofty look,  
But none of all the astonished train  
Was so *dismayed* as Deloraine.  
*Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, vi. 27.

2†. To defeat by sudden onslaught; put to rout. When the bold Centaures made that bloody fray  
With the fierce Lapithes which did them *dismay*.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. x. 13.

3†. To disquiet; trouble: usually reflexive. And *dismay* you not in no manner, but trust verily in god, and often repeareth to me, for I duell not for hens.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

"Madame," quod she, "*dismay* you neuer a dele,  
Be of good chere, hurt not you to noore."  
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 743.

He shewed him selfe to be *dismay'd*,  
More for the love which he had left behynd,  
Then that which he had to Sir Paridel reynyd.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. i. 27.

—Syn. 1. To appal, daunt, dispirit, deject, frighten, paralyze, demoralize.

II. *trans.* To be daunted; stand aghast with fear; be confounded with terror.

*Dismay* not, prince, at this accident,  
Nor grieve that Rouen is so recovered.  
*Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, III. 3.

*dismay* (dis-mä'), n. [*dis*-priv. + *may*, v. Cf. F. *émot*, anxiety, flutter, < *OF. esmoi* (= Pr. *esmai* = It. *smago*, < *emoyor*, *esmayor*, v.: see *dismay*, v.)] 1. Sudden or complete loss of courage; despairing fear or apprehension; discouraged or terrified amazement; utter disheartenment.

And each  
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 432.

He who has learned to survey the labor without *dismay* has achieved half the victory. *Story*, *Misc. Writings*, p. 331.

Ask how thou such sights  
May'st see without *dismay*.  
*M. Arnold*, *Euphrosia on Etna*.

## 2†. Ruin; defeat; destruction.

Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives  
Upon a rocke with horrible *dismay*.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, V. II. 50.

—Syn. 1. *Apprehension*, *fright*, etc. (see *alarm*); discomposure.

*dismayedness* (dis-mäd'nes), n. The state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The vallanteest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it. *Sir P. Sidney*.  
All the time of the storm few of our people were sick, . . . and there appeared no fear or *dismayedness* among them.  
*Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 12.

*dismayful* (dis-mä'ful), a. [*dis*-priv. + *ful*.] Full of dismay; causing dismay.

Greatly queld,  
And much *dismay'd* with that *dismayful* sight.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, V. xi. 26.

*dismaying* (dis-mä'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *dismay*, v.] Dismay.

He says it was pure *dismaying* and fear that made them [the captains of the ships] all run upon the Galloper, not having their wits about them; and that it was a miracle they were not all lost.  
*Pepper*, *Diary*, II. 409.

*dismayl*, v. t. Same as *dismail*.

*dismet*, n. An obsolete form of *dime*.

*dismeasured* (dis-mesh'ürd), a. [*dis*- + *measure* + -ed, after *OF. desmesure* (F. *déméuré* = Sp. Pg. *desmedrado* = It. *dismisurato*, *smisurato*), pp. of *desmesurer*, go beyond measure, be unrestrained, < *des*-priv. + *mesurer*, measure.] 1. Not rightly measured; mismeasured. *Forrester*.—2. Without measure; unrestrained.

I will not that my penne bee so *dismeasured* to prove so much the anciente men, that the glorie all onely should abide with them that be present.  
*Golden Boke*, Prol.

*dismember* (dis-mem'ber), v. t. [*ME. dismembrer*, *desmembrer*, *desmembrer*, < *OF. desmembrer*, F. *démembrer* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desmembrar* = It. *dismembrare*, *smembrare*), < ML. *dismembrare* (equiv. to *demembrare*: see *demember*), *dismember*, < *L. dis*-priv. + *membrum*, member.] 1. To separate the members of; divide limb from limb; tear or cut in pieces; dilacerate.

What this kynge saugh hym-self so *dismembered* he fill in awowne.  
*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 185.

*Dysmembrer* that heron. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 298.  
Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains.  
*Pope*.

2. To strip of members or constituent parts; sever and distribute the parts of; take a part or parts from: as, to *dismember* a kingdom.

Any philosophy reported entire, and *dismembered* by articles.  
*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 181.

The only question was, by whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that mighty empire [Spain].  
*Buckle*, *Civilization*, II. 1.

The settlers of the western country . . . have gone to add to the American family, not to *dismember* it.  
*Everett*, *Orations*, I. 348.

3. To withdraw or exclude from membership, as of a society or body; declare to be no longer a member. [Rare.]

Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics. *Walpole*, *Letters* (1760), III. 290.

—Syn. 1 and 2. To disjoint, pull apart, break up.

*dismembered* (dis-mem'bér'd), a. [*dis*- + *member* + -ed.] In her.: (a) Same as *décaussé*. (b) Having a principal part cut away, as the legs and tail: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *démembéré*. [Rare.]

*dismemberer* (dis-mem'bér-er), n. One who dismembers.

*dismemberment* (dis-mem'bér-ment), n. [*OF. desmembrement*, F. *démembrement* (= Pr. *desmembrement* = Sp. *desmembramiento* = Pg. *desmembramento* = It. *dismembramento*, *smembramento*, < ML. *dismembramentum*, < *dismembrare*, *dismember*: see *dismember* and *member*.] 1. The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; severance of limbs or parts from the main body: as, the *dismemberment* of an animal or of a country.

After the three *dismemberments* of the old kingdom, the name of Poland was chiefly retained by the part of the divided territory annexed to Russia.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 303.

2. Severance of membership; a breaking off of connection as a member. [Rare.]

The aversion of the inhabitants to the *dismemberment* of their country from the Aragonese monarchy.  
*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Is.*, I. 2.



**dis-membrator** (dis-mem-brā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *Pg. desmembrador*, < ML. *dis-membrator* (a plunderer), < *dis-membrare*, pp. *dis-membratus*, *dis-membrer*; see *dis-membrer*.] A device for separating flour from bran. See the extract.

In some mills a machine called a *dis-membrator* is used. It has two steel disks, one stationary and one revolving, each carrying a multitude of needles, which work like the pins on a threshing-machine. The effect is to knock off pieces of flour and middlings attached to bran.

*The Century*, XXXII. 45.

**dis-mettled** (dis-met'ld), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + mettled*.] Without mettle or spirit. *Llewellyn*.  
**dis-miss** (dis-mis'), *v. l.* [First in early mod. E., being modified, after L. pp. *dis-missus*, < ME. *dis-mission*: see *dis-miss*, *dis-mit*, *dis-mit*.] 1. To send away; order or give permission to depart.

He *dis-missed* the assembly.

*Acts* xix. 41.

With thanks, and pardon to you all,  
I do *dis-miss* you to your several countries.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

They abode with him 12 daies, and were *dis-missed* with rich presents.

*Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

2. To discard; remove from office, service, or employment.

*Dis-miss* me, and I prophesy your plan,  
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff  
To every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

The existence of the king gives our House of Commons the power of practically *dis-missing* the executive government, as soon as it simply ceases to approve of its policy. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 380.

3. To put aside; put away; put out of mind: as, to *dis-miss* the subject.

Man may *dis-miss* compassion from his heart,  
But God will never. *Cowper*, The Task, vi. 442.

4. In law, to reject; put out of court: as, the complaint was *dis-missed* for lack of proof; the appeal was *dis-missed* for irregularity.—Syn. 1. To let go.—2. To discharge, turn off, turn out, cashier.

**dis-missal** (dis-mis'), *n.* [*< dis-miss, v.*] Discharge; dismissal.

His majesties servants, with great expressions of grief for their *dis-missal*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation, and so departed. *Sir T. Herbert*, Thurogood Carolina, I. 14.

**dis-missal** (dis-mis'al), *n.* [*< dis-miss + -al*.] 1. The act of dismissing, or the state or fact of being dismissed. (a) Command or permission to depart.

He wept, he prayed

For his *dis-missal*.

*Wordsworth*.

(b) Discharge; displacement from employment or office. (c) The act of discharging, or the state of being discharged.

In Mohammedan law, . . . in ordinary divorce or *dis-missal* the wife claims her dowry.

*W. R. Smith*, Khiahp and Marriage, p. 92.

2. Liberation; manumission. [Rare.]

All those wronged and wretched creatures  
By his hand were freed again; . . .  
He recorded their *dis-missal*, . . .  
And the monk replied, "Amen!"

*Longfellow*, The Norman Baron.

**dis-mission** (dis-missh'on), *n.* [*< dis-miss + -ion*, after *dis-mission*, *dis-mission*, < L. *dis-missio(n)*, < *dis-mittere*, *dis-miss*; see *dis-mission*, *dis-mission*.] 1. The act of sending away; leave or command to depart; dismissal: as, the *dis-mission* of the grand jury.

You must not stay here longer, your *dis-mission*  
Is come from Caesar. *Shak.*, A. and C., I. 1.

So pols'd, so gently she descends from high,  
—It seems a soft *dis-mission* from the sky.

*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, I. 346.

As any of y<sup>e</sup> rest came over them, or of y<sup>e</sup> other returned upon occasion, they should be reputed as numbers without any further *dis-mission* or testimoniall.

*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 42.

2. Removal from office or employment; discharge; in universities, the sending away of a student without all the penalties attending expulsion. Thus, the dismissed student may take a degree at another university, and in some cases even reënter the same university.

3. In law, a decision that a suit is not or cannot be maintained; rejection as unworthy of being noticed or granted.

**dis-missive** (dis-mis'iv), *a.* [*< dis-miss + -ive*.] Giving dismissal; dismissory: as, "the *dis-missive* writing." *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**dis-missory** (dis-mis'ō-ri), *a.* [*< dis-miss + -ory*. Cf. *dis-missory*, *dis-missory*.] 1. Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction.—2. Granting leave to depart.—*Letter dis-missory*. See *dis-missory letter*, under *dis-missory*.

**dis-mit** (dis-mit'), *v. t.* [ME. *dis-mitten*, *dis-mytten*, < OF. *desmettre*, *desmettre* (= It. *dis-mettere*, *smettere*, as if < L. *\*dis-mittere*), var. of *desmettre*, *desmettre*, F. *démétte* = Pr. *desmetre* = Sp. *desmitir* = Pg. *desmitir* = It. *dis-mettere*, *dis-misse*, give up, < L. *dis-mittere*, pp. *dis-missus*, send away, *dis-miss*; see *dis-mit* and *dis-mit*, doublets of *dis-*

*mit*, and cf. *dis-miss*, which has taken the place of *dis-mit*.] To send away; dismiss.

Brotheren *dis-mitteden* Poul and Nils In to Beron.

*Wyclif*, Acts xvii. 10 (Oxf.).

**dis-mortgage** (dis-môr-gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dis-mortgaged*, pp. *dis-mortgaging*. [*< dis-priv. + mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dis-mortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind him a great mass of gold. *Hovell*, Dolton's Grove.

**dis-mount** (dis-mount'), *v.* [*< OF. desmonter*, F. *démontre* = Sp. *Pg. desmontar* = It. *dis-montare*, *smontare*, < ML. *dis-montare*, *dis-mount*, < L. *dis-priv. + ML. montare* (F. *monter*, etc.), mount; see *mount*.] 1. Intrans. 1. To descend from a height; come or go down.

Now the bright Sunne gynneth to *dis-mount*.

*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

2. To get off from a horse or other ridden animal; descend or alight, as a rider from the saddle: as, the officer ordered his troops to *dis-mount*.

When any one *dis-mounts* on the road, the way of getting up is on the back of the Arab, who stoops down, and so they climb up the neck of the camel.

*Puccoche*, Description of the East, I. 131.

II. trans. 1. To throw or bring down from an elevation, or from a place or post of authority. [Rare or obsolete.]

Ramel, . . . ungratefully and injuriously *dis-mounted* from his authority.

*Barrow*, Works, I. xxv.

2. To throw or bring down from a horse; un-horse: as, the soldier *dis-mounted* his adversary.

When the fight became visible, half the knights on each side were *dis-mounted*, some by the dexterity of their adversary's lance, some by superior weight and strength of opponents, which had borne down both horse and man.

*Scott*, Ivanhoe, xii.

3. To remove or throw down, as cannon or other artillery from their carriages, or from a parapet or intrenchment; destroy the mountings of, so as to render useless.—4. To remove from a frame, setting, or other mounting: as, to *dis-mount* a picture or a jewel.—*Dis-mounting battery* (*dis-mit*), a battery placed and directed to breach or destroy the parapet of a fortification, and dis-able the enemy's cannon. *Dis-mounting batteries* employing direct fire are generally termed *breaching batteries* or *counter-batteries*; when employing flank or reverse fire, *enfilading batteries*.

**dis-na** (dis-nā). Scotch for *does not*.

He *dis-na* like to be disturbed on Saturdays w<sup>th</sup> business.

*Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

**dis-naturalize** (dis-nat'ū-rā-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dis-naturalized*, pp. *dis-naturalizing*. [= F. *denaturaliser* = Sp. *Pg. desnaturalizar*; as *dis-priv. + naturalize*.] To make alien or unnatural; denaturalize. [Rare.]

There is this to be said in favour of retaining the usual form and pronunciation of this well-known name (Job), that if it were *dis-naturalized* and put out of use, an etymology in our language would be lost sight of.

*Southey*, The Doctor, cxv.

**dis-nature** (dis-nā'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dis-natured*, pp. *dis-naturing*. [*< ME. dis-naturen*, < OF. *desnaturer*, F. *dénaturer* = Pg. *desnaturar* = It. *dis-naturare*; as *dis-priv. + nature*.] To change the nature of; make unnatural. [Rare.]

Ymage repaired and *dis-natured* for kynde, holde thy pece, ne enquire no mo things, for nought will I telle the but be-fore the Emperour.

*Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 425.

If she must tempe,  
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,  
And be a thwart *dis-natur'd* torment to her!

*Shak.*, Lear, I. 4.

The king  
Remembered his departure, and he felt  
Feelings which long from his *dis-natured* breast  
Ambition had expelled. *Southey*.

**dis-nest** (dis-nest'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + nest*.] 1. To free from use or occupation as if for a nest.

Any one may see that our author's chief design was to *dis-nest* heaven of so many immoral and debauched deities.

*Dryden*, Life of Lucian.

2. To dislodge as if from a nest.

**dis-obedience** (dis-ō-bē'di-ēns), *n.* [*< ME. dis-obediencia*, < OF. *desobediencia* (= Sp. *Pg. des-obediencia* = It. *disobbedienza*, *disobbidienza*), < *desobediens*, *disobedient*; see *disobedient*.] 1. The fact of being disobedient; lack of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command, injunction, or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbidden; disregard of duty prescribed by authority.

By one man's *dis-obediencia* many were made sinners.

*Rom. v. 19.*

Thou, Posthumus, that didst set up  
My *dis-obediencia* 'gainst the king my father.

*Shak.*, Cymbeline, III. 4.

Because no *dis-obediencia* can ensue,  
Where no submission to a judge is due.  
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, I. 465.

2. Non-compliance, as with a natural law; failure to submit to a superior influence.

This *dis-obediencia* of the moon will prove  
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.  
*Sir R. Blackmore*.

**dis-obedient** (dis-ō-bē'di-ēnt), *n.* *Dis-obediencia*. *Taylor*.

**dis-obedient** (dis-ō-bē'di-ēnt), *a.* [Not found in ME. (which had *disobediens*, q. v.); < OF. *des-obediens* (= Pr. *desobediens*), *disobedient*, < *des-priv. + obedient*, *obedient*; see *dis-* and *obedient*. Cf. *disobey*, *disobedient*.] 1. Neglecting or refusing to obey; omitting to do what is commanded, or doing what is prohibited; refractory; acting with disregard of duty; not submitting to rules or regulations prescribed by authority: as, children *dis-obedient* to parents; citizens *dis-obedient* to the laws.

I was not *dis-obedient* unto the heavenly vision.

*Acts* xxvi. 19.

Thou knowest since yesterday  
How *dis-obedient* slaves the forfeit pay.

*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 264.

2. Not yielding to exciting force or agency; not to be influenced; insensible.

Medicines used unnecessarily contribute to shorten life, by sooner rendering peculiar parts of the system *dis-obedient* to stimuli.

*Dr. E. Darwin*.

**dis-obediently** (dis-ō-bē'di-ēnt-ly), *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

He *dis-obediently* refused to come, pretending some fears of hostile harm, through the malice of some that were about the king.

*Holinshed*, Edw. III., an. 1340.

**dis-obedience**, *n.* [*< OF. desobediencia*, F. *désobéissance*, < *desobéissant*, *disobedient*; see *dis-* and *obedient*.] *Disobedience*.

For lack of which diligence, that they were disposed to do *dis-obedience* were incouraged and incited.

*Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 4.

**dis-obedient**, *a.* [ME. *disobedient*, *disobeyant*, < OF. *desobéissant*, F. *désobéissant*, < *des-priv. + obéissant*, *obedient*; see *dis-* and *obedient*.] *Disobedient*.

And if that I to hyre be founde vntrewe,  
*Dis-obedient*, or wilful negligent.

*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, I. 428.

Thence they all with one voyce answered, we wyll that this be done, for surely he is *dis-obedient* and a rebell agaynst you.

*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., xiii.

**dis-obey** (dis-ō-bē'), *v.* [*< ME. disobeyen*, *disobeyen*, < OF. *desobeir*, F. *désobéir* (= Pr. *desobedir* = It. *disobbedire*, *disobbidire*; cf. Sp. *Pg. desobedecer*), *disobey*, < *des-priv. + obey*, *obey*; see *dis-* and *obey*.] 1. trans. To neglect or refuse to obey; transgress or violate a command or injunction of; refuse submission to: as, children *dis-obey* their parents; men *dis-obey* the laws.

I needs must *dis-obey* him for his good;

How should I dare obey him to his harm?

*Tennyson*, Geraint.

II. intrans. To refuse obedience; disregard authority or command; violate rules or regulations.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *dis-obey*.

*Sir P. Sidney*.

**dis-obeyer** (dis-ō-bē'ēr), *n.* One who disobeys.

**dis-obligation** (dis-ō-bli-gā'sh'on), *n.* [= Pg. *desobrigação* = It. *disobbligazione*; as *dis-obligation*: see *dis-oblige*.] 1. Freedom from obligation.

If it [the law] had been de facto imposed, it could not oblige the conscience: then the conscience is restored to liberty and *dis-obligation*.

*Ser. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 3.

2. The act of disobliging; an act showing disregard of obligation, or unwillingness to oblige.

He [Selden] intended to have given his own library to the University of Oxford, but received *dis-obligation* from them, for that they would not lend him some MSS.

*Aubrey MSS.*, in Selden's Table-Talk, p. 7.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *dis-obligation* to the prince . . . that he would never forget it.

*Clarendon*, Civil War, I. I. 16.

**dis-obligatory** (dis-ō-bli-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [As *dis-oblige + -atory*.] Releasing from obligation.

*King Charles*, Letter to Henderson.

**dis-oblige** (dis-ō-bli'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dis-obliged*, pp. *dis-obliging*. [*< OF. desobliger*, F. *désobliger* (= Sp. *desobligar* = Pg. *desobligar* = It. *disobbligare*), *disoblige*, < *des-priv. + oblige*, *oblige*; see *dis-* and *oblige*.] 1. To refuse or neglect to oblige; act contrary to the desire or convenience of; fail to accommodate.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to *dis-oblige*.

*Addison*.

Your sister here, that never *disoblige*d me in her life.  
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, l.  
2. To incommode; put to inconvenience. [Col-  
log.]

"I am rambling about the country," said he, "and pursue whatever is novel and interesting, and hope my presence, Madam, will not *disoblige* you."  
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 1.

34. To release from obligation.

The taking of priestly orders *disoblige*s the susceptible from receiving christian or confirmation.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 401.  
No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto.  
Barrow, Sermons, I. xxx.

**disobligement** (dis-ō-bli-jē'ment), *n.* [*dis-* + *oblige* + *-ment*.] The act of disobliging. *Milton*.

To the great *disobligement* [said Mr. Bacon], as we had reason to know, of some of his [Gallatin's] strong political friends at that time. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 450.

**disobliger** (dis-ō-bli-jēr), *n.* One who disobliges. **disobliging** (dis-ō-bli-jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disoblige*, *v.*] Not obliging; not disposing to please or to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating: as, a *disobliging* landlord.

**disobligingly** (dis-ō-bli-jing-li), *adv.* In a disobliging manner; churlishly.

He could not but well remember how foully that business had been managed, and how *disobligingly* he himself had been treated by that ambassador.

Clarendon, Civil War, I. 14.

**disobligingness** (dis-ō-bli-jing-ness), *n.* Unwill-  
ingness to oblige; want of readiness to please or accommodate.

**disoccident** (dis-ok-si-dent), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *occident*.] 1. To throw out of reckoning as to the west. Hence—2. To confuse as to direction in general.

Perhaps some roving boy that managed the puppets turn'd the city wrong, and so *disoccidented* our geographer.  
Marvell, Works, III. 39.

**disoccupation** (dis-ok-ū-pā-shon), *n.* [= *F. desoccupation* = *Sp. desocupacion* = *Pg. desocupação* = *It. disoccupazione*; as *dis-* + *occupation*.] Want of occupation; the state of being unoccupied.

He graced the curstness there with the same fly-like *disoccupation*, and the same sweetness of aspect.  
Howells, The Century, XXIX. 423.

**Disoma** (di-sō-mā), *n.* [NL. < Gr. *disōma*, double-bodied, < *dis-*, two-, + *ōma*, body. Cf. *disomatous*.] A genus of chetopodous annelids, of the family *Neritidae*.

**disomatous** (di-sō-mā-tus), *a.* [*Gr. disōma*, double-bodied, < *dis-*, two-, + *ōma* (-), body.] Having two bodies; double-bodied.

**disopinion** (dis-ō-pin-yon), *n.* [*dis-* + *opinion*.] Difference of opinion; want of belief. [Rare.]

Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopin-*  
ion.  
Sp. Reynolds, On the Passions, IV.

**disorb** (dis-ōrb'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *orb*.] To throw out of orbit.

Fly like children Mercury from Jove,  
Or like a star *dis-orb'd*.  
Shak., T. and C., II. 2.

**disordenet**, *a.* [ME., also *disordeyn*, commonly *disordene*, adj. (equiv. to *disordinate*, *q. v.*), < OF. *desordene*, pp. of *desordener*, throw into disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate*.] Disorderly; vicious.

The *desordene* covetise of men.  
Chaucer, Boethius, II. meter 2.

**disorder** (dis-ōr-dēr), *n.* [*OF. desordre*, *F. desordre* = *Pr. desorde* = *Sp. desorden* = *Pg. desordem* = *It. disordine*, disorder, < *L. dis-* + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *dis-* and *order*, *n.*] 1. Lack of order or regular arrangement; irregularity; indiscriminate distribution; confusion: as, the troops were thrown into *disorder*; the papers are in *disorder*.

Light alone, and order from *disorder* sprung.  
Milton, P. L., III. 713.

The Achæans are driven in *disorder* to their ships.  
N. A. Res., CXXXIX. 461.

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; breach of public order or law.

It is said that great *disorders* had been committed here by the Greeks at the time of his [St. Polycarp's] festival.  
Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 36.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,  
With most unkind *disorder*.  
Shak., Macbeth, III. 4.

3. Neglect of rule; disregard of conventional-  
ity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,  
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.  
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 152.

4. Morbid irregularity, disturbance, or inter-  
ruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; physical or mental derange-

ment; properly, a diseased state of either mind or body that does not wholly disable the faculties; but it is often applied more comprehensively.

The following lines upon delirious dreams may appear very extravagant to a reader who never experienced the *disorders* which sickness causes in the brain.  
Thompson, Sickness, III. note.

5. A specific or particular case of disorder; a disease; a derangement, mental or physical: as, gout is a painful *disorder*.—6. Mental perturbation; temporary excitement or discomposure; agitation.

I will not keep this form upon my head,  
When there is such *disorder* in my wit.  
Shak., K. John, III. 4.

She looked with wistful *disorder* for some time in my face.  
Stearns, Sentimental Journey, p. 112.

= *Syn.* 1. Disarrangement, disorganization, disarray, jumble.—2. Commotion, turbulence, riotousness.—4 and 5. Illness, ailment, complaint, malady.

**disorder** (dis-ōr-dēr), *v. t.* [*OF. desordrer*, var. of *desordener*, *desordener*, *desordonner* = *Sp. Pg. desordenar* = *It. disordinare*, < *ML. disordinare* (found also as *disordonare*, countermand), throw into disorder, < *L. dis-* + *ordinare*, order, regulate: see *dis-* and *order*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate*.] 1. To destroy or derange the order of; derange; disturb the regular disposition or arrangement of; throw into confusion; disarrange; confuse.

Thou darest not to shake Heav'n's solid Orb so bright;  
Th' Order of Nature to *dis-order* guilth?  
Spenser, Tr. of Du Barlas's Weeks, II. The Decay.

The incursions of the Goths and other barbarous nations *disordered* the affairs of the Roman Empire. *Arbutnot*.

2. To derange the physical or mental health of; bring into a morbid condition of body or mind; indispose.

The monks are so strongly possessed with the notion of the bad air that they told me several persons had been much *disordered*, and some had even died, by going to the Dead Sea.  
Pococke, Description of the East, II. I. 38.

3. To produce mental disturbance in; unsettle the mind of; perturb; agitate.

He said, he looked, he did—nothing at all  
Beyond his wont, yet it *disordered* me.  
Shelley, The Cenci, II. 1.

4. To derange the natural or regular functions of; throw out of order or balance; unsettle the normal condition of: as, to *disorder* one's liver; his mind is *disordered*.

A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit.  
Macaulay.

It is a great folly to *disorder* our selves at the Pleasure of our Eumenes, or at such Accidents which we can neither prevent nor remove.  
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vii.

54. To depose from holy orders.

Let him be stripped and *disordered*. I would fain see him walk in quorro, that the world may behold the inside of a friar.  
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

**disordered** (dis-ōr-dēr'd), *p. a.* [*disorder* + *-ed*.] 1. Thrown into disorder; disarranged; irregular in state or action; confused.

Men so *disorder'd*, so debash'd and bold,  
That this our court, infected with their manners,  
Shows like a riotous inn.  
Shak., Lear, I. 4.

2. Deranged.

The story he had told of that *disordered* maid affected me not a little.  
Stearns, Sentimental Journey, p. 100.

**disorderedness** (dis-ōr-dēr'd-ness), *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion. *Knolles*.

**disorderliness** (dis-ōr-dēr-li-ness), *n.* The state of being disorderly.

A child who finds that *disorderliness* entails the subsequent trouble of putting things in order . . . not only experiences a keenly-felt consequence, but gains a knowledge of causation.  
H. Spencer, Education.

**disorderly** (dis-ōr-dēr-li), *a.* [*disorder* + *-ly*.] 1. Being without proper order or disposition; confused; unmethodical; irregular: as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.

His forces seemed no army, but a crowd,  
Heartless, unarmed, *disorderly*, and loud.  
Cowley, Davids, IV.

2. Not kept in restraint; unrestrained; tumultuous; turbulent.

If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions within ourselves, we should live more easily and quietly with others.  
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. I.

3. Lawless; violating or disposed to violate law and good order, or the restraints of morality; specifically, so conducted as to be a nuisance; disreputable: as, a *disorderly* house. In criminal law *disorderly* is a technical term, which by statute covers a variety of offenses against the public peace, order, morals, or safety.

4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly: as, *disorderly* cattle.—5. Not acting in an

orderly or regular way, as the functions of the body.—*Syn.* 1. Confused, jumbled.—2 and 3. Riotous, vicious. See *irregular*.

**disorderly** (dis-ōr-dēr-li), *adv.* [*disorderly*, *a.*] 1. Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disordered manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh*.

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh *disorderly*.  
2 Thes. III. 6.

**disordinance**, *n.* [ME. *disordinance*, < OF. *desordenance*, *desordonnance* (= *Pg. desordenança* = *It. disordinanza*), < *desordener*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate* and *ordinance*.] Disarrangement; disturbance.

For right as reason is rebel to God, right as is sensualitee rebel to reason, and the body also, and certes this *disordinance*, and this rebellion, our Lord Jesus Christ brought upon his precious body full dera. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**disordinate** (dis-ōr-di-nāt), *a.* [*ME. disordinat* = *Sp. Pg. desordenado* = *It. disordinato*, thrown into disorder, < *ML. disordinatus*, pp. of *disordinare*: see *disorder*, *v.*] 1. Out of right order; unregulated; disorderly. [Rare.]

Our popular style . . . has been artificial, by artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet at the very same time careless and *disordinate*.  
De Quincey, Style, I.

24. Extreme; inordinate.

With a *disordinate* desire he began to affect her.  
Greene, Never too Late (ed. Dye), Int., p. xxi.

Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffering.  
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton*, S. A., I. 701.

**disordinately** (dis-ōr-di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a disordinate manner. (a) Irregularly.

The temporal lands devoutly given, and *disordinately* spent.  
Hall, Hen. V., an. 2.

(b) Inordinately.

The sorrow due so *disordinately*  
Off that words which he pronounced openly!  
Rom. of Parthenay (R. E. T. S.), I. 2560.

**disordination** (dis-ōr-di-nā-shon), *n.* [= *Sp. desordenacion* = *It. disordinazione*, < *ML. as if* \**disordinatio* (-), < *disordinare*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, *disordinate*.] Disarrangement.

**disorganization** (dis-ōr-ga-ni-zā-shon), *n.* [= *F. desorganisation* = *Sp. desorganización* = *Pg. desorganizaçáo* = *It. disorganizzazione* + *-ation*.] 1. Destruction of organization; disunion or disruption of constituent parts; a breaking up of order or system: as, the *disorganization* of a government or of an army.—2. The absence of organization or orderly arrangement; disarrangement; disorder; confusion.

The magazine of a pawnbroker in such total *disorganization*.  
Scott.

**disorganize** (dis-ōr-ga-niz), *v. t.*; and pp. *disorganized*, ppr. *disorganizing*. [= *F. désorganiser* = *Sp. Pg. desorganizar* = *It. disorganizzare*; as *dis-* + *organize*.] To destroy the organization, systematic arrangement, or orderly connection of the parts of; throw into confusion or disorder.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church.  
Kitt's Biog. Dict.

**disorganizer** (dis-ōr-ga-ni-zēr), *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

**disorient** (dis-ō-ri-ent), *v. t.* [= *F. désorienter* = *Sp. Pg. desorientar*; as *dis-* + *orient*.] 1. To turn from the east; throw out of direction with respect to the east. Hence—2. To confuse as to direction in general; cause to lose one's bearings.—3. Figuratively, to cause to lose the knowledge of the direction in which the truth lies; cause to lose one's reckoning with respect to the truth: the east being taken metaphorically for the truth.

I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disoriented* when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v.

**disorientate** (dis-ō-ri-en-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorientated*, ppr. *disorientating*. [*dis-* + *orientate*.] To disorient.

**disour**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *disour*, *disour*, *disour*, a speaker, talker, story-teller, a pleader, advocate, arbiter, judge, *F. disour*, a talker, < *dis-* + *our*, speak, say: see *diction*.] A story-teller; a jester.

Nomeliche site mete moche men eschurve,  
For the ben the desolus *disours* I do the to vaduronde.  
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 52.

**disown** (dis-ōn'), *v. t.* [*dis-* + *own*, *v.*] To refuse to acknowledge as belonging or per-

talking to one's self; deny the ownership of or responsibility for; not to own or acknowledge; repudiate.

They *disown* their principles out of fear.

*Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, 1.

Through a false shame, we *disown* religion with our life, and next our words affect our thoughts.

*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, 1. 303.

**disown** (dis-ŏn'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + own*. A different word from *disown* (as *own* from *own*), but now hardly distinguished in use.] 1. To deny; not to allow; refuse to admit.

Then they, who brothers' better claim *disown*,  
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.

*Dryden*, *Æneid*.

Nor does the village Church-clock's iron tone

The time's and season's influence *disown*.

*Wordsworth*, Evening Voluntaries, 1.

2. Specifically, in the Society of Friends, to remove from membership; dismiss.

The monthly meeting to which he belongs may *disown* him if the case require it.

*Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting* (1872), p. 94.

=Syn. To disavow, disclaim, disallow, renounce.

**disownment** (dis-ŏn'mənt), n. [*< disown + -ment*.] The act of disowning; repudiation; specifically, expulsion from membership in the Society of Friends. *J. J. Gurney*.

The monthly meeting . . . is at liberty . . . to proceed even to the *disownment* of the offender.

*Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting* (1872), p. 91.

**disoxidate** (dis-ok-ā-dāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disoxidated*, ppr. *disoxidating*. [*< dis-priv. + oxidate*.] Same as *deoxidate*.

**disoxidation** (dis-ok-ā-dā'shən), n. [*< disoxidate + -ation*.] Same as *deoxidation*.

**disoxygenate** (dis-ok-ā-je-nāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disoxygenated*, ppr. *disoxygenating*. [*< dis-priv. + oxygenate*.] To deoxygenate.

**disoxygenation** (dis-ok-ā-je-nā'shən), n. [*< disoxygenate + -ation*.] Deoxygenation.

**dispace** (dis-pās'), v. [*< One of Spenser's manufactured words, appar. < dis-, in different directions, + pace, walk; or else meant for dis-space, < L. dis-, apart, + spatium, walk, walk about; see space and spatiate*.] 1. Intrans. To range or wander about.

When he spide the joyous Butterflie,  
In this faire plot *dispacing* too and fro.

*Spenser*, *Mulipoetmos*, 1. 250.

II. trans. To cause to wander or walk about.

Thus wise long time he did himselfe *dispace*  
There round about. *Spenser*, *Virgil's Æneid*, 1. 365.

**dispack** (dis-pak'), v. t. [*< OF. despaquer, < des-priv. + paquer, pack; see pack*.] To unpack.

When God the mingled Lamp *dispackt*,

From Flery Element did Light extract.

*Sylvestor*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1. 1.

**dispaint** (dis-pānt'), v. t. [*Improp. for depaint*. Cf. *OF. despeindre*, paint out, efface.] To paint.

His chamber was *dispainted* all within  
With sondry colours. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 50.

**dispair** (dis-pār'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + pair*. Cf. *L. disparare*, part, of similar formation; see *disparate*.] To dissociate, as the members of a pair. [Rare.]

Forgive me, lady,

I have . . . *dispaired* d' two doves.

*Beau*, and *Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

**dispend** (dis-pand'), v. t. [= *OF. despendre*, < *L. dispendere*, spread out, expend, < *dis-*, apart, + *pendere*, spread. Cf. *expend*.] To spread out; display. *Bailey*, 1737.

**dispanion** (dis-pan-ŏn'), n. [*< L. as if \*dispanio(n)-, < dispanere*, pp. *dispanens*, spread out; see *dispend*.] The act of spreading out or displaying. *Bailey*, 1731.

**disparadiis** (dis-par-ā-dis), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disparadiid*, ppr. *disparadiidng*. [*< dis-priv. + paradice*.] To remove from paradise. *Cook-cream*. [Rare.]

**disparage**, n. [*< ME. disparage, < OF. desparage*, an unequal marriage, < *des-priv. + parage*, equal rank, rank; see *parage*, *poorage*. Cf. *disparage*, v.] Disparagement; disgrace resulting from an unequal match.

Him wolde thinkes it were a *disparage*

To his estate, so love for talyhtes.

And voyden hir as sove as ever he myghte.

*Chaucer*, *Clerk's Tale*, 1. 352.

To match so high, her friends with counsell sage

Disuaded her from such a *disparage*.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 30.

**disparage** (dis-par-āj'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disparaged*, ppr. *disparaging*. [*< ME. disparagen*, *disparagen*, < *OF. desparager*, *desparager*, marry to one of inferior condition or rank, offer unworthy conditions, disparage, < *des-priv. +*

*parage*, equal rank, rank; see *disparage*, n.] 1. To marry to one of inferior condition or rank; degrade by an unequal match or marriage; match unequally.

Alas! that any of my nacloun

Sholde ever so foully *disparaged* be.

*Chaucer*, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 1. 313.

And that your high degree

Is much *disparag'd* to be match'd with me.

*Dryden*, *Wife of Bath*, 1. 381.

2. To injure or dishonor by a comparison, especially by treating as equal or inferior to what is of less dignity, importance, or value.

I advert to these considerations, not to *disparage* our country.

*Story*, *Speech*, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1850.

Hence—3. To undervalue; criticize or censure unjustly; speak lightly of; vilify.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms.

*Milton*, *S. A.*, 1. 1130.

We are to consider into what an evil condition sin puts us, for which we are . . . disgraced and *disparaged* here, marked with disgraceful punishments, despised by good men.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), 1. 729.

We shall not again *disparage* America, now that we see what men it will bear.

*Emerson*, *Misc.*, p. 322.

4. To bring reproach on; lower the estimation or credit of; discredit; dishonor.

His religion sat . . . gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious.

*Sp. Atterbury*.

If I utter fallacies, I may have the sympathy of men who know how easy it is, in matters where head and heart are alike engaged, to *disparage* truth by exaggeration.

*Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 73.

=Syn. 3. Depreciate, detract from, etc. See *deory*.

**disparageable** (dis-par-āj-ə-bl'), a. [*< disparage + -able*.] Tending to disparage; unequal; unsuitable.

They disdain this marriage with Dudley as altogether *disparageable* and most unworthy of the blood royal and regal majesty.

*Camden*, *Elizabeth*, an. 1563.

**disparagement** (dis-par-āj-mənt), n. [*< OF. desparagement, disparagement* (F. *disparagement*), < *disparager*, marry to one of inferior condition; see *disparage*, v.] 1. The matching of a man or a woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency.

And thought that match a fowle *disparagement*.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 12.

Grace. Now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this wise gentleman that you see; or else I must pay value o' my land.

Quar. 'Bld, is there no device of *disparagement*, or so? Talk with some crafty fellow, some pickpocket of the law.

*B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, III. 1.

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. Hence—3. The act of undervaluing or lowering the estimation or character of a person or thing; the act of depreciating; detraction.

The attending to his discourses may not be spent in vain talk concerning him or his *disparagements*, but may be used as a duty and a part of religion.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), 1. 737.

He chill'd the popular praises of the King,  
With silent smiles of slow *disparagement*.

*Templeton*, *Guinevere*.

4. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor: as, poverty is no *disparagement* to greatness.

To have commandment over galley-slaves is a *disparagement* rather than an honor.

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, 1. 97.

And low *disparagements* I had put upon him.

*B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, II. 1.

It can be no *disparagement* to the most skilful Pilot to have his Vessel towed upon a tempestuous Sea; but to escape with little damage when he sees others sink down and perish shews the great difference which wisdom gives in the success, where the dangers are equal & common.

*Stillington*, *Sermons*, 1. x.

=Syn. 3. Derogation, depreciation, debasement, degradation.

**disparager** (dis-par-āj-ēr), n. One who disparages or dishonors; one who belittles, vilifies, or disgraces.

**disparagingly** (dis-par-āj-ing-lī), adv. In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading?

*Peters*, *On Job*, p. 423.

**disparate** (dis-pā-rāt'), a. and n. [= *F. disparate* = *It. disparato*, *aparato*, < *L. disparatus*, pp. of *disparare*, separate, < *dis-priv. + parare*, make equal, < *par*, equal. Cf. *compare*, and see *disparity*, *dispar*.] 1. a. Essentially different; of different species, unlike but not opposed in pairs; also, less properly, utterly unlike; incapable of being compared; having no common genus. *St. William* Hamilton and his school define *disparate* predicates as those which belong to a common subject or similar subjects.

If the office of an evangelist be higher (than that of a bishop), then as long as they are not *disparate*, much less destructive of each other, they may have leave to consist in subordination. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), 1. 108.

His [the geometrician's] subject matter is perfectly homogeneous, instead of being made up of perfectly *disparate* orders of existence.

*Leslie Stephen*, *Eng. Thought*, 1. § 31.

We can severally form concepts of a word-termination, of a word-root, and of the process of ludding; but the three concepts are wholly *disparate*, and refuse to unite into a thinkable proposition. *J. Fiske*, *Cosmic Philoa*, 1. 66.

II. a. One of two or more things or characters of different species; something that is opposite but not contrary.

*Disparates* are those of which one is opposed to many after the same manner. So man and horse, and white and blue, are *disparates*; because man is not only opposed to horse, but also to dog, lion, and other species of beasts; and white not only to blue, but also to red, green, and the other mediate colours, in the same manner—that is, in the same genus of opposition.

*Disparatibus*, tr. by a Gentleman.

**disparately** (dis-pā-rāt-lī), adv. In a disparate manner; unequally.

After the retina is destroyed . . . the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move *disparately*.

*G. S. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 261.

**disparateness** (dis-pā-rāt-nēs), n. The state or quality of being disparate.

There is a *disparateness* between hearing clicks and counting, as there is between hearing the bell and seeing the index.

*Wied*, *XL*, 30.

In 1838, Wheatstone, in his truly classical memoir on binocular vision and the stereoscope, showed that the *disparateness* of the points on which the two images of an object fall does not . . . affect its seen singleness.

*W. James*, *Mind*, XII. 237.

**disparcle**, v. See *dispartle*.

**dispartition** (dis-pā-rish-ŏn'), n. [*< F. disparition*, < *ML. as if \*dispartio(n)-, < disparare*, disappear; see *disappear*.] Disappearance.

Perhaps, though they knew that to be the prophet's last day, yet they might think his *dispartition* should be sudden, and insensible; besides, they found how much he affected secrecy in this intended departure.

*Sp. Hall*, *Rapture of Elijah*.

**disparity** (dis-par-ī-tī), n.; pl. *disparities* (-tīs). [*< F. disparité* = *Sp. disparidad* = *Pg. disparidade* = *It. disparità*, < *ML. disparitas* (-t), inequality, < *L. dispar*, unequal, < *dis-priv. + par*, equal. Cf. *parity*.] 1. The state or character of being disparate. (a) Inequality in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence: as, *disparity* in or of years, age, circumstances, or condition.

You not consider, sir,  
The great *disparity* is in their bloods,  
Estates, and fortunes.

*Fletcher and Rowley*, *Maid in the Mill*, II. 2.

There must needs be a great *disparity* between the first Christians and those of these latter ages.

*Sp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II. xiv.

Though in families the number of males and females differ widely, yet in great collections of human beings the *disparity* almost disappears.

*Maccusley*, *Sadler's Ref. Refuted*.

(b) Dissimilitude; extreme unlikeness; specifically, a degree of unlikeness so great that it renders comparison impossible.

Just such *disparity*  
As is 'twixt air and angels' purity,  
'Twixt woman's love and man's will ever be.

*Dumas*, *Air and Angels*.

2. One of two or more unlike things; a disparate.

There may be no such vast chasm or gulf between *disparities* as common measures determine.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, 1. 27.

=Syn. *Dissimilarity*, etc. (see *difference*). *disproportion*.

**dispark** (dis-pārk'), v. t. [*< dis-priv. + park*.] 1. To divest of the character or uses of a park; throw open to common use, as land forming a park.

You have fed upon my seignories,  
*Dispark'd* my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.

*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, III. 1.

The gentiles were made to be God's people when the Jews' enclosure was *disparked*.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), 1. 774.

A great portion of the Fifth . . . had formerly been a Chase. . . Since the Reformation, however, it had been *disparked*.

*Barham*, *Ingoldby Legends*, 1. 122.

2. To set at large; release from inclosure or confinement.

Hereupon he *disparke* his scraggle, and flies thence to Potan with Amph-Chawn's lovely daughter only in his company.

*Sir T. Herbert*, *Travels in Africa*, p. 67.

**dispartle** (dis-pār-kl'), v. t. and 4. [Also *disparcle*; a modification of the older and imperfectly understood *disparcle* (q. v.), with reference to *sparkle* taken in the sense of 'scatter'.] To scatter abroad; disperse; divide.

When the inhabitants that dwelled in cottages *dispartled* thereabout saw men coming whom they indged to be their enemies, . . . (they) fled to the wide mountaynes that were full of move.

*J. Brede*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.



The sect of Libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn disparted over all lands. *R. Clerke, Sermons (1687), p. 471.*

**disparplet** (dis-pär'pl), *v.* [Sometimes also *disperple*; also by aphoresis *spurple*, *spurple*; < M.E. *disparplen*, *desparplen*, also *disparpollen*, *disparblen*, divide, scatter, intr. disperse, < OF. *desparpeiller*, *desparpailier*, *desparpeier*, *disparpeillier*, *desperpouillier*, etc. (= Sp. *desparpar* = It. *spargulare*; also with different but equiv. prefix *es-*, OF. *esparpeiller*, F. *esparpiller* = Pr. *esparpalkar*), scatter, disperse, appar. orig. flutter about, as a butterfly, < *dis-*, in different directions, + *\*parpeille* (F. *papillon*) = Pr. *parpalko* = It. dial. *parpaja*, *parpaj*, It. *parpaglione*, a butterfly, a popular variation of L. *papilio*(-), a butterfly; see *papilio* and *pavilion*. So mod. Pr. *esparfalna*, scatter, < *farfalla*, a butterfly, another variation of L. *papilio*(-).] *I. trans.* To scatter; disperse.

The wolf ravyschith and *disparpith*, or scatterth the sheep. *Wyclif, John x. 12.*

I bath'd, and odorous water was  
Disparpled lightly, on my head, and necks.  
*Chapman, Odyssey, x.*

**II. intrans.** To be scattered; be dispersed.

As a flock of sheep without a shepherd, the which  
disparteth and *disparpleth*. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.*

Her waving hair *disparpling* flew apart  
In seemingly aloof. *Hudson, Judith, iv. 330.*

**dispart** (dis-pärt'), *v.* [OF. *despartir*, F. *départir* = Sp. Pg. *despartir* = It. *dispartire*, *spartire*, < L. *dispartire*, *dispartire*, distribute, divide, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire*, part, divide; see part. Cf. *depart*.] *I. trans.* 1. To divide into parts; separate; sever.

When all three kinds of love together meet,  
And doe *dispart* the hart with powre extream.

*Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 1.*  
Disparted Britain mourn'd their [Heroes'] doubtful sway.  
*Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 6.*

Once more  
Were they united, to be yet again  
Disparted — pitiable lot!  
*Wordsworth, Vandracoar and Julia.*

Whilst thus the world will be whole, and refuses to be  
disparted, we seek to act partially, to sunder, to appropriate.  
*Emerson, Compensation.*

**2. In gun.** (a) To set a mark on the muzzle-ring of, as a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. (b) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim.

Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece.  
*Lucas.*

**II. intrans.** To separate; open; break up.  
The silver clouds *disparted*. *Shelley, Queen Mab, l.*  
The wild rains of the day are abated: the great single cloud  
*disparts* and rolls away from heaven.  
*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.*

**dispart** (dis-pärt'), *n.* [OF. *dispart*, *v.*] *In gun.* (a) The difference between the semi-diameter of the base-ring at the breech of a gun and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. (b) A dispart-sight.

**dispart-sight** (dis-pärt'sit), *n.* *In gun.*, a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

**dispassionat** (dis-pash'qn), *n.* [OF. *dis-priv.* + *passion*.] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

Called by the Stoics *apathe*, or *dispassio*.  
*Sir W. Temple, Gardening.*

**dispassionate** (dis-pash'qn-ët), *a.* [OF. *dis-priv.* + *passionate*. Cf. Sp. *desapasionado* = Pg. *desapasionado* = It. *disapassionato*.] Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; unmoved by strong emotion; cool; applied to persons: as, *dispassionate* men or judges.

The hazard of great interests cannot fail to agitate strong passions; we are not disinterested; it is impossible we should be *dispassionate*. *Anon, Works, II. 38.*

Quiet, *dispassionate*, and cold. *Tennyson, A Character.*

**2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial; applied to actions or sentiments: as, dispassionate proceedings; dispassionate views.**

Reason requires a calm and *dispassionate* situation of the mind to form her judgments aright.  
*A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. xxi.*

Cranmer had a greater capacity than either Henry or Cromwell: he had much of the *dispassionate* quality of the statesman. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., III.*

= Syn. Cool, serene, temperate, moderate, collected, unruffled, sober.

**dispassionately** (dis-pash'qn-ët-l), *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

They dispute without strife, and examine as *dispassionately* the events and the characters of the present age as they reason about those which are found in history.

*Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng.*  
**dispassioned** (dis-pash'qn-d), *a.* [OF. *dispassion* + *-ed*. Cf. *dispassionate*.] Free from passion.

Yet ease and joy, *dispassion'd* reason owns,  
As often visit cottages as thrones.  
*Cavendish, Equality of Human Conditions.*

**dispatch, dispatcher**, etc. See *despatch*, etc.

**dispathy** (dis-pä-thi), *n.* [OF. *dispathie* (-thiz).] = F. *dispathie*, an antipathy or natural disagreement (Cotgrave), < Gr. *δυσπάθεια*, insensibility, firmness in resisting deep affliction, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πάθος*, feeling. The word would thus be spelled properly *\*dyspathy*, but it is prob. regarded by its users as < *dis-* priv. + *-pathy*, as in *apathy*, *sympathy*, etc.] Want of sympathy; antipathy; an opposite taste or liking; uncongeniality. [Rare.]

It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathies*.  
*Palgrave, Hist. Norm. and Eng. (1857), II. 110.*

**dispauper** (dis-pä-pér), *v. t.* [OF. *dis-priv.* + *pauper*.] To decide or declare to be no longer a pauper, and thus to be disqualified from suing as a pauper, or in forma pauperis; deprive (one who has been permitted to sue in forma pauperis) of the right or privilege of continuing to sue as a pauper. See the extract.

If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupered*.  
*Phillimore, Reports, I. 185.*

**dispauperize** (dis-pä-pér-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispauperized*, ppr. *dispauperizing*. [OF. *dis-priv.* + *pauperize*.] To release or free from the state of pauperism; free from paupers.

As well as by that of many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration.  
*J. S. Mill.*

**dispeace** (dis-pēs'), *n.* [OF. *dis-priv.* + *peace*.] Want of peace or quiet; dissension. *Russell.*

**dispeed** (dis-pēd'), *v. t.* [For *\*dispeed*, < *dis-* + *speed*; perhaps suggested by *dispatch*.] To despatch; dismiss.

To that end he *dispeeded* an embassadour to Poland.  
*Knolles, Hist. Turks.*

Thus having said,  
Deliberately, in self-possession still,  
Himself from that most painful interview  
*Dispeeding*, he withdrew. *Southey.*

**dispel** (dis-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispelled*, ppr. *dispelling*. [OF. *dis-*, *dispellere*, drive away, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *pellere*, drive; see *pulse*. Cf. *depel*.] To drive off or away; scatter or disperse effectually; dissipate: as, to *dispel* vapors, darkness, or gloom; to *dispel* fears, cares, sorrows, doubts, etc.; to *dispel* a tumor, or humors.

I lov'd, and love *dispell'd* the fear  
That I should die an early death.  
*Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.*

The dreams of idealism may, I think, be thus effectually  
*dispelled* by a thorough analysis of what is given us in perception.  
*Mead, Nature and Thought, p. 122.*

= Syn. *Disperse*, *scatter*, etc. (see *dispart*), banish, remove.

**dispeller** (dis-pel'ér), *n.* One who or that which dispels: as, the sun is the *dispeller* of darkness.

**dispend** (dis-pend'), *v. t.* [OF. *dispendere*, *dispenden*, < OF. *dispendere* = Sp. Pg. *dispendere* = It. *dispendere*, *spendere*, < M.L. *dispendere*, by aphoresis *spendere* (> AS. *a-spendan*, E. *spend* = D. *spenderen* = G. *spendiren* = Dan. *spenderen* = Sw. *spendera*), expend, L. *dispendere*, weigh out, dispende, < *dis-*, apart, + *pendere*, weigh; see *pendent*. Cf. *spend*, *expend*.] To pay out; expend.

Our gods, our gods, our gods vainly *dispendit*,  
And our persons be put into pale debts.

*Destruction of Troy (E. R. T. A.), l. 632.*

This nest of gallants . . . can *dispend* their two thousand a-year out of other men's coffers.

*Middleton, The Black Book.*

Had women navigable rivers in their eyes,  
They would *dispend* them all.

*Webster, White Devil, v. 1.*

**dispendary** (dis-pen'dér), *n.* [OF. *dispendary*, *dispendour*, < OF. *dispendour*, *dispendour*, *dispendeur*, < *dispendere*, *dispend*; see *dispend* and *-ary*.] One who dispendis.

The prettier riches that a man hath, the more *dispendous* he hath.

*Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

**dispensability** (dis-pen-sä-bl'i-l), *n.* [OF. *dispensabile*; see *-bility*.] The quality of being dispensable in any sense; capability of being

being abrogated or remitted by, *dispensation*. See *dispensation*, 5.

In convocation the two questions on which the divorce turned were debated in the manner of University dispensations; the theologians disputed as to the *dispensability* of a marriage with a brother's widow, the canonists on the facts of Arthur's marriage with Katherine.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 284.*

**dispensable** (dis-pen'sä-bl), *a.* [= F. *dispensable* = Sp. *dispensable* = Pg. *dispensavel* = It. *dispensabile*, that may be dispensed (cf. OF. *dispensabile*, prodigal, abundant, < M.L. *dispensabilis*, pertaining to expenses); as *dispense* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

Laws of the land . . . *dispensable* by the ordinary courts.

*State Trials, Col. Andrews, an. 1680.*

**2. Capable of being spared or dispensed with.**

There are some things, which indeed are pious and religious, but *dispensable*, voluntary, and commutable.

*Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1850), I. 274.*

*Dispensable*, at least, if not superfluous.

*Coleridge, Lit. Remains, IV. 220.*

Not a tone of colour, not a note of form, is misplaced or *dispensable*.

*Swinburne, Essays, p. 118.*

**3. Capable of receiving or being the subject of dispensation; hence, excusable; pardonable.**

If straining a point were at all *dispensable*, it would certainly be so rather to the advance of unity than increase of contradiction.

*Shelf, Tale of a Tub, vi.*

**dispensableness** (dis-pen'sä-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed or dispensed with. *Hammond.*

**dispensary** (dis-pen'sä-ri), *n.*; pl. *dispensaries* (-ries). [= F. *dispensaire*, a dispensary (cf. OF. *dispensaire*, expense, < M.L. *dispensarius*, adj. (as a noun, a steward, spencer; see *dispenser*), < *dispensa*, provisions, a buttery, larder, spence; see *spence*, and *dispend*, *dispende*.] 1. A room or shop in which medicines are dispensed or served out: as, a hospital *dispensary*.

The *dispensary*, being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor.

*Garth, Dispensary, Pref.*

**2. A public institution, primarily intended for the poor, where medical advice is given and medicines are furnished free, or sometimes for a small charge to those who can afford it.**

**dispensation** (dis-pen-sä'shon), *n.* [= D. *dispensatio* = G. Dan. Sw. *dispensation*, < OF. *dispensation*, F. *dispensation* = Sp. *dispensación* = Pg. *dispensação* = It. *dispensazione*, < L. *dispensatio*(-o), management, charge, direction, < *dispensare*, pp. *dispensatus*, manage, regulate, distribute, dispende; see *dispende*, *v.*] 1. The act of dispensing or dealing out; distribution: as, the *dispensation* of royal favors; the *dispensation* of good and evil by Divine Providence.

A *dispensation* of water . . . indifferently to all parts of the earth.

*Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.*

**2. A particular distribution of blessing or affliction dispensed by God to a person, family, community, or nation, in the course of his dealings with his creatures; that which is dispensed or dealt out by God: as, a sad *dispensation*; a merciful *dispensation*.**

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man.

*Anon.*

The kind and chief design of God, in all his severest *dispensations*, is to melt and soften our hearts to such degrees as he finds necessary in order to the good purposes of his grace.

*Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xvi.*

**3. In theol.** (a) The method or scheme by which God has at different times developed his purposes, and revealed himself to man; or the body of privileges bestowed, and duties and responsibilities enjoined, in connection with that scheme or method of revelation: as, the old or Jewish *dispensation*; the new or Gospel *dispensation*. See *grace*. (b) A period marked by a particular development of the divine purpose and revelation: as, the patriarchal *dispensation* (lasting from Adam to Moses); the Moesian *dispensation* (from Moses to Christ); the Christian *dispensation*.

There is, perhaps, no part of divinity attended with so much intricacy, and wherein orthodox divines so much differ, as the stating the precise agreement and difference between the two *dispensations* of Moses and of Christ.

*Edwards, Works, I. 100.*

Personal religion is the same at all times; "the just" in every *dispensation* "shall live by faith."

*J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 247.*

**4. Management; stewardship; an act or action as manager or steward.**

God . . . hath seen so much amiss in my *dispensations* (and even in this affair) as calls me to be humble.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 270.*

5. A relaxation of the law in some particular case; specifically, a license granted (as by the pope or a bishop) relieving or exempting a person in certain circumstances from the action, obligations, or penalties of some law or regulation. The ecclesiastical laws of the Roman Catholic Church give to the pope the power of granting dispensations in certain cases, and of deputed this power to bishops and others. In universities a dispensation is a permission to omit some exercise.

The Jews in general drink no Wine without a Dispensation. *Howell, Letters*, I. vi. 14.

Yet appeals did not cease, and the custom of seeking dispensations, faculties, and privileges in matrimonial and clerical causes increased. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 403.

The necessity of dispensation arises from the fact that a law which is made for the general good may not be beneficial in this or that special case, and therefore may be rightly relaxed with respect to an individual, while it continues to bind the community. *Rom. Cath. Diet.*

**dispensational** (dis-pen-sā-shon-al), *a.* [*< dispensation + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a dispensation.

The limits of certain dispensational periods were revealed in Scripture. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 237.

**dispensative** (dis-pen-sā-tiv), *a.* [*< OF. dispensativus, F. dispensatif = Sp. Pg. It. dispensativo, < ML. dispensativus, < L. dispensatus, pp. of dispensare, dispense: see dispense, v.*] 1. Pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations: as, *dispensative power*.—2. Dispensable; capable of being dispensed with.

All poyntes that be dispensative. *Rode Me and Be not Wrothe* (ed. Arber), p. 55.

**dispensatively** (dis-pen-sā-tiv-ly), *adv.* By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before not dispensatively. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie*, p. 228.

**dispensator** (dis-pen-sā-tor), *n.* [= *F. dispensateur, Sp. Pg. dispensador = It. dispensatore, sponsor, < L. dispensator, < dispensare, pp. dispensatus, dispense: see dispense, v.*] A dispenser.

The Holy Spirit is the great dispensator of all such graces the family needs.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 276.

**dispensatorily** (dis-pen-sā-tō-ri-ly), *adv.* By dispensation; dispensatively. *Goodwin.*

**dispensatory** (dis-pen-sā-tō-ri), *a. and n.* [= *OF. dispensatoire = Pg. It. dispensatorio, < LL. dispensatorius, relating to dispensing or managing (as a noun, in neut., ML. dispensatorium, a distributing pipe for water, NL. a dispensatory, < L. dispensator, one who dispenses: see dispenser.)*] 1. *a.* Relating to dispensing; having the power to dispense, or grant dispensations.

II. *n.*; pl. *dispensatories* (-riz). A book containing an account of the substances used as medicines, and of their composition, uses, and action; properly, a commentary upon the pharmacopoeia.

The description of the whole ointment is to be found in the chymicall dispensatory of Crolius.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 907.

I confess, I have not without wonder, and something of indignation, seen, even in the public dispensatories, I know not how many things ordered to be distilled with others in balneo.

*Boyle, Works*, II. 128.

**dispensatress** (dis-pen-sā-tres), *n.* [*< dispensator + -ess; = F. It. dispensatrice.*] A female dispenser.

**dispense** (dis-pens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispensed*, ppr. *dispensing*. [Formerly also *dispence*; *< ME. dispensen = D. dispensieren = G. dispensieren = Dan. dispensere = Sw. dispensera, < OF. dispenser, dispenser, F. dispenser = Pr. Sp. Pg. dispensar = It. dispensare, sponsor, < L. dispensare, weigh out, pay out, distribute, regulate, manage, control, dispense, freq. of dispensare, pp. dispensatus, weigh out, ML. expend: see expend.*] I. *trans.* 1. To deal or divide out; give forth diffusively, or in some general way; practise distribution of: as, the sun dispenses heat and light; to dispense charity, medicines, etc.

Abundant wyne the north wynde wol dispense To yvnes sette agayne his influence.

*Palsgrave, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Wine can dispense to all both Light and Heat.

*Congreve, Imit. of Horace*, I. ix. 2.

With helmy sweetness soothe the weary sense, And to the sickening soul thy cheering aid dispense.

*Orlake, Birth of Flattery.*

He is delighted to dispense a share of it to all the company.

*Scott.*

2. To administer; apply, as laws to particular cases; put in force.

When Rotten States are suddenly mended from head to foot, proportionally admeasured, Justice justly dispenses; then shall Rulers and Subjects have peace with God.

*N. Ward, Simple Cocker*, p. 25.

We find him . . . scattering among his periods ambiguous words, whose interpretation he will afterwards dispense according to his pleasure.

*Milton, On Def. of Hum. Remonst.*

While you dispense the laws and guide the state.

*Dryden.*

3. To relieve; excuse; set free from an obligation; exempt; grant dispensation to.

*P. Jun. A priest!*

*Cyn. O no, he is dispensed withal.*

*B. Jonson, Staple of News*, III. 1.

Longinus dispenses himself from all investigations of this nature, by telling his friend Terentianus that he already knows everything that can be said upon the question.

*Macaulay, Athenian Orators.*

4. To atone for; secure pardon or forgiveness for.

His sinne was dispensed With golde.

*Gower, Conf. Amant.*, III.

= *SYN.* 1. *Dispense, Distribute, Allot, Apportion, Assign.* Dispense is to be distinguished from the others in that it expresses an indiscriminate or general giving, while they express a particular and personal giving: as, to distribute gifts; to assign the parts in a play, etc.

The great luminary Dispenses light from far. *Milton, P. L.*, III. 579.

It is but reasonable to suppose that God should call men to an account in that capacity; and to distribute rewards and punishments according to the nature of their actions.

*Stillingfleet, Sermons*, II. iv.

How distant soever the time of our death may be, since it is certain that we must die, it is necessary to allot some portion of our life to consider the end of it.

*Addison, Guardian*, No. 18.

Money was raised by a forced loan, which was apportioned among the people according to the rate at which they had been assessed.

*Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.*

How we might best fulfil the work which here God hath assign'd us. *Milton, P. L.*, I. 221.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make amends; compensate.

One loving howre For many yeares of sorrow can dispense. *Spenser, F. Q.*, I. III. 20.

2. To bargain for a dispensation; compound.

Canst thou dispense with Heaven for such an oath?

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

Hence—To dispense with. (a) To permit the neglect, disregard, or omission of, as a law, a ceremony, or an oath: as, the general dispense with all formalities.

He [the pope] hath dispensed with the oath and duty of subjects against the fifth commandment. *Sp. Andrews.*

Don't you shudder at such perjury? and this in a republic, and where there is no religion that dispenses with oaths!

*Walpole, Letters*, II. 15.

Sympathising too little with the popular worship, they worship by themselves and dispense with outward forms.

*J. H. Seelye, Nat. Religion*, p. 119.

(b) To give up the possession or use of; do without: as, to dispense with all but the bare necessities of life; I can dispense with your services.

He will dispense with his right to clear information. *Jeremy Collier.*

Switzerland has altogether dispensed with the personal chief whom both Britain and America have kept in different shapes. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 332.

(c) To give up the observance or practice of; do away with; disregard.

I have dispensed with my attendance on The duke, to bid you welcome.

*Shirley, Grateful Servant*, I. 2.

I never knew her dispense with her word but once.

*Richardson.*

(d) To put up with; allow; condone.

I pray be pleased to dispense with this slowness of mine, in answering yours of the first of this present.

*Howell, Letters*, I. iv. 15.

About this Time Cardinal Wolsey obtained of Pope Leo Authority to dispense with all offences against the Spiritual Laws.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 265.

Conniving and dispensing with open and common adultery. *Milton.*

(e) To excuse; exempt; set free, as from an obligation.

She [Lady Cuttle] would on no occasion dispense with herself from paying this duty [private prayer]: no business, no common accident of life, could divert her from it.

*Sp. Atterbury, Sermons*, I. vi.

I could not dispense with myself from making a voyage to Caprea.

*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

(f) To do or perform: as, to dispense with miracles.

*Waller.* (g) To dispose of; consume.

We had celebrated yesterday with more glances than we could have dispensed with, had we not been beholden to Brooks and Hellier.

*Steele, Spectator*, No. 302.

[The last two are erroneous and unwarrantable uses, though still occasionally met with in careless writing.]

**dispenser** (dis-pens'), *n.* [Also *dispence*; *< ME. dispensen, dispense, also dispence, dispence, < OF. dispensen (also dispense), F. dispenser (> Sw. dispens = Fr. dispensen (also dispense) = OSp. despena = Pr. despena, despena = It. dispensa, < ML. dispensa, expense, provision, also a but-*

tery, larder, spence (see *spence*, which is an abstr. of *dispense*), *< L. dispensator, pp. dispensatus, dispense, expend: see expend.*] 1. Dispensation.

For wraethe hath no Conscience, He maketh ech man otheris foe; Ther-with he getteth his dispence.

*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

Then reliques, beads, Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls, The sport of winds.

*Milton, P. L.*, III. 402.

2. Expense; expenditure; profusion.

Maria, which had a preeminence Above alle women, in beilem whan she lay, At cristis byrth, no cloth of gret dispence, She weryd a kenecher.

*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

It was a vant ybult for great dispence, With many ranges reard along the wall.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. ix. 23.

3. A larder; a spence. *Mabbe.*

**dispenser** (dis-pen'ser), *n.* [*< ME. dispenser, dispenser, < OF. dispensator, dispenser, < ML. dispensarius, manager, steward, < dispensa, provision, buttery, larder; cf. equiv. OF. dispensator, dispensator, a steward, < L. dispensator, one who dispenses: see dispensator and dispense, n.* Hence by apheresis *spencer, spencer*. In mod. use *dispenser* is regarded as *dispense*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. A manager; a steward.—2. One who dispenses or distributes: one who administers: as, a dispenser of medicines; a dispenser of gifts or of favors; a dispenser of justice.

The good and merciful God grant, through the great steward and dispenser of his mercies, Christ the Righteous.

*Sp. Atterbury, Sermons*, I. ii.

The drowy hour, dispensers of all good, O'er the mute city stole with folded wings.

*Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.*

**dispensing** (dis-pen'sing), *p. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations; that may be exercised in relaxing the law, or in releasing from some legal obligation or penalty: as, the dispensing power of the pope.—2. That dispenses, deals out, or distributes: as, a dispensing chemist or druggist.

**dispeople** (dis-pé-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispeopled*, ppr. *dispeopling*. [*< OF. despeupler, F. dépeupler (= Sp. despojar = Pg. despovoar), var., with prefix des-, of depopuler, depopuler, depopuler, < L. depopulari, ravage, depopulate: see depopulate and depopulate.*] To depopulate; empty of inhabitants.

Let his heart exalt him in the harm Already done, to have dispeopled heaven.

*Milton, P. L.*, vii. 151.

France was almost dispeopled.

*Evelyn, Diary*, Nov. 3, 1665.

**dispeopler** (dis-pé-plér), *n.* [*< dispeople + -er*.] Cf. *Sp. despojar = Pg. despovoar*.] One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

Thus then with force combin'd, the Lybian swains Have quash'd the stern dispeopler of the plains.

*W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid*, ix.

**disperance**, *n.* Same as *desperance*.

**disperget** (dis-pér-jet'), *v. t.* [= *Pr. disperger = It. dispergere, spargere, < L. dispergere, scatter about, dispense: see dispense.*] To sprinkle.

**dispermatous** (dis-pér-ma-tus), *a.* [*< Gr. δ, two-, + σπέρμα(-s), seed, + -ous.*] Same as *dispermous*. *Thomas.*

**dispermous** (dis-pér-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. δ, two-, + σπέρμα, seed, + -ous.*] In bot., containing only two seeds: applied to fruits and their cells.

**disperplet** (dis-pér-pl), *v.* Same as *disparple*.

**dispersal** (dis-pér-sal), *n.* [*< disperse + -al.*] Dispersion.

In several places Republican meetings were frightened into dispersal by an aggressive display of force.

*G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles*, II. 279.

**disperse** (dis-pers'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispersed*, ppr. *dispersing*. [*< F. disperser = Sp. Pg. dispersar, < L. dispersus, pp. of dispergere, scatter abroad, dispense, < dis-, apart, + spargere, pp. sparsus, scatter: see sparsus.*] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter; separate and send off or drive in different directions; cause to separate in different directions: as, to disperse a crowd.

Two lions in the still dark night A herd of beoves disperse. *Chapman.*

And now all things on both sides prepar'd, the Spanish Navy set forth out of the Groyne in May, but were dispersed and driven back by Weather.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 378.

Her feet disperse the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke.

*Wordsworth, Lucy Gray.*

2. To distribute; dispense.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which dispersed that blood.

*Bacon.*

The goods landed in the store houses here sent from thence, and dispersed it to his workmen in general.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 138.

### 3. To diffuse; spread.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. Prov. xv. 7.

He hath *dispersed* good sentences, like roses scattered on a dung-hill. *Purshas, Pilgrimage*, p. 236.

He [the admiral] gave order that the sick men should be scattered into divers ships, which *dispersed* the contagion exceedingly. *Honell, Letters*, I. iv. 17.

It was the end of the adversary to suppress, but Gods to propagate the Gospel; thence to smother and put out the light, Gods to communicate and *disperse* it to the utmost corners of the Earth.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

### 4. To make known; publish.

The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument. B. Jonson.

Their own divulged and *dispersed* ignominy. *Benedict, Passengers' Dialogues*.

### 5. To dissipate; cause to vanish: as, the fog is *dispersed*.

I'll *disperse* the cloud  
That hath so long obscur'd a bloody act  
Ne'er equal'd yet.

*Fletcher (and another?)*, *Prophets*, II. 2.

=Syn. 1 and 3. *Dispel*, *Scatter*, etc. See *dissipate*.—2. To distribute, deal out, disseminate, sow broadcast.

II. *intrans.* 1. To separate and move apart in different directions without order or regularity; become scattered: as, the company *dispersed* at 10 o'clock.

The clouds *disperse* in fumes, the wondering moon

Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own. *Adams, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, II.

The oad went away, and the mob *dispersed*, and we directed a Moor to cry, That all people should in the night-time keep away from the tent, or they would be fired at. *Bruce, Source of the Nile*, I. 110.

### 2. To become diffused or spread; *dispersed*.

The Almighty Care doth diversely *disperse*  
Ore all the parts of all this Universe.

*Splendor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 7.

### 3. To vanish by diffusion; be scattered out of sight.

Glory is like a circle in the water,  
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,  
Till, by broad spreading, it *disperses* to nought.

*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., I. 2.

The dust towered into the air along the road and *dispersed* like the smoke of battle.

R. L. Stevenson, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 84.

**disperse**, *a.* [ME. *dispers*, < OF. *dispers*, *dispar*, < L. *dispersus*, scattered, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter: see *disperse*, *v.*] Scattered; dispersed. *Gower*.

**dispersed** (dis-pér'st), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disperse*, *v.*] Scattered: specifically, in entom., said of spots, punctures, etc., which are placed irregularly, but near together—scattered being applied to spots that are both irregular and far apart.—*dispersed* harmony. See *harmony*.

**dispersedly** (dis-pér'sed-li), *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Bailey*, 1731.

**dispersedness** (dis-pér'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered. *Bailey*, 1728.

**disperseness** (dis-pér's-nes), *n.* A scattered state; sparseness; thinness.

The torrid parts of Africa are by Ptolemy resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *disperseness* of habitations or towns in Africa.

*Brewster, Languages*.

**disperser** (dis-pér'sér), *n.* One who or that which disperses: as, a *disperser* of libels.

The *disperser* of this copy was one Munsey, of that college, whom (as he thought) they made their instrument.

*Styrie, Abp. Whitgift* (1595).

An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the *disperser*, is placed over each fire [in brewing] to disperse the heat and prevent the malt immediately above from taking fire.

*Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 293.

**dispersion** (dis-pér'shon), *n.* [= F. *dispersion* = Pr. *dispersio* = Sp. *dispersion* = Pg. *disperello* = It. *dispersione*, *spersione*, < LL. *dispersio* (*n.*), a scattering, dispersion, < L. *dispergere*, pp. *dispersus*, scatter: see *disperse*, *v.*] 1. The act of dispersing or scattering.

Norway . . . was the great centre of *dispersion* of the ice [of the glacial epoch], and here it has been found that the sheet attained its greatest thickness.

J. Croft, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 267.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad: as, the *dispersion* of the Jews.

He appeared to men and women, to the clergy and the laity, . . . to them in conjunction and to them in *dispersion*.

*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 68.

Thus, from the first, while the social structure of New England was that of concentration, the social structure of Virginia was that of *dispersion*.

M. C. Tyler, *Hist. Amer. Lit.*, I. 88.

3. In optics, the separation of the different colored rays in refraction, arising from their different wave-lengths. The point of dispersion is the

point where refracted rays begin to diverge. When a ray of sunlight is made to pass through prisms of different substances, but of such angles as to produce the same mean deviation of the ray, it is found that the spectra formed are of different lengths. Thus, the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is found to be two or three times longer than one formed by a glass prism; the oil of cassia is therefore said to disperse the rays of light more than the glass, or to have a greater dispersive power. It is also found that in spectra formed by prisms of different substances the colored spaces have to one another ratios differing from the ratios of the lengths of the spectra which they compose; and this property has been called the *irradiation of dispersion* or of the colored spaces in the spectrum. See *prism* and *refraction*.

*Dispersion* has been accounted for by the different speeds of light of different wave-lengths in the same refracting medium. *Tait, Light*, § 71.

In consequence of . . . *dispersion* of the colours in various directions of vibration, white light becomes broken up in a mode which is comparable with the *dispersion* of colour by ordinary refraction, and on this account has received the name of circular or rotary *dispersion*. *Lommel, Light* (trans.), p. 334.

4. In med. and surg., the scattering or removal of inflammation from a part and the restoration of the part to its natural state.—5. In math., the excess of the average value of a function at less than an infinitesimal distance from a point over the value at that point, this excess being divided by  $\frac{1}{n}$  of the square of the limiting infinitesimal distance.—*Abnormal dispersion*, in optics, a phenomenon exhibited by solutions of some substances, as fuchsin, which give spectra differing from the usual prismatic spectrum in the order of the colors.—*One of dispersion*. See *one*.—*Dispersion of the bisectrices*, in crystal, the separation of the bisectrices for different colors observed in many monoclinic and triclinic crystals when the position of the three axes of light-elasticity is not the same for all the rays of the spectrum. It may be *crossed*, *horizontal*, or *inclined*. It is *crossed* when the acute bisectrix coincides with the orthorhombic axis. When a section of a biaxial crystal cut normal to the acute bisectrix is viewed in converging polarized light, the dispersion of the optic axes or bisectrices is generally marked by the arrangement of the colors in the interference-figures seen. It is *horizontal* when the obtuse bisectrix coincides with the orthorhombic axis; and *inclined*, in monoclinic crystals, when the optic axes lie in the plane of symmetry.—*Dispersion of the optic axes*, in crystal, the separation of the axes for different colors in biaxial crystals, which takes place when the axial angles have different values; it is usually described as  $\rho > \nu$ , or  $\rho < \nu$ , according as the angle for red rays is greater or less than that for blue rays.—*Eutectic dispersion*. See *eutectic*.—*The dispersion*, the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles during and after the Babylonian captivity; the *dispersa*: most frequently used of the scattered communities of Jews referred to in the New Testament, either of such communities collectively and in general, or of the communities in some single country or group of countries: as, the *Parthian dispersion*; the *dispersion of Asia Minor*; the *Egyptian dispersion*; the *dispersion in Rome*. See *dispar*.

The epistle [of James] is addressed "to the twelve tribes which are of the *dispersion*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 553.

**dispersive** (dis-pér'siv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispersif*; as *disperse* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to dispersion; dispersing; separating and scattering.

By its *dispersive* power [that of a particular kind of glass, as flint, crown, etc.] it meant its power of separating the colors so as to form a spectrum, or to produce chromatic aberration. *Newcomb and Holden, Astron.*, p. 61.

**dispersively** (dis-pér'siv-li), *adv.* In a dispersive manner; by dispersion: as, *dispersively* refracted light.

**dispersiveness** (dis-pér'siv-nes), *n.* Dispersive quality or state.

**dispersonalise** (dis-pér'son-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonalised*, ppr. *dispersonalising*. [*< dis-priv. + personal + -ize*.] To disguise the personality of; render impersonal; dispersonate. [Rare.]

I regret that I killed off Mr. Wilbur so soon, for he would have enabled me . . . to *dispersonalise* myself into a vicious egotism. *Lowell, Biglow Papers*, Int.

**dispersonate** (dis-pér'son-át), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonated*, ppr. *dispersonating*. [*< dis-priv. + personate*. Cf. ML. *dispersonare*, pp. *dispersonatus*, treat injuriously, insult.] To divest of personality or individuality; dispersonalize. *Hare*. [Rare.]

**dispersonification** (dis-pér'son'i-fi-ká'shon), *n.* [*< dispersonify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of divesting an animate object of whatever personal attributes had been ascribed to it. [Rare.]

The ascription of social actions and political events entirely to natural causes, thus leaving out Providence as a factor, seems to the religious mind of our day as seemed to the mind of the pious Greek the *dispersonification* of Helios and the explanation of celestial motions otherwise than by immediate divine agency.

H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 292.

**dispersonify** (dis-pér'son'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonified*, ppr. *dispersonifying*. [*< dis-priv. + personify*.] To divest of ascribed personality or personal attributes. [Rare.]

When the positive spirit of inquiry had made considerable progress, Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for *dispersonifying* Helios, and trying to assign invariable laws to the solar phenomena. *Crote*, quoted in H. Spencer's *Study of Sociol.*, p. 292.

**dispill**, *v. t.* [*< dis-*, apart, + *spill*.] To spill.

For I have boldly blood full piteously *disfilled*.

*The World and the Child* (1833) (Hazlitt's Dodley, I. 251).

**dispirit** (dis-pir'it), *v. t.* [For *dispirit*, < *dis-priv. + spirit*.] 1. To depress the spirits of; deprive of courage; discourage; dishearten; deject; cast down.

Not *dispirited* with my afflictions. *Dryden*.

Our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them. *Leslow, Memoirs*, I. 235.

The debilitating effect of the sirocco upon the system, and its lowering and *dispiriting* influence upon the mind, are due to a heated atmosphere surcharged with moisture. *Huxley and Yessens, Physiol.*, § 393.

### 2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily vigor of. [Rare.]

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch. *Collier*.

=Syn. 1. To damp, depress, intimidate, daunt.

**dispirited** (dis-pir'it-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispirit*, *v.*] 1. Indicating depression of spirits; discouraged; dejected.

Arribato . . . seen Revulgo at a distance, on a Sunday morning, ill-dressed, and with a *dispirited* air. *Tobner, Span. Lit.*, I. 233.

2. Spiritless; tame; wanting vigor: as, a poor, *dispirited* style.

*Dispirited* recitations. *Hammond, Works*, IV., Pret.

**dispiritingly** (dis-pir'it-ed-li), *adv.* In a dispirited manner; dejectedly.

**dispiritiveness** (dis-pir'it-ed-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits; dejection.

Arterial apoplexies have . . . caused, in some, great faintness and *dispiritiveness*. *Boyle, Works*, V. 48.

**dispiritment** (dis-pir'it-ment), *n.* The act of dispiriting, or the state of being dispirited or dejected; discouragement.

You honestly quit your tools: quit a most muddy, confused coil of sorrows, short rations, of sorrow, *dispiritments*, and contradictions, having now done with it all. *Carlyle*.

There are few men who can put forth all their muscle in a losing race; and it is characteristic of losing that what he wrote under the *dispiritment* of failure should be the most lively and vigorous. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 338.

**dispirit**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *despire*.

**dispirit**, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *despite*.

**dispiteous**, *a.* See *despiteous*.

**dispitous**, *a.* See *despitous*.

**dispitously**, *adv.* See *despitously*.

**displace** (dis-plás'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displaced*, ppr. *displacing*. [*< OF. displacer*, F. *displacer*, *displace*, < *des-priv. + placer*, place: see *place*.]

1. To remove to a different place; put out of the usual or proper place: as, to *displace* books or papers.

The greenhouse is my summer seat:  
My shrubs *displace* d from that retreat  
Enjoy'd the open air.

*Cowper, The Faithful Bird*.

2. To remove from any position, office, or dignity; depose: as, to *displace* an officer of government.

Liable not only to have its acts annulled by him, but to be *displaced*, as regards the individuals composing it, or annihilated as an institution. *Brougham*.

The wish of the ministry was to *displace* Hastings, and to put Clavering at the head of the government. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings*.

3. To disorder; disturb; spoil.

You have *displaced* the mirth, broke the good meeting,  
With most admir'd disorder. *Shak., Macbeth*, III. 4.

4. To take the place of; replace.

Each kingdom or principality had its bishop, who in no way *displaced* the king or seldorman, but took his place alongside of him. E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 142.

=Syn. 2. To dislodge, oust, dismiss, discharge.

**displaceable** (dis-plás'-a-bl), *a.* [*< displace* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being displaced or removed. *Imp. Diet.*

**displaced** (dis-plást'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *displace*, *v.*] Removed from a particular regiment, but at liberty to serve in some other corps: applied to certain officers in the British service when so transferred by reason of misconduct, or for any other cause.

**displacement** (dis-plás'ment), *n.* [= F. *déplacement*; as *displace* + *-ment*.] 1. A putting out of place; removal from a former or usual or proper place, or from a position, dignity, or office.

The *displacement* of the centres of the orbits. *Adams Researches*.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. A. Hamilton.



Before we can ascertain the rate of motion of a star from its angular displacement of position in a given time, we must know its absolute distance.

J. Orell, *Climates and Cosmology*, p. 222.

2. A putting in the place of another or of something else; substitution in place; replacement by exchange.

The French term replacement is usually but inaccurately rendered replacement; the true meaning of the latter word is putting back into its place, and not displacement or substitution, which conveys the meaning of the French word more correctly.

W. A. Miller, *Chemistry*, III, § 1072.

3. In hydroe., the quantity of a liquid which is displaced by a solid body placed in it. If the weight of the displacement is greater than or equal to that of the body, the latter will float; if less, it will sink to the bottom, as a stone. A buoyant material sinks to a level where the pressure of the fluid displaced is sufficient to counterbalance its weight. The term is most frequently used in connection with ships: as, a ship of 3,000 tons displacement.

4. In pharm., a method by which the active principles of organic bodies are extracted from them. The body, reduced to a powder, is subjected to the action of a liquid which dissolves the soluble matter. When this has been sufficiently charged, it is displaced or replaced by a quantity of the same or of another liquid. Same as percolation.

5. In mech., the geometrical difference or exact relation between the position of a body at any moment and its initial position.

The curve which represents the history of the displacements of all particles at the same time represents also the history of the displacement of any one particle at different times.

Minchin, *Uniplanar Kinematics*, I, 10.

Center of displacement. See center. — Composition of displacements. See composition. — Displacement diagram or polygon. See diagram. — Displacement of zero, in thermoelectricity, the change (rise) in the position of the zero of a thermometer often observed a considerable length of time after it has been made, and regarded as due to a gradual change in the bulb, produced by the atmospheric pressure. — Electric displacement, the quantitative measure of the electric polarization of a dielectric. The quantity of electricity which flows across any plane in a dielectric due to a change of the electric forces is the electric displacement across that plane.

Further, he [Maxwell] has regarded the electric charge of the system as the surface manifestation of a change which took place in the medium when the electrification was set up. This change he has called *Electric Displacement*.

A. Gray, *Absol. Meas. in Elect. and Mag.*, I, 122.

Tangential displacement of a curve, the integral of the tangential components of the displacement of elements of the curve. It makes a difference whether this be reckoned tangentially to the initial or to the final position of the curve; and it depends not merely on the positions of the curve, but also on the corresponding points.

displacement (dis-plā'smēt), n. [*ML. displacentia*, restored form of *L. displacentia* (> *E. displacentia*, *displacement*), dialike, dissatisfaction, < *displacent* (t-s), ppr. of *displacere*, *ML. also displacere*, *displease*: see *displease*. Cf. *displacence*, *displacement*, *displeasure*, doublets of *displacement*.] Dialike; dissatisfaction; displeasure.

A *displacement* at the good of others, because they enjoy it though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I, 12.

displacer (dis-plā'sér), n. 1. One who or that which displaces. — 2. In chem., an apparatus used in the chemical process of displacement or percolation; a percolator.

displant (dis-plānt'), v. t. [*OF. desplanter*, *F. déplanter* = *Sp. Pg. desplanter* = *It. displanter*, *displanter*, < *ML. as if \*displanter*, < *L. dis-priv. + plantare*, plant: see *plant*, v.] 1. To pluck up; to dislodge from a state of being planted, settled, or fixed.

Unless philosophy can make a Juliet, Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom.

Shak., *R. and J.*, III, 2.

But after the Ionians and Greeks had planted certain Colonies thereabout, and *displanted* the barbarous, it [the Black Sea] was called Euxine. Sandys, *Travels*, p. 30.

2. To strip of what is planted, settled, or established: as, to *displant* a country of inhabitants.

They [the French] had them tell all the plantations, as far as forty degrees, that they would come with eight ships, next year, and *displant* them all.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I, 122.

displantation (dis-plan-tā'shgn), n. [*F. déplantation* = *Sp. desplantation* = *It. esplantation*; as *displant* + *-ation*.] The act of displanting; removal; displacement. Raleigh.

displat (dis-plāt'), v. t. pret. and pp. *displated*, ppr. *displating*. [*dis-priv. + plat*.] To untwist; uncurl. *Rabelais*.

display (dis-plā'), v. [*ME. displayen*, *displayen*, < *OF. desplayen*, *desplayen*, *despleier*, *despleier*, *F. déployer* (> *E. deploy*, q. v.) = *Pr. desplegar*, *desplegar* = *Sp. desplegar* = *Pg. despregar* = *It. dispiegare*, *espiegare*, < *ML. displicare*, unfolded, display, *L. (in pp. displicatus)* scatter, < *L. dis-*

spart, + *placere*, fold: see *plait*, *placere*. Hence by aphoristic *spicy*, q. v.] *I. trans.* 1. To unfold; lay open; spread out; expand; disclose, as in carving or dissecting a body.

Berthe up his fetherys *displayed* like a sayle. Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 122.

*Displays* that crane. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 225. So having said, octonoes he gan *display* His painted nimble wings, and vanisht quite away. Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, viii, 8.

The Sunne no sooner *displayed* his beames, than the Tartar his colours. Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I, 27.

2. To show; expose to the view; exhibit to the eyes; especially, to show ostentatiously; parade flauntingly.

For then the choice and prime women of the City, if the deceased were of note, do amaze their discipules, with bosoms *displayed*. Sandys, *Travels*, p. 65.

Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order. Prescott. He spoke, and one among his gentlewomen *Display'd* a splendid silk of foreign loom, Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue Play'd into green. Tennyson, *Geraint*.

3. To exhibit to the mind; make manifest or apparent; bring into notice: as, to *display* one's ignorance or folly.

His growth now to youth's full flower, *displaying* All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve Things highest, greatest. Milton, *P. R.*, I, 67.

Paint the Reverse of what you've seen to Day, And in hollow Strokes the vicious Town *display*. Congreve, *Opening of the Queen's Theatre*, Epil.

Nothing can be more admirable than the skill which Socrates *displays* in the conversations which Plato has reported or invented. Macaulay, *History*.

It is in the realising of grand character that the strength of historical genius chiefly displays itself. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 98.

In fact, we may say that the great mass of purely biological phenomena may be *displayed* for some time by an organism detached from its medium, as by a fish out of water. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 54.

4. To discover; discern. And from his seat took pleasure to *display* The city so adorned with towers. Chapman, *Iliad*, xi, 74.

5. In printing, to make conspicuous or attractive; give special prominence to, as particular words or lines, by the use of larger type, wider space, etc. — *Syn.* 2. To parade, show off.

*II. intrans.* 1. To lay anything open, as in carving or dissecting.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. Spectator. 2. To make a show or display. — 3. To make a great show of words; talk demonstratively.

The very fellow which of late *Display'd* so saucily against your highness. Shak., *Lea. II*, 4.

display (dis-plā'), n. [*display*, v.] An opening, unfolding, or disclosing; a spreading of anything to the view, commonly with the sense of ostentation or a striving for effect; show; exhibition: as, a great *display* of banners; a *display* of jewelry.

He died, as erring men should die, Without *display*, without parade. Byron, *Parisina*, xvii.

Human nature, it is true, remains always the same, but the *displays* of it change. Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 222.

— *Syn.* *Show*, *Parade*, etc. See *ostentation*.

displayed (dis-plād'), p. a. [*Pp. of display*, v.] 1. Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; manifested; disclosed. — 2. In *her.*: (a) Having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially a bird of prey. Compare *disclosed*.

(b) Gardant and extendant: said of a beast used as a bearing. [Rare.] Also *extendant*. — 3. In printing, printed in larger or more prominent type, or conspicuously arranged to attract attention. — Descendant *displayed*. See *descendant*.

— *Displayed* forthwith, in *her.*, represented with the wings extended and with the head outward, as if flying out of the field: said of a bird used as a bearing. — *Displayed* recumbent, in *her.*, having the wings crossed behind the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back; when in this position, it is sometimes said to be *displayed* *terrymen*.

displayer (dis-plā'ér), n. One who or that which displays.

The *displayer* of his high frontiers. Gayton, *Notes on Don Quixote*.

display-letter (dis-plā'let'ér), n. Same as *display-type*.

display-stand (dis-plā'stānd), n. A rack, shelf, or other contrivance for showing goods in a window or on a counter.

display-type (dis-plā'tip), n. A type, or collectively types, of a style more prominent or

attractive than the ordinary text-type. Also *display-letter*.

disciple (dis'pl), v. t. [*Contr. of disciple*, v.] To discipline.

And bitter Penance, with an iron whip, Was wont him once to *disciple* every day. Spenser, *F. Q.*, I, x, 27.

displeasance (dis-plēs'āns), n. [*Early mod. E. also displeasance*; < *ME. displeasance*, *displeasance*, < *AF. displeasance*, *OF. displeasance*, *despleasance*, *F. déplaisance* = *Pr. desplaisansa* = *Sp. Pg. displacencia* = *It. displacencia*, *displacencia*, *spiacencia*, < *ML. displacencia* (> *E. displacency*), a restored form of *L. displacencia* (> *E. displacence*), displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent: see *displacement*, *displeasant*, *displease*, and cf. *pleasance*.] Displeasure; dissatisfaction; discontent; annoyance; vexation.

Such greues & many other happyth vnto the hunter, whyche for *displeasance* of theym y love it I dare not reporte. Jul. Barnes, *Treatise of Fyrynging*, fol. 1, back.

Cordeill said she lov'd him as bebov'd: Whose ample answer, wanting colours fayre To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* mov'd. Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, x, 22.

displeasanti (dis-plēs'ant), a. [*ME. \*displeasanti*, < *AF. \*displeasanti*, restored form of *OF. desplaisant*, *F. déplaisant*, < *ML. displacēt* (t-s), *L. displacēt* (t-s), ppr. of *displacere*, *ML. also displacere*, *displease*: see *displease*. Cf. *pleasanti*.] Unpleasant or unpleasant; showing or giving displeasure.

The King's highness, at his uprising and coming thence, may finde the said chamber pure, wholesome, and meete, without any *displeasance* or thing, as the health, comendity, and pleasure of his most noble person doth require.

Quoted in *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 224.

If it were God's pleasure to give them into their enemies' hands, it was not they that ought to show one *displeasant* look or countenance there against. Munday (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I, 220).

That no man would invite The poet from us, to sup forth to-night, If the play please. If it *displeaseth* be, We do presume that no man will. B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, v, 5.

displeasantly (dis-plēs'ant-lī), adv. Unpleasantly; offensively.

He thought verily the Emperor should take it more *displeasantly* than if his holiness had declared himself. Strype, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 1522.

displease (dis-plēs'), v.; pret. and pp. *displeased*, ppr. *displeasing*. [*ME. displeasen*, *displeasen*, < *AF. \*displeacer*, *OF. despleisir*, later *despleire*, mod. *F. déplaire* = *Pr. desplaser* = *Sp. desplacer* = *Pg. desprazer* = *It. displacere*, *spiacere*, < *ML. displacere*, restored form of *L. displacere*, *displease*, < *dis-priv. + placere*, please: see *please*.] *I. trans.* 1. To fail to please; offend; be disagreeable to; excite aversion in: as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste; glaring colors *displease* the eye; his conduct *displeased* his relatives.

God was *displeased* with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. 1 Chron. xxi, 7.

If strange meats *displease*, Art can deceive, or hunger force my taste. Donne, *Satires*.

Soon as the unwelcome news From earth arrived at heaven-gate, *displeased* All were who heard. Milton, *P. L.*, x, 22.

Adversity is so wholesome, . . . why should we be *displeased* with it? Barrone, *Works*, III, vii.

Always teasing others, always teased, His only pleasure is — to be *displeased*. Cowper, *Conversation*.

2. To fail to accomplish or satisfy; fall short of.

I shall *displease* my ends else. Bacon, and Ft. [Frequently followed by to in old English.] — *Syn.* 1. To annoy, chafe, provoke, plague, fret.

*II. intrans.* To excite disgust or aversion. Foul sights do rather *displease* in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

displeasedly (dis-plēs'ed-lī), adv. In a displeased or disapproving manner; in the manner of one who is displeased.

He looks down *displeasedly* upon the earth, as the region of his sorrow and banishment. Sp. Hall, *The Happy Man*.

displeasedness (dis-plēs'ed-nes), n. Displeasure; uneasiness. W. Montague.

displeaser (dis-plēs'ér), n. One who or that which displeases.

displeasing (dis-plēs'ing), p. a. [*Ppr. of displease*, v.] Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disagreeable.

His position is never to report or speak a *displeasing* thing to his friend. Steele, *Tatler*, No. 224.



**displeasingly** (dis-plé' sing-ly), *adv.* In a displeasing, annoying, or offensive manner.

From their retreats  
Cockroaches crawl displeasingly abroad.  
Gruinger, Sugar Cane, l.

**displeasingness** (dis-plé' sing-nes), *n.* Dis-tastefulness; offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of annoyance or offense.

**displeasurable** (dis-plé' jr-a-bl), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + pleasurable.*] Disagreeable; giving or imparting no pleasure.

The pleasures men gain by labouring in their vocations, and receiving in one form or another returns for their services, usually have the drawback that the labours are in a considerable degree *displeasurable*.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

**displeasure** (dis-plé' jr), *n.* [*< AF. displeasure (F. déplaisir), < \*displeaser, OF. desplaisir, F. déplaire, displease: see displease, and cf. dis- and pleasure.*] 1. The state of feeling displeased; specifically, a feeling of intense or indignant disapproval, as of an act of disobedience, injustice, etc.: as, a man incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeasure* of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum.

The States return answer, That they are heartily sorry they should incur her *displeasure* by conferring upon the Earl of Leicester that absolute Authority, not having first made her acquainted. Baker, Chronicles, p. 203.

They even meet to complain, censure, and remonstrate, when a governor gives *displeasure*. Brougham.

2. Discomfort; uneasiness; dolefulness: opposed to *pleasure*. [Archaic.]

A feeling . . . as distinct and recognizable as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of *displeasure* at a tooth-ache. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 123.

3. Offense; umbrage. [Archaic.]

King Lewis took *displeasure* that his daughter was not crowned as well as her husband. Baker, Chronicles, p. 54.

4. A displeasing or offensive act; an act which causes, or is fitted to cause or rouse, a feeling of dissatisfaction, annoyance, or resentment; an ill turn or affront: generally preceded by *do*.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*. Judges xv. 3.

5. A state of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. Peacham, Music.

—Syn. 1. Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, distaste, dislike, anger, vexation, indignation, resentment, annoyance.

**displeasure** (dis-plé' jr), *v. t.* [*< displeasure, n.*] To displease; be displeasing or annoying to: as, it *displeasures* me to see so much waste. [Archaic.]

When the way of pleasuring and *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. Bacon, Ambition.

**displensh** (dis-plén' ish), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + plensh.*] To dislensh; deprive of plenshing; dispose of the plenshing of; render void or destitute: as, a *displenshing* sale (that is, one in which the entire household furniture is disposed of). [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It was admitted, indeed, that large areas of forest-land had been *displenshed*. Gribble, Ice Age, p. 1.

**displenshment** (dis-plén' ish-ment), *n.* 1. The act of displenshing.—2. The condition of being displenshed.

**displacement**, **displacement** (dis-plé'sens, -sen-si), *n.* [*< L. displacencia, displeasure, dissatisfaction: see displacement, displeasure, doublets of displacement, displacement.*] Displacement; dislike. [Rare.]

He, then, is the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguments, to clear to himself these obscure interjections of *displacement* and ill-humour. W. Montague, Devout Essay, l.

Hence arose, . . . I will not say a grudge against them, for they had no sin, yet a kind of *displacement* with them, as mere creatures. Goodwin, Works, I. l. 135.

In so far as a man's life consists in the abundance of the things he possesses, we see then why it dwindles with these. The like holds where self-complacency or *displacement* rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

**displodet** (dis-plód'), *v.* [*< L. displodere, pp. displonus, spread out, burst asunder, < dis-, asunder, + plaudere, strike, clap, beat. Cf. applaud, explode.*] I. *intrans.* To burst with a loud report; explode.

Like rubbish from *disploding* engines thrown. Young, Night Thoughts, v.

II. *trans.* To cause to burst with a loud report; explode.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,  
In posture to *displode* their second fire  
Of thunder. Milton, P. L., vi. 605.

**displodent** (dis-plód' shn), *n.* [*< L. as if \*displodere, < displodere, burst asunder: see explode.*] The act of disploding; explosion.

The vast *displodent* dissipates the clouds.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

**displodive** (dis-plód' iv), *a.* [*< L. displodius, pp. of displodere, displode, + -ive.*] Explosive.

**displume** (dis-plóm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dis-plumed*, ppr. *displuming*. [*< OF. desplumer, F. déplumer = Sp. Pg. desplumar = It. epilumare, strip of feathers, < L. dis-priv. + plumare, feather: see plume, v. Cf. depilume.*] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; hence, to strip of honors, or of badges of honor.

You have sent them to us . . . *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them. Burke, Rev. in France.

The sun shone wide over open uplands, the *displumed* hills stood clear against the sky.

R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 17.

**dispoint** (dis-póint'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + point, n.*] To deprive of a point or points.

While Nergal speeds his Victory too-fast,  
His hooks *dis-pointed* disappoint his haste.  
Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Decay.

**dispondaic** (di-spon-dá' ik), *a.* [As *dispondee* + -ic, after *spondaic*.] Of or pertaining to a dispoode; consisting of or constituting two spondaes: as, the *dispondaic* close of a dactylic hexameter.

**dispoodee** (di-spon-dé'), *n.* [*< L. dispoondus, LL. also dispoondus, < Gr. διαπονδύσιος, a double spondee, < di-, two-, + σπονδήσιος, spondee: see spondee.*] In pros., a double spondee; two spondaes regarded as forming one compound foot.

**dispoondus** (di-spon-dé' us), *n.*; pl. *dispoondes* (-i). [*L.: see dispoodee.*] Same as *dispoodee*.

**dispoone** (dis-pón'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispooned*, ppr. *dispooning*. [Formerly also *dispon*; < ME. *disponen*, < OF. *disponer*, dispose, *despondere*, expose, expound, explain, F. dial. *dépondre*, disjoin, detach, let go, = Sp. *disponer* = Pg. *dispor* = It. *disporre*, *disponere* = D. *disponeren* = G. *disponiren* = Dan. *disponere* = Sw. *disponera*, dispose, < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, set in different places, distribute, arrange, set in order, dispose, settle, determine, < *dis-*, apart, in different directions, + *ponere*, set, place: see *point*, and cf. *dispoise*.] I. *trans.* 1. To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Syn God seth every thing, out of dountance,  
And hem *disponeth* thorough his ordinaunce.  
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 604.

2. In *Scots law*, to make over or convey to another in a legal form.

He has *disponed* . . . the whole estate. Scott.

II. *intrans.* To make disposition or arrangement; dispose: absolutely or with *of*.

Of my mobile thou *dispoone*  
Right as the semeth best is for to done.  
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 300.

Man propones but God *dispoone*. Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed. (1678), p. 384.

**dispoonee** (dis-pó-né'), *n.* [*< dispoone + -ee.*] In *Scots law*, one to whom anything is disposed or made over.

**dispoonent** (dis-pó-nent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *dispo-nente*, < L. *disponen(-t)*, ppr. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispoone*.] Disposing or fitting for the end in view.—Dispoonent form, in metaph. See form.

**disponer** (dis-pó-nér), *n.* In *Scots law*, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

**disponget** (dis-pun'), *v. t.* [*< dis- + sponge.*] To discharge, as from a sponge; distil or drop. Also *disponge*.

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,  
The poisonous damp of night *disponget* upon me.  
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

**disport** (dis-pórt'), *v.* [*< ME. disporten, \*desporten, divert, play, < OF. deporter = It. deportar (in deriv.) < ML. as if \*disportare, var. of deporter, deporter, bear, support, manage, dis-pense, spare, banish, divert, amuse, refl. divert or amuse one's self, also forbear, desist, cease, F. deporter, carry away, transport, refl. desist, = Pr. Sp. Pg. deportar = It. diportare, deport, divert, < L. deportare, carry away, transport, ML. also bear, suffer, forbear, also (by a turn of thought seen also in similar senses of *dis-tract*, *divert*, *transport*), divert, amuse, < *de*, away, + *portare*, carry. See *deport*. Hence by aphorism *sport*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To carry away; transport; deport.*

And in the first parliament of his reign there was this act of indemnity passed, That all and singular persons coming with him from beyond the seas into the realm

of England, taking his party and counsel, in recovering his just title and right to the realm of England, shall be utterly discharged quite, and unpunishable for ever, by way of action, or otherwise, of or for any murder, slaying of men, or of taking and *disporting* of goods, or any other trespasses done by them.

Prynne, Treachery and Diabology, III. 43.

2. To divert; cheer; amuse sportively or gaily: usually with a reflexive pronoun.

Billy they gonnen hire conforten,  
And with hire tales wonden hire *disporten*.  
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 724.

Tho was this wofull wife comforted

By alle waies and *disported*.

Gower, Conf. Amant, I. 75.

3. To display in a gay or sportive manner; sport.

The new varieties of form in which his genius now *disported* itself were scarcely less striking.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 241.

II. *intrans.* To play; sport; indulge in gaiety.

With that entered the Emperor in to his chamber and the savage man and his privy counsellor, and therethrested and *disported*, and spoke of many things.

Martin (E. K. T. S.), III. 423.

That cup-board where the Mice *disport*,  
I liken to St. Stephen's Court.

Prior, Eric Robert's Mice.

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes.

Pope, E. of the L., II. 63.

**disport** (dis-pórt'), *n.* [*< ME. disport, disport, deport = Pg. desporto (obs.) = It. disporto (ML. disportus), disport, from the verb. Hence by aphorism sport, q. v.] Diversion; amusement; play; sport; pastime; merriment.*

Non other Cytee is not lyche in comparisson to it, of faire Gardynes, and of faire *Disportes*.

Manderley, Travels, p. 123.

Than com the kynge Arthur and his compagne from thaire *disports*.

Martin (E. K. T. S.), III. 463.

All prepare

For revels and *disport*.

Ford, Broken Heart, III. 2.

Thy feathered lieges bill and wings

In love's *disport* employ.

Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

**disportment** (dis-pórt' ment), *n.* The act of disporting; play; amusement. [Obsolete or rare.]

**disposable** (dis-pó' zá-bl), *a.* [*< dispoise + -able.*] Subject to disposal; that may be disposed of; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; available: as, *disposable* property; the whole *disposable* force of an army.

To whom should the infant community, . . . as yet not abounding in *disposable* means—to whom should they look?

Essex, Oration, I. 347.

The English law has always enjoyed even more than its fair share of the *disposable* ability of the country.

Maitne, Cambridge Essays, p. 23.

**disposal** (dis-pó' zá), *n.* [*< dispoise + -al.*] 1. The act of disposing or placing; a setting or arranging; disposition or arrangement: as, the *disposal* of the troops in two lines; the *disposal* of books in a library.—2. A disposing of by bestowal, alienation, riddance, etc.: as, the *disposal* of money by will; the *disposal* of a daughter in marriage; the *disposal* of an estate by sale; the *disposal* of sewage.

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestic affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life.

Tutler, No. 75.

3. Regulation, ordering, or arrangement, by right of power or possession; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal*: wisest men  
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived;  
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise.

Milton, S. A., I. 210.

4. Power or right to dispose of or control: preceded usually by *at*, sometimes by *in* or *to*: as, everything is left *at*, *in*, or *to* his *disposal*; the results are *at* or *in* the *disposal* of Providence.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his *disposal*?

Sp. Atterbury.

I am at your *disposal* the whole morning.

Sherriden, The Critic, I. 1.

Of all the tools at Law's *disposal*, sure  
That named Vigilance is the best—  
That is, the worst—to whom has to bear.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 74.

—Syn. 1 and 2. Disposition, distribution.—3 and 4. Control, ordering, direction.

**dispoise** (dis-pó's), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispoosed*, ppr. *dispoising*. [*< ME. dispoisen, < OF. dispoiser, dispoiser, F. dispoiser, dispose, arrange, order, accom. after poise, set, place (see poise), < L. dispoisere, pp. dispositus, arrange, dispose, etc.: see dispoise, and cf. disposition, etc.*] I. *trans.* 1. To set in order; place or distribute in a particular order; put; arrange: as, the ships were *dispoised* in the form of a crescent; the trees are *dispoised* in the form of a quincunx.

The sixth day it pounds heavy *disposes*  
In it well seemed first, and use it so.

*Pellandus, Husbondrie (M. R. T. A.), p. 158.*

As for the Frogs, they are three in number, lying in a row above each other; being so *disposed* that the waters of the uppermost may descend into the second, and those of the second into the third.

*Newdrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 38.*

In the Orang the circumvallate papillae of the tongue are arranged in a V, as in Man. In the Chimpanzee they are *disposed* like a T, with the top turned forward.

*Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 412.*

She wore a thin, black silk gown, charmingly *disposed* about the throat and shoulders.

*J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 188.*

Specifically—2. To regulate; adjust; set in right order.

There were in these quarters of the world, sixteen hundred years ago, certain speculative men, whose authority *disposed* the whole religion of those times.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.*

Who hath *disposed* the whole world? Job xxiv. 12.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.

*Dryden, Fables.*

Benign Creator, let thy plastic Hand

*Dispose* its own Effect. *Prior, Solomon, III.*

3. To place, locate, or settle suitably; chiefly reflexive.

The planters (not willing to run any hazard of contention for place in a country where there was room enough) gave over their purpose, and *disposed* themselves otherwise.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 308.*

Do you proceed into the Funerary, . . . and so *dispose* yourself over the burning heap that the smoke will reach your whole body.

*S. Judd, Margaret, II. 5.*

4. To give direction or tendency to; set, place, or turn (toward a particular end, consequence, or result, or in a particular direction); adapt.

*Dispose* the youth after my doctrine,  
To all nurture that courage to enlyne.

*Babes Book (E. E. T. A.), p. 22.*

But if they list unto Court to throng,  
And there to hunt after the hoped pray,  
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.

*Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, I. 504.*

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*  
To future good our past and present woe.

*Dryden.*

5. To incline the mind or heart of.

He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia.

*Acta xviii. 27.*

Suspicious . . . *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, [and] wise men to irresolution and melancholy.

*Bacon, Suspicion.*

Fribourg . . . lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks, which at first sight *dispose* a man to be serious.

*Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.*

6. To make over or part with, as by gift, sale, or other means of alienation; alienate or bestow: as, "he *disposed* all church preferments to the highest bidder." *Swift*.

You should not rashly give away your heart,  
Nor must you, without me, *dispose* yourself.

*Shirley, The Traitor, II. 2.*

Some were of opinion that, if Verin would not suffer his wife to have her liberty, the church should *dispose* her to some other man who would use her better.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 341.*

You have *disposed* much in works of public piety.

*Sp. Spent.*

Disposing form. See form.—Syn. 1. To range, rank, group.—2. Order, regulate, fit.—3. Lead, induce.

II. *trans.* 1. To make disposition; determine the arrangement or settlement of something.

Man proposes, God *disposes*. *Old proverb.*

To whom you shall leave your goods it is hid from you; for you may purpose, but God will *dispose*.

*J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 238.*

The dramatist creates; the historian only *disposes*.

*Macaulay, On History.*

2. To bargain; make terms.

You did suspect

She had *disposed* with Caesar.

*Shak., A. and C., IV. 12.*

To *dispose* of. (a) To make a disposal of; part with, get rid of, or provide for, as by bestowal, alienation, sale, arrangement, contrivance, occupation, etc.; as, he has *disposed* of his house advantageously; he *disposed* of his daughter in marriage; he has *disposed* of his looks among his friends; I have *disposed* of that affair; more correspondence than one can *dispose* of; they knew not how to *dispose* of their time.

A rural judge *disposed* of beauty's prize.

*Waller.*

Hearing that Mrs. Sarah is married, I did joy her and kiss her, she owning of it; and it seems it is to a cook. I am glad she is *disposed* of; for she grows old and is very painful.

*Pope, Diary, I. 247.*

Well, Biddy, since you would not accept of your Cousin, I hope you han't *disposed* of yourself elsewhere.

*Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.*

But, sir, as I understand you want a few hundreds immediately—is there nothing you could *dispose* of?

*Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 2.*

(b) To exercise control over; direct the disposal or course of; as, they have full power to *dispose* of their possessions.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord.

*Prov. xvi. 33.*

To wear a kingly wreath, and your grave judgment  
Given to *dispose* of monarchies.

*Fletcher (and another), False One, I. 1.*

When I went first to give him Joy, he pleased to give me the *disposing* of the next Attorney's Place that falls void in York.

*Bowell, Letters, I. v. 52.*

A planet *disposes* of any other which may be found in its essential dignity. Thus, if ☉ be in ♀, the house of ♀, then ♀ *disposes* of ☉, and is said to rule, receive, or govern him.

*W. Lilly, Intro. to Astrology, App. p. 340.*

Disposing mind and memory. See memory.

*disposer* (dis-pōz'), n. [*< dispose, v.*] 1. Disposal; power of disposing; management.

All that is mine I leave at thy *disposer*.

*Shak., T. G. of V., II. 7.*

I rest most ddition to your *disposer*.

*Merton, The Fawne, I. 2.*

There, take the maid; she is at her own *disposer* now.

*Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, IV. 2.*

2. Dispensation; act of government; management.

But such is the *disposer* of the sole Disposer of empires.

*Speed, The Saxons, VII. xxi. § 2.*

3. Cast of behavior; demeanor.

He hath a person, and a smooth *disposer*,  
To be suspected, fraud't to make women false.

*Shak., Othello, I. 2.*

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Carries on the stream of his *disposer*.

Without observance or respect of any.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 3.*

*disposed* (dis-pōz'd'), p. a. [*pp. of dispose, v.*]

1. Characterized by a particular tendency of disposition, character, or conduct: with such adverbs as *well*, *ill*, etc.: as, an *ill-disposed* person.

God send rest and comfort, be ye sure,  
To every *well disposed* creature.

*Genardus (B. E. T. A.), I. 1043.*

2. Characterized by a particular condition of body or of health: with *well* or *ill*.

And wel I wot, thy breath full soure stinketh,  
That sheweth wel thou art not *well disposed*.

*Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, ProL, I. 23.*

That now you cannot do: she keeps her chamber,  
Not *well disposed*, and has denied all visits.

*Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, III. 1.*

My Lord Sunderland is still *ill disposed*.

*Bowell, Letters, I. v. 52.*

3. Inclined; minded; in the mood.

Her Majesty (Queen Elizabeth) . . . is well and excellently *disposed* to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback and continues the sport long.

*Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 71.*

*disposedly* (dis-pōz'd-ly), adv. With arrangement; in good order; properly.

She . . . paced along . . . gravely and *disposedly*.  
*W. H. M. M. M., The Queen's Marion.*

*disposedness* (dis-pōz'd-ness), n. Disposition; inclination. [*Rare.*]

*disposer* (dis-pōz'er), n. One who or that which disposes; a distributor, bestower, or director.

The gods appoint him  
The absolute *disposer* of the earth,  
That has the sharpest sword.

*Fletcher (and another), Prohemus, v. 1.*

Forget not those virtues which the great *Disposer* of all bids thee to entertain.

*Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 57.*

Leave events to their *Disposer*.

*Boyle.*

I am but a gatherer and *disposer* of other men's stuff.

*Wotton.*

*disposedly* (dis-pōz'ing-ly), adv. In a manner to dispose, regulate, or govern.

*disposition* (dis-pōz'ish-ən), n. [*< ME. dispositio, disposition, dispositious = D. dispositio = G. Dan. Sw. dispositio, < OF. dispositio, F. disposition = Sp. dispositio = Pg. dispositio = It. disposizione, < L. dispositio(n-), arrangement, etc., < disponere, pp. dispositus; arrange: see dispose and dispo-*]

1. A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution: as, the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the *disposition* of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

*Disposition* is a certain bestowing of things, and an apt declaring what is meets for every parts, as time and place do best require.

*Sir T. Wilson, Rhetoric (1633).*

No diligence can rebuild the universe in a model, by the best accumulation or *disposition* of details.

*Burrows, Essays, I. ser., p. 408.*

A big church . . . looked out on a square completely French, a square of a fine modern *disposition*, . . . embellished with trees . . . and allegorical statues.

*H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178.*

McPherson brought up Logan's division while he deposed Crocker's for the assault. Sherman made similar *dispositions* on the right.

*U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 504.*

2. Disposal; plan or arrangement for the disposal, distribution, or alienation of something; definite settlement with regard to some matter; ultimate destination: as, he has made a good *disposition* of his property; what *disposition* do you intend to make of this picture?

Indeed I will not think on the *disposition* of them which have sinned before death, before judgment, before destruction; but I will rejoice over the *disposition* of the righteous, and I will remember also their pilgrimage and the salvation and the reward that they shall have.

*2 Esd. viii. 28, 29.*

3. In arch., the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). It differs from *distribution*, which signifies the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.

4. Guidance; control; order; command; decree: as, the *dispositions* of the statute.

I putte me in thy protection,  
Dyane, and in thy *dispositions*.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1806.*

Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels.

*Acta vii. 53.*

Appoint [i. e., arraign] not heavenly *disposition*, father; Nothing of all these evils hath befallen me

But justly. *Milton, S. A., I. 578.*

5. Aptitude; inclination; tendency; readiness to take on any character or habit: said of things animate or inanimate, but especially of an emotional tendency or mood.

When the accident of sickness and the natural *disposition* do second the one the other, this disease should be more forcible.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 64.*

*Disposition* is an habit begun, but not perfected: . . . for example, of the *disposition* that a man hath to learning, he is said to be studious: but of perfect habit, gotten by continual study in learning, he is said to be learned, which importeth a perfection which is more than a *disposition*.

*Diomedes.*

I have ever endeavoured to nourish the mercurial *disposition* and humane inclination I borrowed from my parents.

*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 1.*

6. Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and moral bent; innate temper: as, an amiable or an irritable *disposition*.

Thet that purpose to be good and trewe,  
Weel sette by noble *dispositions*,  
Continue in good condicioun,  
Thet are the first that fallen in damage.

*Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.*

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear.

*Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 5.*

This is not the first day wherein thy wisdom is manifested; but from the beginning of thy days all the people have known thy understanding, because the *disposition* of thine heart is good.

*Judith vii. 22.*

I am in love with your *Disposition*, which is generous, and I verily think you were never guilty of any pusillanimous Act in your Life.

*Bowell, Letters, I. v. 11.*

7. In Scots law, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially heritable property, is conveyed.—8. Health; bodily well-being. [*A Gallicism, perhaps.*]

Grace, and good *disposition*, tend your ladyship.

*Shak., T. N., III. 1.*

9. Maintenance; allowances.

I crave fit *disposition* for my wife;  
Due reference of place, and exhibition;  
With such accommodation, and resort,  
As levels with her breeding.

*Shak., Othello, I. 2.*

*Disposition* and settlement. In Scots law, the name usually given to a deed by which a person provides for the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death.—Syn. 1 and 2. Adjustment, regulation, bestowment, classification, grouping, ordering.—3 and 4. Inclination, Tendency, etc. See bent.

*dispositional* (dis-pōz'ish-ən-əl), a. [*< disposition + -al.*] Pertaining to disposition.

*dispositivel* (dis-pōz'iv-iv), a. [*= OF. F. dispositif = Sp. Pg. It. dispositivo, < ML. dispositivus, < L. dispositus, pp. of disponere, dispose: see dispose, dispo-*]

1. Relating to disposal; disposing or regulating.

Without his eye and hand, his *dispositive* wisdom and power, the whole frame would disband and fall into confusion and ruin.

*Bates, Great Duty of Renunciation.*

2. Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition.

Conversation . . . so impertinent and extravagant as is not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness.

*Jer. Taylor (C.), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 84.*

*dispositive* (dis-pōz'iv-iv), a. [*= OF. F. dispositif = Sp. Pg. It. dispositivo, < ML. dispositivus, < L. dispositus, pp. of disponere, dispose: see dispose, dispo-*]

1. In a dispositive manner; distributively. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. By natural or moral disposition.

One act may make us do *dispositively*; what Moses is recorded to have done literally. . . . break all the ten commandments at once.

*Boyle, Works, VI. 10.*

*dispositor* (dis-pōz'iv-iv), n. [*= OF. despositor, dispositour = Pg. dispoitor = It. dispoitor, <*



**L.** as if \*dispositor, < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, *disposu*: see *disponere*, *disposu*. 1. A disposer. — 2. In *astrology*, a planet in one of whose essential dignities another planet is, the former being said to "dispose of" the latter.

When the *dispositor* of the planet signifying the thing asked after is himself disposed by the lord of the ascendant, it is a good sign. *Raymond Lully* (trans.).

**dispossess** (dis-pō-sēs'), v. t. [*OF. desposseder*, *desposséder* = Fr. *desposséder* = It. *dispossedere*, *spossedere*; as *dis-* priv. + *posse*, v. Cf. *OF. desposseder*, also *desposseder*, *F. desposséder* = Sp. *desposeer* (cf. Pg. *desposar*, *desposar*), < *ML. dispossidere*, *dispossess*, < *dis-* priv. + *possidere*, possess: see *dis-* and *posse*.] 1. To put out of possession; deprive of actual occupancy, particularly of real property; dislodge; dis seize: usually followed by *of* before the thing possessed: as, to *dispossess* a tenant of his holding.

Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants of the land, and dwell therein. *Numb. xxxiii. 53.*

The Christians were utterly *dispossessed* of Judea by Saladin the Egyptian Sultan. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 112.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South, Sermons*.

The Confederates at the west were narrowed down for all communication with Richmond to the single line of road running east from Vicksburg. To *dispossess* them of this, therefore, became a matter of the first importance. *U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs*, I. 283.

2. To relieve or free from or as if from demonic possession.

They have three ministers, (one a Scotchman,) who take great pains among them, and had lately (by prayer and fasting) *dispossessed* one possessed with a devil. *Winstrop, Hist. New England*, I. 156.

**Dispossess proceedings**, proceedings at law summarily to eject a tenant, as for non-payment of rent. [Colloq.] — **Dispossess warrant**, a warrant awarded in such proceedings, to eject the occupant. [New York.]

**dispossessed** (dis-pō-sēs'-t'), a. [*dis-* + (*self-*) *possessed*.] Having lost one's self-possession or self-command. [Rare.]

Miss Susan, deeply agitated, and not knowing what to say or do, stood also, *dispossessed*, looking from the child to the woman, and from the woman to the child. *Mrs. Oliphant*.

**dispossession** (dis-pō-sēs'-h'n), n. [= *F. déposition*; as *dispossession* + *-ion*. Cf. *possession*.] 1. The act of putting out of possession, or the state of being dispossessed. — 2. The act of relieving or freeing from demonic possession, or the like.

That heart (Mary Magdalene's) . . . was freed from Satan by that powerful *dispossession*. *Dr. Hall, Contemplations*, iv.

3. In law, same as *ouster*.

**dispossessor** (dis-pō-sēs'-gr), n. One who dispossesses.

The heirs (blessed be God!) are yet surviving, and likely to out-live all heirs of their *dispossessor* besides their infancy. *Cowley, Government of Oliver Cromwell*.

**dispost** (dis-pōst'), v. t. [*dis-* priv. + *post*.] To remove from a post; displace.

Now, think thou see'st this Soule of sacred scale, This kindling Cole of flaming Charities, *Disposted* all in post. *Davies, Holy Rood*, p. 12.

**disposure** (dis-pō-sūr), n. [*dis-* + *posu* + *-ure*. Cf. *L. dispositura*, disposition, arrangement.] 1. Disposal; the power of disposing; control; direction; management.

She has worn as good (gowns), they sit so apted to her, And she is so great a mistress of *disposure*. *Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant*, III. 4.

Would you have me, Neglecting mine own family, to give up My estate to his *disposure*? *Manservant, City Madam*, I. 3.

A true and truly-loving knight's liberty ought to be enchaind to the *disposure* of his lady. *Ford, Honour Triumphant*, I.

2. Posture; disposition; state. They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Sir H. Wotton*.

3. Distribution; allotment. In my *disposure* of employments of the brain, I have thought fit to make invention the master. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, p. 94.

4. A state of orderly arrangement. A life that knew nor noise nor strife; But was, by sweetening so his will, All order and *disposure* still. *B. Jonson, Underwoods*, x.

5. Natural disposition. His sweet *disposure*, As much abhorring to behold, as do Any unnatural and bloody action. *Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Amboise*, iv. 1.

**dispraisable** (dis-prā'-zā-bl), a. [*dis-* + *praise* + *-able*.] Unworthy of praise. *Rev. T. Adams*.

**dispraise** (dis-prā'-s), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dispraised*, ppr. *dispraising*. [Early mod. E. also *disprase*; < *ML. dispreisem*, *dispreisem*, < *OF. despreiser*, *despreiser*, *despreiser*, < *Fr. despreiser*, *despreiser* = Sp. *despreciar* = Pg. *despreciar* = It. *disprezzare*, *disprezzare*, *disprezzare*, < *L. dis-* priv. + *L. pretiare*, prize, praise: see *dis-* and *praise*, *prize*, and cf. *dispraise*.] To speak disparagingly of; mention with disapprobation, or some degree of censure.

I *dispraised* him before the wicked. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 4.

To be *dispraised* is the most perfect praise. *R. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, III. 2.

**dispraise** (dis-prā'-s), n. [*dispraise*, v.] Disparaging speech or opinion; animadversion; censure; reproach.

Their language is one, and yet exceedingly diversified, according as they [the Japanese] differ in State or Sex: or as they speak in praise or *dispraise*, using a diuers Idiom. *Peregrine, Pürrimage*, p. 524.

The general has seen Moors With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryden, Spanish Friar*, I.

There is a luxury in self-*dispraise*: And inward self-disparagement affords To meditative spleen a grateful feast. *Wordsworth, Excursion*, iv.

The long-neck'd geese of the world that are ever hissing *dispraise*. Because their natures are little. *Tennyson, Maud*, iv. 9.

— *Syn.* Disparagement, opprobrium.

**dispraiser** (dis-prā'-zēr), n. One who dispraises.

*dispraisingly* (dis-prā'-sing-li), adv. By way of dispraise; with disapproval or some degree of reproach. *Shak.*

**dispread** (dis-pred'), v.; pret. and pp. *dispread*, ppr. *dispreeding*. [For *dispread*, < *dis-* in different directions, + *spread*.] I. trans. To extend or spread in different ways or directions; expand to the full width. [Rare.]

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes *dispread* Upon that town. *Fairfax*.

II. intrans. To expand or be diffused; spread widely. [Rare.]

Heat, *dispreeding* through the sky, With rapid away his burning influence darts On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream. *Thomson, Summer*.

**dispreader** (dis-pred'-er), n. One who dispreads; a publisher; a divulger. *Milton*.

**dispreiset**, v. t. A Middle English form of *dispraise*.

**disprejudice** (dis-prej'-d-dis), v. t. [*dis-* priv. + *prejudice*.] To free from prejudice.

Those . . . will easily be so far *disprejudic'd* in point of the doctrine as to seek the acquainting their understandings with the grounds and reasons of this religion. *W. Montague, Devout Essays*, II. vii. § 5.

**disprepare** (dis-prē'-pār), v. t. [*dis-* priv. + *prepare*.] To render unprepared.

The kingdom of darkness . . . is nothing else but a confederacy of deceivers . . . that . . . endeavour . . . to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to *disprepare* them for the kingdom of God to come. *Hobbes, The Kingdom of Darkness*.

**disprison** (dis-priz'-n), v. t. [*OF. desprisonner*, *desprisonner*, *desprisonner* (= It. *sprigionare*), < *dis-* priv. + *prisonner*, *prisonner*, imprison: see *dis-* and *prison*, v.] To loose from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

**disprived** (dis-prī'-vā-sid), a. [*dis-* priv. + *privity* + *-ed*.] Deprived of or debarred from privacy. [Rare.]

But now, on the poet's *disprived* moods, With do this and do that the pert critic intrudes. *Lowell, Yable for Critics*.

**disprivilege** (dis-priv'-i-lej), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disprivileged*, ppr. *disprivileging*. [*dis-* priv. + *privilege*.] To deprive of a privilege. [Rare.]

So acting and believing *disprivileges* them for ever of that recompence which is provided for the faithful. *Penn, Liberty of Conscience*, iv.

**disprize** (dis-priz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disprized*, ppr. *disprizing*. [*OF. despreiser*, *despreiser*, var. of *despreiser*, *despreiser*, undervalue, > *E. dispraise*: see *dispraise*, of which *disprize* is historically a doublet; cf. *prize*, *praise*.] To undervalue; depreciate; disparage. [Rare.]

Nor is 't the time alone as here *disprized*, But the whole man of time, yes, Caesar's self, Brought in disvalue. *B. Jonson, Sejanus*, III. 1.

**disprofess** (dis-prōf'-es'), v. t. [*dis-* priv. + *profess*.] To renounce the profession of.

His arms, which he had vowed to *disprofess*, She gathered up, and did about him dress. *Sponser, F. Q.*, III. xi. 20.

**disproft** (dis-prōf'-it), n. [*dis-* priv. + *profit*.] Loss; detriment; damage. [Rare.]

Whereas he sought profits, he fell into double *disproft*. *Penn, Martyrs*, p. 1710.

**disproftable** (dis-prōf'-i-tā-bl), a. [*OF. desprofitable*, *desprofitable*, < *dis-* priv. + *profitable*, profitable.] Unprofitable.

It is said, that the thing indifferent is to be left free to use it or not use it, as it shall seem profitable or *disprofitable* unto the conscience of the user. *Sp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 577.

**disproof** (dis-prōf'), n. [Early mod. E. also *disproove*, *disproove*; < *dis-* + *prove*.] Proof to the contrary; confutation; refutation: as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of an allegation.

Bent as he was To make *disproof* of scorn, and strong in hopes. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field*.

**disproperty** (dis-prop'-er-ti), v. t. [*dis-* priv. + *property*.] To deprive of property; dispossess.

He would Have made them mules, alien'd their pleaders, And *disproperty* their freedoms. *Shak.*, Cor., II. 1.

**disproportion** (dis-prō-pōr'-sh'n), n. [*OF. disproportion*, *F. disproportion* = Sp. *desproporcion* = Pg. *desproporcion* = It. *disproporzione*, *sproporzione*; as *dis-* priv. + *proportion*, n.] Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of the same thing; lack of symmetry; absence of conformity or due relation in size, number, quantity, etc.: as, the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body, or of means to an end; the *disproportion* between supply and demand.

Faultless does the Maid appear; No *disproportion* in her soul, no strife. *Wordsworth, Sonnets*, I. 22.

The simple Indians were often puzzled by the great *disproportion* between bulk and weight. . . . Never was a package of furs known to weigh more than two pounds in the market of Communiapaw.

He had yet enough of growing prosperity to enable him to increase his expenditure in continued *disproportion* to his income. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, II. 7.

*Disproportion*, some say, is the cause of the keenest misery in the world: for instance, the *disproportion* between the powers, capacities, and aspirations of man and his circumstances—especially as regards his physical wants. *Helps*.

**disproportion** (dis-prō-pōr'-sh'n), v. t. [= *F. disproportionner* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionar* = It. *sproporzionare*, < *ML. disproportionare*; as *dis-* priv. + *proportion*, v.] To make unsuitable in dimensions or quantity; mismatch; join unfitly.

To shape my legs of an unequal size; To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., III. 2.

He can perform whatever he strenuously attempts. His words never seem *disproportioned* to his strength. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev.*, I. 179.

**disproportionable** (dis-prō-pōr'-sh'n-a-bl), a. [*disproportion* + *-able*.] Disproportional; disproportionately. [Rare.]

Such *disproportionable* and unlikely matches can wealth and a fair fortune make. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 554.

How great a monster is human life, since it consists of so *disproportionable* parts. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1833), I. 202.

**disproportionableness** (dis-prō-pōr'-sh'n-a-bl-ness), n. The state of being out of proportion. [Rare.]

Considering my own great defects, the incompetency and *disproportionableness* of my strength. *Hammond, Works*, III., Advertisement.

**disproportionably** (dis-prō-pōr'-sh'n-a-bl-ly), adv. Disproportionally; without regard to just proportion. [Rare.]

Hath the sheriff rated Mr. Hampden *disproportionably*, according to his estate and degree? If he hath, let him tell. *State Trials*, John Hampden, an. 1627.

**disproportional** (dis-prō-pōr'-sh'n-al), a. [= *F. disproportionnel*; as *disproportion* + *-al*.] Not having due proportion, absolutely or relatively; destitute of proportion or symmetry; unconformable or unequal in dimensions or quantity: as, the porch is *disproportional* to the building; *disproportional* limbs; *disproportional* tasks.

Nay rather the perfection consists in this, that out of many moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilitudes that are not vastly *disproportional* arises the goodly and graceful symmetry that commands the whole pile and structure. *Milton, Arcopagan*.

**disproportionality** (dis-prō-pōr'-sh'n-al'-i-ti), n. [*disproportion* + *-ity*.] The quality of being disproportional.

The world's so setten free From that untoward *disproportionality*. *Dr. H. More, Psychopneustics*, III. III. 60.

**disputation** (dis-pu-tā'shon), *n.* [*<* ME. *disputacōn*, *disputaciōn*, *<* OF. *disputatiōn*, *disputatiōn* (ME. also *disputiōn*, *disputeson*, *disputioun*, *desputenon*, early mod. E. also contr. *dīspūciōn*, *<* OF. *disputatiōn*, *desputaciōn*, *disputatiōn*, *desputaciōn*), *F.* *disputation* = OFp. *disputatiōn* = It. *disputazione* = D. *disputatiō* = G. *disputatiōn* (of. Dan. *disputats*) = Sw. *disputation*, *<* L. *disputatiō* (*n.*), an arguing, argument, dispute, *<* *disputare*, pp. *disputatus*, argue, dispute: see *dispute*, *v.* 1. The act of disputing or debating; argumentation; controversy; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, or proposition.

Merlyn hym answerde to alle the questionns that he asked the very trouthe as it was, and so indured longe the *disputacion* betwene hem tweyne.

Our Lord and Saviour himself did hope by *disputation* to do some good, yea by *disputation* not only of, but against the truth, albeit with purpose for the truth.

2. An exercise in which parties debate and argue on some question proposed, as in a school

gued on some question proposed, as in a school or college. The medieval logicians, under the head of *obligations*, give minute rules for these exercises. The first party, the respondent, undertakes to defend a given thesis. The second party, the opponent, begins by giving a number of arguments against the thesis. If there are several opponents, they all offer arguments. The respondent then gives positive reasons in syllogistic form, after which he responds briefly to all the arguments of the opponents in order. The latter may or may not be allowed to reply. Finally, the moderator sums up and renders his decision. *Doctrinal disputation* concerns a matter of certain knowledge, *dilectical disputation* a matter of opinion. *Tentative disputation* is intended to try the knowledge of the parties, or of one of the two. *Sophistical disputation* is intended to deceive.

All the *disputation* of the learned never brought to light one effect of nature before unknown.

*Bacon, Praise of Knowledge* (1540), *Works*, VIII. 124.

Academical *disputations* are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary *disputations* are those which are privately performed in colleges every day . . . in term-time; extraordinary *disputations* I call those that are performed in the public schools of the university as requisite qualifications for degrees.

At Cambridge, in my day (1823-27), . . . every B. A. was obliged to perform a certain number of *disputations*.

... Some were performed in earnest; the rest were huddled over. . . . The real disputation was very severe exercises. I was bawled for two hours with arguments given and answered in Latin . . . against Newton's first section, Lagrange's derived functions, and Locke on innate principles. *De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 205.

**Augustine disputation.** See *Augustine*.

**disputations** (dis-pū-tā'shūs), *a.* [*disputation* + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by disputation; controversial; polemical; contentious: as, a *disputations* temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that disputatious period. *Buckminster.*

They began to contract a *disputations* turn, which Franklin says he had already caught by reading his father's books of dispute on religion. *Everett, Orations*, II. 17.

**2.** Inclined to dispute or wrangle; apt to debate, cavil, or controvert: as, a *disputatious* theologian.

Religious, moral, both in word and deed,  
But warmly *disputatious* in his creed.

*Crabbe, Works, VII. 67.*  
I shall not, therefore, I think, rightly be thought rash

or dissolutions if I venture to express difference from those modern political schools with which I feel that I cannot sympathise at all.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 226.*

**disputatiously** (dis-pū-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In a disputatious manner.

**disputatiousness** (dis-pū-tā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being disputatious.

**disputative** (dis-pū'tā-tiv), *a.* [= *It. disputativo*, < *LL. disputatūrus*, < *L. disputatus*, pp. of *disputare*, dispute: see *dispute*, *v.*] Given to or characterized by disputation: disputations:

The Philosopher (sayth he) teacheth a *disputative* vertue, but I disputer nothing. See D. Sidgwick's Anal. for further.

I'll have thee a doctor ;  
Thou shalt be one, thou hast a doctor's look,  
A face dissimulative of Salernum.

**B. Johnson, New Inn, II. 2.**  
It is a sign of a pœvish, an angry, and quarrelling disposition to be *disputative*, and busy in questions.

*Ser. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 744.

*disputing*. [*ME. disputen, desputen*, *OF. desputer*, *F. disputer* = *Sp. Pg. disputar* = *It. disputare* = *G. disputieren* = *Dan. disputere* = *Sw.*

**disputera**, < L. *disputare*, dispute, discuss, examine, compute, estimate, < *dis-*, apart, + *putare*, reckon, consider, think, orig. make clean, clear up, related to *purus*, pure: see *pure*. Cf.

*compute, counsel, impute, repute, deputate, etc.]*  
**I. trans.** 1. To engage in argument or discussion; argue in opposition; oppose another in argument; absolutely or with *with* or *against*.  
 There shall be one who shall read and teach the Logic and Rhetoric, and shall weekly, on certain days therefore appointed, see his scholars *dispute* and exercise the same. *Books of Providence* (R. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 2.  
 Therefore *disputed* he in the synagogue with the Jews. Acts xvii. 17.  
 He doth often so earnestly *dispute* with them [Jews] that he hath converted some of them to Christianity. *Coryat, Crudities*, l. 156.  
 Hence—2. To engage in altercation; wrangle; quarrel.  
 Mrs. Fidget and Mrs. Fessie *disputed* above half an hour for the same chair.  
*Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.*

**3. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; compete; as, to dispute for the prize.**  
**II. trans.** 1. To argue about; discuss.  
 What was it that ye *disputed* among yourselves by the way? Mark ix. 33.  
 The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein. *Milton.*  
 2. To argue against; attempt to disprove or overthrow by reasoning; controvert; deny; as, to *dispute* an assertion, opinion, claim, or the like.  
 We do not *dispute* that the royal party contained many excellent men and excellent citizens.  
*Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*  
*Dispute* the claims, arrange the chances;  
 Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win?  
*Tennyson, to Rev. F. D. Maurice.*  
 There has never been a time when the necessity of religion, in the broad sense of the word, has been so clear, if there has never been a time when its value in the narrow sense has been so much *disputed*.  
*J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion*, p. 124.  
 3. To call in question; express doubt of or opposition to; object to.  
 Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*  
 My prince's orders, but to execute.  
*Dryden, Indian Emperor.*  
 I had rather be unobserved than conspicuous for *disputed* perfections.  
*Steele, Spectator*, No. 248.  
 4. To strive to gain or to maintain; contest; as, to *dispute* a prize.  
 Our swords—our swords shall *dispute* our pretences.  
*Steele, Lying Lover*, II. 1.  
 5. To encounter; strive against.  
*Mal. Dispute* it like a man.  
*Macbeth.* I shall do so;  
 But I must also feel it as a man.  
*Shak., Macbeth*, iv. 3.

To *dispute* the weather-gage, to maneuver, as two vessels or fleets, to get to windward of each other.—*Syn. Debate, Discuss, etc.* See *crisis*.  
**dispute** (dis-püt'), *n.* [= *D. disput* = *G. disput*, *disput* = *Dan. Sw. disput*, *disput*, < *F. dispute* = *Sp. Pg. It. disputa*, *dispute*, from the verb.]  
 1. Argumentative contention; earnest discussion of opposing views or opinions; controversial strife.  
 This . . . produced a *dispute* attended with some acrimony.  
*Goldsmith, Vicar*, II.  
*Disputes* are multiplied as if everything were uncertain, and these *disputes* are managed with the greatest warmth, as if everything were certain. *Hume, Human Nature*, Int.  
 From expostulations with the king, the matter of religion turned into *disputes* among the priests, at which the king always assisted in person.  
*Bruce, Source of the Nile*, II. 196.  
 2. Wrangling; contention; strife; quarrel.  
 Could we forbear *dispute* and practise love,  
 We should agree as angels do above.  
*Waller, Divine Love*, III.  
 Nor is it aught but just  
 That he who in debate of truth hath won  
 Should win in arms, in both *disputes* alike  
 Victor.  
*Milton, P. L.*, vi. 122.  
 3. A contest of any kind.  
 The four Men of War made sail for the forts, against which we anchored about one in the afternoon; and after four hours' *dispute* [firing], went to the westward.  
*Retaking of the Island of Santa Helena* (Archer's Eng. [Garnier], l. 61).  
 Beyond, without, or past *dispute*, indisputably; incontrovertibly.  
 In prose and verse was owned *without dispute*  
 Through all the realms of nonsense absolute.  
*Dryden.*  
 He . . . forged and falsified  
 One letter called *Pompeii's*, past *dispute*.  
*Browning, King and Book*, l. 130.  
 To be in *dispute*, to be under discussion; be the subject of controversy.—*Syn. Controversy, Dispute* (see *controversy*), debate, discussion, altercation.

**disputer** (dis-püt'er), *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputation or controversy.  
 Where is the *disputer* of this world? 1 Cor. i. 20.  
 It is enough to weary the spirit of a *disputer*, that he shall argue till he hath lost his voice, and his time, and sometimes the question too; and yet no man shall be of his mind more than was before.  
*Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), Ded.  
**disputiscent**, *a.* A Middle English form of *disputation*.  
**disqualification** (dis-kwöl'i-fik-ä'shön), *n.* [= *F. déqualification*; as *dis-* + *qualification*. See *disqualify*.] 1. The act of disqualifying.—2. The state of being disqualified; want of qualification; absence or deprivation of ability, power, or capacity; any disability or incapacity.  
 I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications* which you have been pleased to overlook.  
*Sir J. Shore.*  
 3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates; as, conviction of crime is a *disqualification* for public office.  
 It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, "God forgive him."  
*Spectator.*  
 In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as *disqualifications*. *Emerson, Society and Solitude.*  
**disqualify** (dis-kwöl'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disqualified*, ppr. *disqualifying*. [= *F. déqualifier*; as *dis-* + *qualify*.] To deprive of the necessary qualifications; deprive of natural or legal power, or the qualities or rights necessary for some purpose; disable; unfit; generally with *for*, sometimes with *from*: as, ill health *disqualifies* the body for labor and the mind for study; a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man for being a witness.  
 Men are not *disqualified* by their engagements in trade from being received in high society. *Southey.*  
 In spite of the law *disqualifying* hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money.  
*C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.*  
 Instead of educating himself to take his place in the world, he has *disqualified* himself for being anything but a student all his life.  
*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 103.  
**disquantity** (dis-kwon'ti-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disquantified*, ppr. *disquantifying*. [*< dis-* + *quantity*.] 1. To diminish the quantity of; lessen.  
 Be then dear'd . . .  
 A little to *disquantity* your train.  
*Shak., Lear*, I. 4.  
 2. To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable.  
 Horace Walpole's nephew, the Earl of Orford, when he was in his cups, used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman, whose hiccupings threw in here and there a kind of casual pause, and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the *disquantified* syllables.  
*Lovell, Study Windows*, p. 218.  
**disquiet** (dis-kwi'et), *a.* and *n.* [*< dis-* + *quiet*.] 1. *a.* Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [*Rare.*]  
 I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*.  
*Shak., T. of the S.*, iv. 1.  
 Hark! hark! now softer melody strikes mute  
*Disquiet* Nature.  
*Marston, Sophonoba*, iv. 1.  
 II. *n.* 1. Want of quiet, rest, or peace; an uneasy or unsettled state of feeling, as in a person or a community; restlessness; unrest.  
 His palms are folded on his breast;  
 There is no other thing express'd  
 But long *disquiet* merged in rest.  
*Tennyson, The Two Voices.*  
 The usual elements of *disquiet* which always threaten danger to an established order of things.  
*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, i.  
 2. A disquieting occurrence or condition; a disturbance; an alarm, or a state of alarm. [*Archaic.*]  
 [They] rack and torture themselves with cares, fears, and *disquiets*.  
*Bacon, Physical Fables*, II, Expt.  
 In the midst of these intestine *disquiets*, we are threatened with an invasion.  
*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, I. 4.  
**disquiet** (dis-kwi'et), *v. t.* [*< disquiet*, *n.*; or *< dis-* + *quiet*, *v.*] To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb; vex.  
 Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou *disquieted* within me?  
*Ps. xliii. 5.*  
 Next to the eldest reigned his second son Ethelbert; all whose reign, which was only five years, was perpetually *disquieted* with invasions of the Danes.  
*Baker, Chronicle*, p. 8.  
**disquietal** (dis-kwi'e-täl), *n.* [*< disquiet*, *v.*, + *-äl*.] Want of quiet; disquietude; unrest.  
 At its own fall  
 Grows full of wrath and rage, and pins to fume,  
 And roars and strives 'gainst its *disquietal*.  
 Like troubled ghost for'd some shape to assume.  
*Dr. H. More, Psychianastis*, l. II. 21.  
**disquieter** (dis-kwi'e-tär), *n.* One who or that which *disquiets*.  
 The archbishop, the *disquieter* both of the kingdom and the church.  
*Helicetes, Hen. II.*, an. 1164.

**disquietful** (dis-kwi'et-fül), *a.* [*< disquiet*, *n.*, + *-ful*, l.] Producing disquiet. [*Rare.*]  
**disquietive** (dis-kwi'e-tiv), *a.* [*< disquiet*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Tending to disquiet; disquieting.  
*Hawkins.*  
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 Related synonyms are usually called relates of equiparancy, . . . heteronymous, of *disquiparancy*.  
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**disquiet** (dis-kwi'et), *a.* and *n.* [*< dis-* + *quiet*.] 1. *a.* Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [*Rare.*]  
 I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*.  
*Shak., T. of the S.*, iv. 1.  
 Hark! hark! now softer melody strikes mute  
*Disquiet* Nature.  
*Marston, Sophonoba*, iv. 1.  
 II. *n.* 1. Want of quiet, rest, or peace; an uneasy or unsettled state of feeling, as in a person or a community; restlessness; unrest.  
 His palms are folded on his breast;  
 There is no other thing express'd  
 But long *disquiet* merged in rest.  
*Tennyson, The Two Voices.*  
 The usual elements of *disquiet* which always threaten danger to an established order of things.  
*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, i.  
 2. A disquieting occurrence or condition; a disturbance; an alarm, or a state of alarm. [*Archaic.*]  
 [They] rack and torture themselves with cares, fears, and *disquiets*.  
*Bacon, Physical Fables*, II, Expt.  
 In the midst of these intestine *disquiets*, we are threatened with an invasion.  
*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, I. 4.  
**disquiet** (dis-kwi'et), *v. t.* [*< disquiet*, *n.*; or *< dis-* + *quiet*, *v.*] To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb; vex.  
 Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou *disquieted* within me?  
*Ps. xliii. 5.*  
 Next to the eldest reigned his second son Ethelbert; all whose reign, which was only five years, was perpetually *disquieted* with invasions of the Danes.  
*Baker, Chronicle*, p. 8.  
**disquietal** (dis-kwi'e-täl), *n.* [*< disquiet*, *v.*, + *-äl*.] Want of quiet; disquietude; unrest.  
 At its own fall  
 Grows full of wrath and rage, and pins to fume,  
 And roars and strives 'gainst its *disquietal*.  
 Like troubled ghost for'd some shape to assume.  
*Dr. H. More, Psychianastis*, l. II. 21.  
**disquieter** (dis-kwi'e-tär), *n.* One who or that which *disquiets*.  
 The archbishop, the *disquieter* both of the kingdom and the church.  
*Helicetes, Hen. II.*, an. 1164.

**disquietful** (dis-kwi'et-fül), *a.* [*< disquiet*, *n.*, + *-ful*, l.] Producing disquiet. [*Rare.*]  
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**disreputable** (dis-rĕ-pĕr'ə-bəl), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + reput-*] The state of being out of repair or in bad condition; the condition of needing repair. All spoke the master's absent care, All spoke neglect and disrepair. Scott, *Rokeby*, II. 17. Beyond an occasional chance word or two, . . . the friendship had outwardly fallen into disrepair. J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 302.

**disreputability** (dis-rĕ-pĕr'ə-bəl'i-ti), *n.* [*< disreputable: see -bility.*] The state of being disreputable. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**disreputable** (dis-rĕ-pĕr'ə-bəl), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + reputable. See disrepute.*] 1. Not reputable; having a bad reputation: as, a *disreputable* person. 2. Bringing into ill repute; discreditable; dishonorable: as, a *disreputable* act. I have declared that there was nothing *disreputable*, in the public opinion here, in sending children to schools supported at the public charge. Everett, *Orations*, I. 814.

**disreputably** (dis-rĕ-pĕr'ə-bəl), *adv.* In a disreputable manner. Propositions are made not only ineffectually, but somewhat *disreputably*, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception. Burke, *Conciliation with America*.

**disreputation** (dis-rĕ-pĕr'ə-shən), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + reputation. See disrepute.*] Privation of reputation or good name; disrepute; disesteem; dishonor; disgrace; discredit. I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. Bacon.

Jeans refused to be relieved, . . . rather than he would do an act, which . . . might be expounded a *disreputation* to God's providence. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 100. What *disreputation* is to it Horace, that Juvenal excels in the tragical satire, as Horace does in the comical? Dryden, *Orig. and Prog. of Satire*.

**disrespect** (dis-rĕ-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + respect.*] Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonor. The belief in astrology was almost universal in the middle of the seventeenth century; . . . in the beginning of the eighteenth the art fell into general *disrespect*. Scott, *Guy Rannering*, iv.

The colony was fast falling into *disrespect*. Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 117.

**disrepute** (dis-rĕ-pĕt'), *v. t.* [*< disrepute, n.*] To bring into discredit or disgrace. Grant that I may so walk that I neither *disrepute* the honour of the Christian institution, nor stain the whiteness of that innocence which the didist invest my soul withal. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 102.

**disrespect** (dis-rĕ-spĕkt'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + respect.*] To have or show no respect for; hold in disesteem. [Now chiefly colloq.] Ah, fool! that dost not rain on, on present joys, And *disrespect*'st those true, those future joys. Quarles, *Emblems*, III. 14. I must tell you that those who could find in their hearts to love you for many other things do *disrespect* you for this [swearing]. Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 11. In the ship . . . he was much *disrespected* and unworthily used by the master, one Ferno, and some of the passengers. Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 275.

**disrespect** (dis-rĕ-spĕkt'), *n.* [*< dis-priv. + respect, n.*] Want of respect or reverence; manifestation of disesteem; incivility. What is more usual to warriors than impudence of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*? Pope.

Such fancies do we then affect, In luxury of *disrespect* To our own prodigal excess Of too familiar happiness. Wordsworth, *To Lycoria*.

**disrespectful** (dis-rĕ-spĕkt'fŭl), *a.* [*< disrespect: see -billy.*] 1. The character of being disrespectful. [Rare.] Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable. Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, lxiv.

2. One who or that which is disreputable. [Humorous.] The demi-monde are a class to which we have no counterpart in America; they are respectable *disrespectabilities*, lead the fashions, and give the tone to the society in the outside, superficial world. S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 370.

**disrespectable** (dis-rĕ-spĕkt'ə-bəl), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + respectable.*] Not respectable; not worthy of any, or of much, consideration or esteem. [Rare.] It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life. Carlyle, *Diamond Necklace*, I.

**disrespector** (dis-rĕ-spĕkt'ər), *n.* One who disrespects; a contemner. [Rare.] I shall . . . take it for granted that there have been, and are, but too many *disrespectors* of the Scripture. Bayly, *Works*, II. 335.

**disrespectful** (dis-rĕ-spĕkt'fŭl), *a.* [*< disrespect + -ful, i; or < dis-priv. + respectful.*] Showing disrespect; wanting in respect; manifesting disesteem or want of respect; irreverent; uncivil: as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion; *disrespectful* behavior. Slovenly in dress, and *disrespectful* in manner, he was the last man to be feared as a rival in a drawing-room. Godwin, *Meetwood*.

**disrespectful** (dis-rĕ-spĕkt'fŭl), *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly. To speak *disrespectfully*, or to prophesy against the temple, was considered by the Jews as blasphemy, and of course a capital offence. Bp. Porteus, *Lectures*, xxi.

**disrespectfulness** (dis-rĕ-spĕkt'fŭl-nes), *n.* Manifestation of disrespect; want of respect in manner or speech.

**disrespective** (dis-rĕ-spĕkt'iv), *a.* [*< disrespect + -ive; or < dis-priv. + respective.*] Disrespectful. A *disrespective* forgetfulness of thy mercies. Bp. Hall, *Soliloquies*, lxii.

**disrespondency**, *n.* [*< dis-priv. + respondency.*] Lack of correspondency. Sir Aston Cockain.

**disreverence** (dis-rĕv'ər-əns), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + reverence.*] To deprive of reverence; treat irreverently; dishonor. And also we should of our duty to God rather forbear the profane that ourselves might attain by a mass, than to see his majesty *disreverenced*, by the bold presumption of such an odious minister as he hath forbidden to come about him. Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 227.

**disrobe** (dis-rōb'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desrober, desrober, F. dérober, < des-priv. + robe, a robe: see dis- and robe, and cf. rob.*] I. trans. 1. To divest of a robe or garments; undress. Hence—2. To divest of any enveloping appendage; denude; uncover: as, autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure. I am still myself, though *disrob'd* of sovereignty, and ravish'd Of circumlocutory duty that attends it. Fletcher (and another), *False One*, v. 4.

II. *intrans.* To divest one's self of a robe or of one's garments. Pallas *disrobes*; her radiant veil untied . . . Flows on the pavement of the Court of Jove. Pope, *Iliad*, v.

**disrober** (dis-rōb'ər), *n.* One who strips of clothing or covering.

**disroot** (dis-rōt'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + root.*] 1. To tear up the roots of; tear up by the roots. What'er I was Disrooted, what I am is grafted here. Tennyson, *Princess*, II. Hence—2. To tear from a foundation; loosen or undermine. A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous foundations. Goldsmith.

**disrout** (dis-rout'), *v. t.* [*< OF. desrouter, desrouter, disruter, desrouter, F. dérouter, break up, scatter, rout, < ML. as if < disrapture, < L. diraptus, pp. of dirumpere, break or burst asunder: see disrupt.*] To rout; throw into confusion. The Black Prince . . . not only *disrupted* their mighty armies, killing many and defeating all, but brought the King, Dauphin, and all the Prince Peers of the land, prisoners. Eng. Stratagem (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 535).

**disrully** (dis-rō'li), *adv.* [*< ME. disrullely; < disrully, disrully, < -ly.*] In a disrully manner. It . . . maketh hym love yvle companye And lede his lyf *disrullely*. Rom. of the Rose, I. 4900.

**disruly** (dis-rō'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *disrulle*; < ME. *disrully* (in adv. *disrullely*: see *disrully*), < dis-priv. + *rully*, ruly: see *dis-* and *ruly*, and cf. unruly. Cf. OF. *desrulle*, disorder, < des-priv. + *rulle*, rule.] Unruly. *Disrully*, [L.] irregular. Levine, *Manip. Vocab.*, col. 90, I. 47.

**disrupt** (dis-rŭpt'), *v. t.* [*< L. diruptus, commonly diruptus, pp. of dirumpere, commonly dirumpere, break or burst asunder, < dis-, dis-, apart, asunder, + rumpere, break: see rupture. Cf. disrout.*] To break or burst asunder; separate forcibly. A convention, elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of *disrupting* the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 142. The charges necessary to *disrupt* the piers and roof from their connection with the bed-rock. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 441.

**disrupt** (dis-rŭpt'), *a.* [*< L. diruptus, diruptus, pp.: see the verb.*] Torn from or asunder;

Once tested of exorbitant affluence, Wilde longings, or the least of *disreput* shapes. Marston, *The Fawne*, I. 2. I stood The volleys of their shot: I, I myself, Was he that first *disreput'd* their woods of pines. Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, I. 2.

**disreputable** (dis-rĕ-pĕr'ə-bəl), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + rate.*] Naut., to reduce to a lower rating, as a petty officer, or a non-commissioned officer of marines.

**disray** (dis-rā'), *n.* [*< ME. diseray, var. of deray, < OF. desroi, etc., disorder: see deray, and cf. disarray.*] 1. Disorder; disarray. Come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie . . . and put it in *disray*. Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 303.

2. Confusion; commotion. When the knyghtes of the rounde table wisten that can make soche a *disray* amonge hem that noon a-bode other. Merin (E. M. T. A.), III. 407.

**disregard** (dis-rĕ-gārd'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + regard.*] To omit to regard or take notice of; overlook; specifically, to treat as unworthy of regard or notice. Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame. Blackmore. Conscience at first warns us against sin; but if we *disregard* it, it soon ceases to upbraid us. J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, I. 51. Noble, poor and difficult, Ungainly, yet too great to *disregard*. Browning, *King and Book*, I. 129.

**disregard** (dis-rĕ-gārd'), *n.* [*< disregard, v.*] Failure to regard or notice; specifically, deliberate neglect of something considered unworthy of attention. *Disregard* of experience. Thewell.

**disregarder** (dis-rĕ-gārd'ər), *n.* One who disregards. He [the social non-conformist] feels rather complimented than otherwise in being considered a *disregarder* of public opinion. H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 110.

**disregardful** (dis-rĕ-gārd'fŭl), *a.* [*< disregard + -ful, i.*] Exhibiting disregard; negligent; neglectful. All social love, friendship, gratitude, . . . draws us out of ourselves, and makes us *disregardful* of our own convenience and safety. Shaftesbury, *Enquiry concerning Virtue*.

**disregardfully** (dis-rĕ-gārd'fŭl-i), *adv.* In a disregardful manner; negligently; neglectfully. Bailey, 1781.

**disregular** (dis-rĕ-gŭl'ər), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + regular.*] Irregular. It remains now that we consider whether it be likely there should any men be, who, in all the rest, do enjoy a true philosophic liberty, and who (not having more *disregular* passions) despise honours, pleasures, riches. Evelyn, *Liberty and Servitude*.

**disrelish** (dis-rĕ-lĭsh'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + relish.*] 1. To dislike the taste of; hence, to dislike for any reason; feel some antipathy to: as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food; to *disrelish* affectation. Neither can the excellencies of heaven be discerned, but by a spirit *disrelishing* the earthly appetites of the world. Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 87. It is true, there is a sort of morose, detracting, ill-bred people, who pretend utterly to *disrelish* these polite innovations. Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, iv.

2. To destroy the relish of or for; make unrelishing or distasteful. [Rare.] Savoury fruits, of taste to please True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst Of uctuous draughts between. Milton, P. L., v. 305.

**disrelish** (dis-rĕ-lĭsh'), *n.* [*< disrelish, v.*] 1. Dislike of the taste of something; hence, dislike in general; some degree of disgust or antipathy. Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty. Burke, *Appeal to Old Whigs*.

2. Absence of relish; distastefulness. [Rare.] With hateful *disrelish* writhed their jaws, With scot and stinders wild. Milton, P. L., x. 503.

**disrelishable** (dis-rĕ-lĭsh'ə-bəl), *a.* [*< dis-priv. + relishable.*] Distasteful. Bp. Hacket.

**disrelishing** (dis-rĕ-lĭsh'ing), *p. a.* [*< disrelish, v.*] Offensive to the taste; disgusting. When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be *disrelishing*. Lamb, *Imperfect Sympathies*.

**disremember** (dis-rĕ-mĕm'bər), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + remember.*] Not to remember; to forget. [Vulgar.] Somebody told me, I'm sure: I *disremember* who. W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 204.

severed by rending or breaking. *Ask*. [Rare or obsolete.]

**disruption** (dis-rup'sh'n), *n.* [*< L. "disruptio(n)-", equiv. to disrupto(n)-, < disrupto, pp. disruptus, commonly disrupto, pp. disruptus, disrupt: see disrupt, v.*] A rending asunder; a bursting apart; forcible separation or division into parts; dilaceration.

Bought  
To make disruption in the Table Round.  
*Tennyson, Guinevere.*

Roalind . . . has since ordered her conduct according to the conventions of society, with the result that her inward being suffers disruption and all but moral ruin.  
*E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 130.*

**Disruption of the Scottish Church**, the rupture of the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, when about 200 commissioners, composed of ministers and elders, presenting a protest against the General Assembly as a church court, at its meeting on May 18th, on the ground that it had been deprived of its just freedom and powers by the action of the government, chiefly through the enforcement of lay patronage in the settlement of ministers, withdrew from it and organized the new Free Church of Scotland. About 470 ministers seceded, forfeiting benefices of fully £100,000 aggregate value. The controversy preceding the disruption is known as the "ten years' conflict."

**disruptive** (dis-rup'tiv), *a.* [*< disrupt + -ive.*] 1. Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending; bursting or breaking through.

Nor can we imagine a cohesive tenacity so great that it might not be overcome by some still greater disruptive force such as we can equally well imagine.

*J. F. Hale, Cosmic Philoa., I. 5.*  
It [his death] let loose all the disruptive forces which Bedford had been able to keep in subjection.  
*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 339.*

2. Produced by or following on disruption: as, disruptive effects.—Disruptive discharge. See *discharge*, 1.

**disruptiveness** (dis-rup'tiv-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being disruptive.

The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., *disruptiveness*, is common to both kinds of discharge.

*J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 110.*

**disrupture** (dis-rup'tür), *n.* [*< disrupt + -ure, after rupture.* Cf. *OF. desrouture, disruption.*] Disruption; a rending asunder. [Rare.]

**disruptured** (dis-rup'tür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disruptured*, ppr. *disrupturing*. [*< disrupture, n.*] To rupture; rend; sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting. [Rare.]

**dis** (dis), *n.* An Algerian name for the *Arundo tenax*, a reedy grass, the fibers of which are used for making cordage.

**dissatisfaction** (dis-sat-is-fak'sh'n), *n.* [*< dissatisfy: see satisfy.*] The state of being dissatisfied; lack of pleasure or content in some thing, act, or situation; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointment.

The ambitious man . . . is subject to uneasiness and dissatisfaction.  
*Addison, Spectator.*

= *Syn.* Discontentment, distaste, dislike, displeasure, disapprobation, disappointment, annoyance.

**dissatisfactoriness** (dis-sat-is-fak'tō-ri-ness), *n.* The quality of being dissatisfactory; inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

Sensible he must needs be not only of the shortness and uncertainty of sensible enjoyments, but also of their poorness, emptiness, insufficiency, *dissatisfactoriness*.  
*Sir M. Hale, Enquiry touching Happiness.*

**dissatisfactory** (dis-sat-is-fak'tō-ri), *a.* [*< dissatisfy + satisfactory.*] Not satisfactory; unsatisfying; displeasing.

To have reduced the different qualifications in the different states to one uniform rule would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the states as difficult for the convention.  
*A. Hamilton.*

**dissatisfied** (dis-sat'is-fid), *p. a.* 1. Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

The *dissatisfied* factions of the autocracy. *Bancroft.*

2. Arising from or manifesting dissatisfaction: as, a *dissatisfied* look.

The camels were groaning laboriously, and the horses were standing around in *dissatisfied* silence in the white heat of noon.  
*O'Donovan, Merv, xxiv.*

**dissatisfy** (dis-sat'is-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissatisfied*, ppr. *dissatisfying*. [*< dissatisfy + satisfy.*] To render discontented; displease; frustrate or come short of one's wishes or expectations.

When a new government is established, by whatever means, the people are commonly *dissatisfied*.  
*Hume, The Original Contract.*

The Italian allies, who had borne so great a share of the burden of Rome's conquests, and who had reaped so small a share of their fruits, were naturally *dissatisfied* with their dependent position.  
*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 283.*

**dissavage** (dis-sav'ij), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissaved*, ppr. *dissaving*. [*< dissav- + save.*] To tame; civilize.

Those wild kingdoms  
Which I *dissaved* and made nobly civil.  
*Chapman, Caesar and Pompey, I. 1.*

**disscatter**, *v. t.* [*MR. desckaters; < diss- + scatter.*] To scatter abroad; disperse.

Hit [the silver] is so *disscattered* bothe hider and thider,  
That halvender shal ben stole ar hit come togedere and accounted.  
*Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 237.

**disscepter**, *v. t.* [*OF. desceptor, F. descepter, deprive of a scepter, depose, < des-priv + sceptre, scepter: see dis- and scepter, v.*] To deprive of a scepter.

A hundred kings, whose temples were impall'd  
In golden diadema, set here and there  
With diamonds, and gemmed every where,  
And of their golden virgins none *disscattered* were.  
*G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth.*

**disscath** (dis-sat'), *v. t.* [*< diss-priv + cath.*] To unsat; overthrow.

Septon! I am sick at heart  
When I behold—Septon, I say—This push  
Will clover me ever, or dis-seat me now.  
*Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.*

**dissect** (di-sekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. dissectus, pp. of dissecare (> Sp. dissecar = Pg. dissecar = F. dissecquer = D. dissekoren = Dan. dissekera = Sw. dissekera), cut asunder, cut up, < dis-, asunder, + secare, cut: see section.*] 1. To cut in pieces; divide into parts with or as with a cutting instrument: as, to *dissect* a fowl. Specifically—2. To cut in pieces, or separate the distinct or elementary parts of, as an animal or a plant, for the purpose of studying its organization or the functions and morbid affections of its organs and tissues; anatomize.

Where, with blunted knives, his Scholars learn  
How to *dissect*, and the nice joints discern.  
*Congress, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.*

Like following life through creatures you *dissect*,  
You lose it in the moment you detect.  
*Pope, Moral Essays, I. 29.*

Hence—3. To examine part by part or point by point; treat or consider piecemeal; analyze, as for the purpose of criticism; describe in detail: as, to *dissect* a man's character.

Chief mastery to *dissect*  
With long and tedious havoc fabled knights,  
In battle foign'd.  
*Milton, P. L., ix. 20.*

If men can so hardly endure to have the deformity of their vices represented to them though very imperfectly here, how will they bear the *dissecting* and laying them open in the view of the whole world?

*Sittingdust, Sermons, I. xi.*  
Dissected map or picture, a map or picture mounted on a board and divided into more or less irregular parts, designed to be joined together as a puzzle.

Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a *dissected map*?  
*Ruskin.*

**Dissecting aneurism.** See *aneurism*.  
**dissected** (di-sekt'ed), *p. a.* [*Pp. of dissect, v.*] In bot., deeply cut into numerous segments: applied to leaves, etc.

**dissectible** (di-sekt'i-bl), *a.* [*< dissect + -ible.*] Capable of being dissected.

**disssection** (di-sek'sh'n), *n.* [= *F. dissection* = *Sp. dissecion* = *Pg. dissecio* = *It. disseseione*, < *L. as if "dissectio(n)-", < dissecare, pp. dissectus, cut up: see dissect.*] 1. The operation of cutting open or separating into parts. Specifically—2. The process of cutting into parts an animal or a plant, or a part of one, in such a way as to show its structure or to separate one or more of its organs or tissues for examination: as, the *disssection* of a dog; the *disssection* of a hand or a flower.

In our *disssection* of lake ice by a beam of heat we noticed little vacuous spots at the centres of the liquid flowers formed by the beam.  
*Fyndall, Forms of Water, p. 119.*

Hence—3. The act of separating anything into distinct or elementary parts for the purpose of critical examination; treatment or consideration of something in detail or point by point.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *disssection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence.  
*Grassette.*

4t. A segment; a division; a part.

All his kindnesses are not only in their united forms, but in their several *disssections* fully commendable.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie, p. 154.*

**Canonical dissection.** See *canonical*.  
**disssector** (di-sek'tör), *n.* [= *F. dissecteur* = *Sp. dissecor* = *Pg. dissecor* = *It. disseseiore*, < *NL. "dissector", < L. dissecare, pp. dissectus, dissect: see dissect.*] One who dissects; one who practises dissection for the purpose of study-

ing or demonstrating organization and functions.

**dissesse** (dis-sēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissessed*, ppr. *dissessing*. [*Also disses; < OF. dissessier, dissessier, dissessier, F. dissessier (= Fr. dissessier), dispossess, < des-, diss-priv., + sessier, seoir, take possession of: see dis- and seise.*] In law, to dispossess wrongfully; deprive of actual seisin or possession: followed by *of*: as, to *dissesse* a tenant of his freehold. See *dissessin*.

Then thus gan Jove: Right true it is, that these  
And all things else that under heaven dwell  
Are chaung'd of Time, who doth them all *dissesse*  
Of being.  
*Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 48.*

A man may frequently suppose himself to be *dissessed*, when he is not so in fact.  
*Blackstone, Com., III. 10.*

And pilfering what I once did give,  
*Dissesse* thee of thy right.  
*G. Herbert, Submission.*

**dissesse** (dis-sēs'), *n.* [*< dissesse + -ee.*] In law, a person unlawfully put out of possession of an estate. Also spelled *dissessio*.

**dissessin** (dis-sēs'in), *n.* Also *dissessin*; < *OF. (AF.) dissessin, m., dissessino, dissessino, dissessin, l., dissessin, < dissessier, dissessier, dissesse: see dissesse, and of. seisin.*] In law: (a) In the most general sense, the wrongful privation of seisin; ouster. (b) In *old Eng. law*, the violent termination of seisin by the actual ouster of the feudal tenant, and the usurpation of his place and relation. It was a notorious and tortious act on the part of the dissessor, by which he put himself in the place of the dissessee, and, in the character of tenant of the freehold, made his appearance at the lord's court. (*Kent.*) In more modern use it includes silent entry and usurpation of enjoyment, under pretense of right, with or without title.—*Anne of novel dissessin*, an obsolete common-law writ for the recovery of land, where the defendant himself had been turned out of possession.—*Dissessin by election*, a legal fiction by which the owner was permitted to admit that he had been dissessed, irrespective of the actual fact of technical dissessin. In order to have a remedy against the adverse claimant.—*Equitable dissessin*, the loss or deprivation of an equitable seisin: a term sometimes used, but disapproved by the highest authorities. (Compare for the analogies afforded by similar phrases, *equitable waste*, under *waste*; *equitable estate*, under *estate*; and *equitable seisin*, under *seisin*.)  
**dissessor** (dis-sēs'sör), *n.* [*Also dissessor, dissessor; < OF. (AF.) dissessor, dissessor, < dissessier, dissesse: see dissesse.*] In law, one who wrongfully dispossesses another, or puts another out of possession.

Where ent'ring now by force, thou hold'st by might,  
And art *dissessor* of another's right.  
*Dryden, Barons' Wars, III.*

**dissessorers** (dis-sēs'sör-es), *n.* [*< dissessor + -es.*] In law, a woman who wrongfully puts another out of possession. Also spelled *dissessorers*. [Rare.]

**disselboom** (dis-el'bōm), *n.* [*D., the pole of a wagon, < dissel, axletree, + boom, pole, boom, beam: see boom, boom.*] The neap or pole of an ox-wagon. [*South African.*]

I took the only precaution in my power, viz., to fasten the chain, trek-tow, from the *disselboom*, so that that important portion of my gear should not act as a conductor to the inflammable part of my load.  
*Pap. Sci. No., XXIX. 619.*

**dissemblable** (di-sem'blā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. dessemblable, F. dessemblable (= Sp. desemejable), < dessembler, be different: see dissemble, and cf. semblable.*] Not resembling; dissimilar. *Puttenham.*

**dissemblance** (di-sem'blāns), *n.* [*< OF. dessemblance, F. dessemblance (= Fr. dessemblance = Sp. dessemblanza, desemejanza = Pg. dessemblança = It. dissimiglianza), < dessembler, unlike, different, ppr. of dessembler, be unlike: see dissemble, and cf. semblance.*] Want of resemblance; dissimilarity. [Rare.]

Nor can there be a greater *dissemblance* between one wise man and another.  
*Osborne, Advice to a Son.*

It must, however, be remembered that the *dissemblance* of the hieroglyphic and hieratic characters appears greater than it really is. *Jones Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 100.*

**dissemblance** (di-sem'blāns), *n.* [*< dissemblance + -ance; the same in form as dissemblance, but with sense due directly to dissemblance.*] The act of or faculty for dissembling.

I wanted those old instruments of state,  
*Dissemblance* and suspect.  
*Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, I. 4.*

Without *dissemblance* he is deep in age.  
*Middleton, The Phoenix, I. 1.*

**dissemble** (di-sem'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disssembled*, ppr. *disssembling*. [*< OF. dessembler, dessembler, F. dessembler, be unlike (cf. OF. dessembler, dessembler, dessembler, dessembler, separate, disjoin, divide—opposed to assembler, assemble: see assemble), = Fr. Cat. dessembler = Sp. desemejar, be unlike, dissemble, = Pg. des-*

*dissemble*, *dissembler*, make unlike, = *It. dissimulare*, be unlike, differ; these forms (partly < *ML. dissimulare*, *dissimulare*, be or make unlike; see *dissimulate*) being partly mingled with *OF. dissimuler*, *F. dissimuler* = *Sp. dissimular* = *Pg. dissimular* = *It. dissimulare*, < *L. dissimulare*, feign to be different, dissimulate, dissemble, < *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* priv. + *similis*, like; see *similar*, *dissimilar*, and *assemble*, *assimilate*, *assimilate*, *dissimulate*, *dissimulate*, *dissimulate*, *resemble*, *seem*, etc.] *L. trans.* 1. To make unlike; cause to look different; disguise.

I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will *dissemble* myself in 't.  
*Shak.*, *T. N.*, iv. 2.

2. To give a false impression about; cause to seem different or non-existent; mask under a false pretense or deceptive manner.

A man must frame some probable cause why he should not do his best, and why he should *dissemble* his abilities.  
*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 337.

To leave off loving were your better way;  
Yet if you will *dissemble* it, you may.  
*Dryden*, *Helen to Paris*, I. 148.

The wrongs of the Puritans could neither be *dissembled* nor excused.  
*Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 232.

3. To put on the semblance of; simulate; pretend.

Your son Lucentio . . .  
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,  
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections.  
*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, iv. 4.

Then it seems you *dissemble* an aversion to Mankind  
in compliance to my Mother's Honour.  
*Congreve*, *Way of the World*, II. 1.

So like a lion that unheeded lay,  
*Dissembling* sleep, and watchful to betray,  
With inward rage he meditates his prey.  
*Dryden*, *Sig. and Guis.*, I. 243.

4. To assume the appearance of; appear like; imitate.

The gold *dissembled* well her yellow hair.  
*Dryden*.

= *Syn.* 2. *Dissemble*, *Simulate*, *Dissimulate*, *Disguise*, cloak, cover. (See *hide*.) To *dissemble* is to pretend that a thing which is not; as, to *dissemble* one's real sentiments. To *simulate* is to pretend that a thing which is not is; as, to *simulate* friendship. To *dissimulate* is to hide the reality or truth of something under a diverse or contrary appearance; as, to *dissimulate* one's poverty by ostentation. To *disguise* is to put under a false guise, to keep a thing from being recognized by giving it a false appearance; as, I cannot *disguise* from myself the fact. See *dissembler* and *conceal*.

I thought it best, however, to *dissemble* my wrath, and to treat them with promises and fair words, until . . . an opportunity of vengeance should be afforded me.  
*Poe*, *Tales*, I. 4.

The scheme of simulated insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.  
*Lovell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 221.

Compelled to *disguise* their sentiments, they will not, however, suppress them.  
*I. D'Iseret*, *Calam. of Authors*, II. 276.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give a false appearance; make a deceptive impression or presentation.

What wicked and *dissembling* glass of mine  
Made me compare with Hecuba's sphyry cyne?  
*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, II. 2.

2. To assume a false seeming; conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense; mask the truth about one's self.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us.  
*Jer.* xlii. 20.

I did *dissemble* with her  
Myself to satisfy.

*William Guisemen* (Child's Ballads, III. 30).

To seeming sadness she composed her look;  
As if by force subjected to his will,  
Though pleas'd, *dissembling*, and a woman still.  
*Dryden*, *Cym.* and *Iph.*, I. 311.

*dissembler* (di-sem'bler), *n.* One who *dissembles*; one who conceals his opinions, character, etc., under a false appearance; one who pretends that a thing which is not.

The French are passing courtly, ripe of wit,  
Kind, but extreme *dissemblers*.  
*Ford*, *Love's Sacrifice*, I. 1.

A deep *dissembler*, not of his affections only, but of religion.  
*Milton*, *Hiconoclastes*.

= *Syn.* *Dissembler*, *Hypocrite*. A *dissembler* is one who tries to conceal what he is; a *hypocrite*, one who tries to make himself appear to be what he is not, especially to seem better than he is. See *dissemble*.

The old sovereign of the world [Tiberius as depicted by Tacitus], . . . conscious of falling strength, raging with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the keenest of observers, the most artful of *dissemblers*, and the most terrible of masters.  
*Mason*, *on History*.

Wee unto you, scribes and Pharisees, *hypocrites*! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness.  
*Mat.* xxiii. 27.

*dissemblingly* (di-sem'bling-ly), *adv.* In a *dissembling* manner; deceptively.

And yet *dissemblingly* he thought to delude and to play.  
*Draut*, *tr. of Horace's Satires*, I. 3.

*disseminate* (di-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseminated*, *ppr. disseminating*. [*< L. disseminatus*, pp. of *disseminare* (> *It. disseminare* = *Sp. dissemiar* = *Pg. disseminar* = *F. disséminer*), scatter seed, < *dis-*, apart, + *seminare*, sow; see *dis-* and *seminate*.] 1. To scatter or sow, as seed, for propagation.

Seeds are *disseminated* by their minuteness—by their capsule being converted into a light balloon-like envelope— . . . by having hooks and graptels of many kinds and serrated awns, so as to adhere to the fur of quadrupeds—and by being furnished with wings and plumes as different in shape as elegant in structure, so as to be wafted by every breeze.  
*Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 187.

Hence—2. To spread by diffusion or dispersion; generally with reference to some intended or actual result.

A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth.  
*Woodward*.

The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world.  
*Addison*, *Spectator*.

3. To scatter by promulgation, as opinions or doctrines; propagate by speech or writing.

Nor can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion, till it had been for many years preached, and *disseminated*, and had taken deep root in the world.  
*Sp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, I. iii.

*Alexis*. Sirs, I never have attempted to *disseminate* my opinions.

*Peter*. How couldst thou? the seed would fall only on granite.  
*Lander*, *Peter the Great and Alexis*.

*dissemination* (di-sem-i-nā'shən), *n.* [= *F. dissémination* = *Sp. diseminación* = *Pg. disseminação* = *It. disseminazione*, < *L. disseminatio* (-n-), < *disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, scatter seed; see *disseminate*.] 1. The act of sowing or scattering seed for propagation. Hence—2. A spreading abroad for some fixed purpose or with some definite effect; propagation by means of diffusion or dispersion; extension of the influence or establishment of something.

He therefore multiplied them to a great necessity of a dispersion, that they might serve the ends of God and of the natural law, by their ambulatory life and their numerous *disseminations*.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Great Exemplar*, Pref., p. 12.  
That dispersion, or rather *dissemination* [of people after the flood], hath peopled all other parts of the world.  
*Sp. Pearson*, *Expos. of Creed*, I.

3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreading abroad for or with acceptance, as of opinions.

The Gospel is of universal *dissemination*.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Great Exemplar*, I. § 4.

The *dissemination* of speculative notions about liberty and the rights of man.  
*Hersey*, *Speech on Slave Trade*.

*disseminative* (di-sem'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*< disseminatus* + *-ive*.] Tending to disseminate or to become disseminated.

Hersey is, like the plague, infectious and *disseminative*.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Rule of Conscience*, iv. 1.

*disseminator* (di-sem'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. diseminador* = *It. disseminatore*, < *LL. disseminator*, < *L. disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, disseminate; see *disseminate*.] One who or that which disseminates or spreads by propagation.

The open canals, picturesque *disseminators* of disease, have all been closed.  
*The American*, XII. 10.

*disension* (di-sen'shən), *n.* [Formerly also *disension*; < *ME. disencion*, *disencion*, *-doun*, < *OF. disencion*, *disencion*, *F. disension* = *Pr. disencia*, *disencion* = *Sp. disension* = *Pg. disensão* = *It. disensione*, < *L. disensio* (-n-), disagreement, *disension*, < *dissentire*, pp. *dissentus*, differ in opinion; see *dissent*, v.] Disagreement in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.

Paul and Barnabas had no small *disension* and disputation with them.  
*Acts* xv. 2.

The Council of France procured a Reconciliation between the King and the Dauphin who had been in long *Jealousies* and *Disension*.  
*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 183.

= *Syn.* Difference, dispute, variance.

*disensions*, *disensionally*. See *disensions*.

*disensualism* (di-sen'shəl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disensualized*, *ppr. disensualizing*. [*< dis-* priv. + *sensualis*.] To deprive of sensuality; render free from sensual qualities or tendencies.

We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be *disensualized* by the view from the window.  
*Lovell*, *Frederic's Travels*, p. 253.

*dissent* (di-sent'), *v. t.* [*< ME. disenten*, < *OF. disenti*, *F. dissente* = *Sp. disente* = *Pg. disente* = *It. dissente*, < *L. dissentire*, differ in opinion, disagree, differ; < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, feel, think.] 1. To be of a different or con-

trary opinion or feeling; withhold approval or assent: with from before the object.

As they were intimate friends, they took the freedom to *dissent* from one another in discourse, or upon occasion to speak a Latin sentence without fearing the imputation of pedantry or ill-breeding.  
*Addison*, *Ancient Media*.

The bill passed . . . without a *dissenting* voice.  
*Hallam*.

In almost every period of the middle ages, there had been a few men who in some degree *dissented* from the common superstitions.  
*Lecky*, *Nationalism*, I. 103.

It [science] *dissents* without scruple from those whom it reverences most.  
*J. R. Seeley*, *Nat. Religion*, p. 6.

2. *Eccles.*, to refuse to acknowledge, conform to, or be bound by the doctrines or rules of an established church. See *dissenter*.—3. To differ; be of a different or contrary nature.

Every one ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent*.  
*Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*.

*dissent* (di-sent'), *n.* [*< dissent*, v.] 1. The act of dissenting; a holding or expressing of a different or contrary opinion; refusal to be bound by an opinion or a decision that is contrary to one's own judgment.

If bare possibility may at all intangle our assent or *dissent* in things, we cannot fully misbelieve the absurdities fable in *Æsop* or *Orid*.

*Dr. H. More*, *Antidote against Atheism*, I. ix. § 3.

2. A declaration of disagreement in opinion about something; as, the minority entered their *dissent* on the records of the house.—3. *Eccles.*, refusal to acknowledge or conform to the doctrines, ritual, or government of an established church, particularly in England and Scotland.

In religion there was no open *dissent*, and probably very little secret heresy.  
*Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

The open expression of difference and avowed opposition to that which is authoritatively established constitutes *Dissent*, whether the religion be Pagan or Christian, Monotheistic or Polytheistic.

*H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 228.

4. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.

Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals.  
*Bacon*.

*dissentaneous* (dis-en-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= *Pg. It. dissenteaneo*, < *L. dissenteaneus*, disagreeing, < *dissentire*, disagree; see *dissent*, v. Cf. *consentaneous*.] Disagreeing; contrary; inconsistent.

They *dissent* it as *dissentaneous* to the Christian religion.  
*Rycaut*, *Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 303.

*Dissentaneous* argument, in *logic*, a middle term for argumentation drawn from the opposites of the terms of the question.

*dissentant* (dis'en-tā-ni), *a.* [*< L. dissenteant*, disagreeing; see *dissentaneous*.] *Dissentaneous*; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete or *dissentant*, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous.  
*Milton*, *Tetrachordon*.

[The form of the word in this extract is doubtful.]

*dissentation* (dis-en-tā'shən), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissent* + *-ation*.] The act of dissenting; dispute.  
*W. Browne*.

*dissenter* (di-sen'ter), *n.* 1. One who *dissents*; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casuist, to convince the *dissenter* from this doctrine.  
*W. Montague*, *Devout Essays* (1654), III. 104.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, one who refuses to accept the authority or doctrines, or conform to the ritual or usages, of an established church; a nonconformist; specifically applied in England to those who, while they agree with the Church of England (which is Episcopalian) in many essential doctrines, differ from it on questions of church government, relation to the state, and rites and ceremonies. The word appears to have come into use in the seventeenth century as synonymous with *nonconformist*, although its equivalent may be said to have existed in France in the name *dissident*, a term which first appears in the acts of the Warsaw Confederation of 1573, and there denotes a Polish Protestant, in contradistinction to a member of the established Catholic Church. The name *dissenter* is not ordinarily given to the Episcopalian in Scotland, though they dissent from the Established Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian.—*Dissenter* (Chapels Act. See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act*, under *act*.—*Dissenter's* *Marriages Act*, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 35), authorizing marriages between persons who are not identified with the Church of England according to the rites of their own church.—*Syn.* 2. *Nonconformist*, etc. See *Atheist*.

*dissentarianism* (di-sen'ter-iz-izm), *n.* [*< dissenter* + *-ism*.] The spirit or the principles of dissent or of dissenters. [Rare.]

He . . . tried to lay plans for his campaign and heroic desperate attempts to resurrect the shop-keeping *Dissentarianism* of Carlingford into a lofty Nonconformist ideal.  
*Mrs. Oliphant*, *Salem Chapel*, III.



**dissentience** (di-sen'shens), *n.* [*< Dissentient: see -ence, -ce.*] The state of dissenting; dissent. [Rare.]

Hence what appears to some an irreconcilable dissentience, an obstinate determination not to be convinced, may really have another character.

*J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 288.*

**dissentient** (di-sen'shent), *a. and n.* [= *It. dissensiente*, *< L. dissensient(-t)s*, ppr. of *dissensire*, dissent: see *dissent, v.*] *I. a.* Disagreeing; expressing dissent; dissenting.

Without one dissentient voice.

*V. Knox, Winter Evenings, xxxvii.*

The youthful friend, dissentient, reason'd still

Of the soul's prowess, and the subject will.

*Crabbe, Works, V. 12.*

Three of the four united colonies declared for war; yet the dissentient Massachusetts interrupted delay.

*Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 250.*

**II. n.** One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

There were eleven observers [of the sound-producing powers of four different kinds of gunpowder], all of whom, without a single dissentient, pronounced the sound of the fine-grain powder loudest of all. *Pop. Sci. M., XIII. 377.*

**dissenting** (di-sen'ting), *p. a.* Having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters: as, a dissenting minister or congregation; a dissenting chapel. See *dissenter*. — *Dissenting Churches Act.* See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act*, under *act*.

**dissentions, dissensions** (di-sen'shuns), *a.* [*< OF. dissencieux, dissencieux, < dissension, dissension: see dissension.*] Of the nature of dissension; given to dissension; contentious; quarrelsome.

Either in religion they have a dissentious head, or in the commonwealth a factious head.

*Acham, The Scholemaster, p. 92.*

They love his grace but lightly

That fill his ears with such dissensions rumours.

*Shak., Rich. III., I. 3.*

**dissentiously, dissensionally** (di-sen'shun-li), *adv.* In a dissentious or quarrelsome manner. *Chapman.*

**dissipiment** (di-sep'i-mnt), *n.* [*< L. dissipimentum, less correctly dissipimentum, a partition, < L. dissipare, less correctly dissipare, separate, divide by a boundary, < dis-, apart, + sapire, less correctly sapire, hedge in, fence: see septum.*] 1. In bot.: (a) A partition; especially, one of the partitions within ovaries and fruits formed by the coherence of the sides of the constituent carpels. *Spurious or false dissipiments* are partitions otherwise formed. (b) In hymenomycetous fungi, same as *trama*. — 2. In zool. and anat.: (a) In general, a septum or partition; that which puts asunder two or more things by coming between them: as, the dissipiment of the nostrils. (b) Specifically—(1) One of the imperfect horizontal plates which connect the vertical septa in corals, and divide the loculi between the septa into a series of intercommunicating cells. (2) The internal separation or division between the segments of annelids, as worms.—*Tabular dissipiment*, in the tabular corals, one of several horizontal plates reaching entirely across the cavity of the theca, one above the other. See *millipore*.



*a. a. Dissipiments.*

In the Tabulata, horizontal plates, which stretch completely across the cavity of the theca, are formed one above the other and constitute *tabular dissipiments*.

*Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 120.*

**dissipimenta, n.** Plural of *dissipimentum*. **dissipimental** (di-sep-i-men'tal), *a.* [*< dissipiment + -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissipiment.

**dissipimentum** (di-sep-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *dissipimenta* (-tē). [*L.L.: see dissipiment.*] A dissipiment.

**dissert** (di-sert'), *v. t.* [*< F. dissertar = Sp. disertar = Pg. disertar, < L. disertare, discuss, argue, discourse, freq. of dissorere, pp. disertus (usually disertus, as adj. well-spoken, fluent: see disert), discuss, argue, discourse about, lit. disjoin, i. e., set apart in order, < dis-, apart, + serere, join: see series. Cf. disert<sup>1</sup>.*] To discourse; expatiate.

A venerable sage, . . . whom once I heard *disserting* on the topic of religion.

*Harris, Happiness.*

As I once had some theatrical powers myself, I *disserted* on such topics with my usual freedom.

*Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.*

**dissertate** (dis'er-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissertated*, ppr. *dissertating*. [*< L. disertatus, pp. of disertare, argue, discuss, discourse about:*

see *dissert.*] To discourse in the style of a dissertation; write dissertations. *J. Foster.*

**dissertation** (dis'er-tā'shun), *n.* [= *D. dissertatio = Sw. dissertasjon = F. dissertation = Sp. disertación = Pg. dissertação = It. dissertazione, < L. disertatio(-n-), a spoken dissertation, discourse, < L. disertare, pp. disertatus, discuss: see disert.*] 1. A set or formal discourse.

He began to launch out into a long dissertation upon the affairs of the North.

*Addison, The Political Upholsterer.*

He was easily engaged in a keen and animated dissertation about Lochiver trout, and sea trout, and river trout, and ball trout, and char, which never rise to a fly.

*Scott, Abbot, xiv.*

2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition: as, Newton's dissertations on the prophecies.

You would laugh at me, says Philander, should I make you a learned dissertation on the nature of rust. I shall only tell you there are two or three sorts of them, which are extremely beautiful in the eye of an antiquary, and preserve a coin better than the best artificial varnish.

*Addison, Ancient Medals, I.*

**dissertational** (dis'er-tā'shun-al), *a.* [*< dissertation + -al.*] Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. *Imp. Dict.*

**dissertationist** (dis'er-tā'shun-ist), *n.* [*< dissertation + -ist.*] One who writes dissertations; a dissertator. *Imp. Dict.*

**dissertator** (dis'er-tā-tor), *n.* [= *F. dissertateur = Sp. disertador = Pg. disertador, < L. disertator, < L. disertare, pp. disertatus, discuss: see disert.*] One who discourses formally; one who writes a dissertation.

Our dissertator learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away.

*Boyle, on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 114.*

**dissertly, adv.** See *dissert*.

**disserve** (dis-serv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disserved*, ppr. *disserving*. [*< OF. desservir, deservir, F. desservir = Pr. deservir = Sp. deservir = Pg. deservir = It. deservire, disservo, < L. dis-priv + servire, serve: see serve. Cf. deserve.*] To serve or treat badly; injure; do an ill turn to. [Rare.]

I have neither served nor disserved the interest of any party of christians.

*Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, Ded.*

He would receive no person who had disserved him into any favour or trust, without her privacy and consent.

*Brougham.*

A man may *disserve* God, disobey indications not of our own making but which appear, if we attend, in our consciences—he may disobey, I say, such indications of the real law of our being in other spheres besides the sphere of conduct.

*M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, I.*

**disservice** (dis-serv'is), *n.* [*< F. desservice (= Sp. deservicio = Pg. deservicio = It. deservigio, disservizio), < desservir, disservo: see disservo, and cf. service.*] Service resulting in harm rather than benefit; an ill turn, intentional or unintentional.

So that too easy and too severe decisions have alike done *disservices* to religion.

*Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.*

My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a *disservice* which his heart never intended any man.

*Stearns, Tristram Shandy, III. 1.*

**disserviceable** (dis-serv'is-a-bl), *a.* [*< dis-priv + serviceable. Cf. disservo.*] Of no service or advantage; hence, unhelpful; hurtful; detrimental.

I confess, there were some of those persons whose names deserve to live in our book for their piety, although their particular opinions were such as to be *disserviceable* unto the declared and supposed interests of our churches.

*C. Mather, Mag. Christ., III. Int.*

**disserviceableness** (dis-serv'is-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being *disserviceable*; tendency to harm. *Bayley, 1727.*

**disserviceably** (dis-serv'is-a-bl-ly), *adv.* In a *disserviceable* manner; without service or advantage. *Sp. Hooker.*

**dissettle** (dis-set'l), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv + settle.*] To unsettle.

Under whose government [that of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not to be *dissettled* by the inlets of any higher light.

*Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.*

**dissettlement** (dis-set'l-mnt), *n.* [*< dissettle + -ment.*] The act of unsettling, or the state of being unsettled; disturbance.

No conveyance could ever in more compendious or binding terms have drawn a *dissettlement* of the whole bright of England.

*Morrell, Works, I. 615.*

**discover** (di-sev'er), *v.* [*< ME. discoveren, discoveren, < OF. descoverer, descoverer, discoverer, discoverer = Pr. descoverer, descoverer = It. discoverare, discoverare, scovare, < L. dis-, apart, + separare (> OF. seover, etc.), seover, separate:*

see *dis- and cover, separate.*] *I. trans.* To dispart; divide asunder; separate; disunite by any means: as, the Reformation *discovered* the Catholic Church.

When from the Goats he shall his Sheep *discover*: These Blest in Heav'n, those Curs'd in Hell for ever.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.*

*Discover* your united strengths, And part your mingled colours once again.

*Shak., X. John, II. 2.*

**II. intrans.** To part; separate.

Than was the ban cried that eche man sholde go on whicho part that he wolde, and thei *discovered* and wente eche to his baner.

*Morris (E. E. T. S.), III. 428.*

Then when flesh and soul *discover*.

*Hymn, Religious Herald, March 25, 1890.*

**discovery** (di-sev'er-ans), *n.* [*< ME. discoverance, discoverance, < OF. descoverance, descoverance (= Pr. descoverance = It. discoverancia), < discoverer, discoverer: see discover.*] The act of discovering, or the state of being discovered; separation.

Tyl 30 of soure guineese *discoverance* made.

*Richard the Redeless, II. 50.*

Mr. Miall is the leader of those in England who accept the voluntary method, who desire the entire *discoverance* of the State from all religious bodies.

*R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leader, p. 227.*

**discovery** (di-sev'er-ans), *n.* [*< discover + -ation.*] Same as *discovery*. [Rare.]

**disseverment** (di-sev'er-mnt), *n.* [*< OF. desseverment, desseverment (= It. disseveramento), < descoverer, discoverer: see discover and -ment.*] The act of severing; disconnection.

The *disseverment* of bone and vein.

*Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.*

**disshadow** (dis-shad'ō), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + shadow.*] To free from shadow or shade.

But soon as he again *disshadowed* is, Restoring the blind world his bleasid sight.

*G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.*

**dis-sheath** (dis-shēw'), *v.* [*< dis-priv. + sheath.*] *I. trans.* To unsheath, as a sword. **II. intrans.** To drop or fall from a sheath.

In mounting hastily on horseback, his sword, *dis-sheathing*, pierced his own thigh.

*Raleigh, Hist. World, III. iv. § 2.*

**dis-ship** (dis-ship'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + ship.*] To remove or discharge from a ship.

The Captains by discretion shall from time to time *dis-ship* any artificer or English servingman or apprentice out of the Frimrose into any of the other three ships.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 208.*

**disshiver** (dis-shiv'er), *v. t.* [*< dis-, asunder, + shiver.*] To shiver or shatter in pieces.

*Disshivered* spears, and shields ytorne in twaine.

*Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 21.*

**dissidence** (dis'i-dens), *n.* [= *F. dissidence = Sp. dissidencia = Pg. dissidencia, < L. dissidentia, < dissiden(-t)s, dissident: see dissident.*] Difference or separation in opinion; disagreement; dissent.

*Dissidence* in Poland is dissent in England.

*Latham, Nationalities of Europe, v.*

**dissident** (dis'i-dnt), *a. and n.* [= *F. dissident = Sp. dissidente = Pg. dissidente, < L. dissident(-t)s, ppr. of dissidere, sit apart, be remote, disagree, < dis-, apart, + sedere = E. sit.*] *I. a.* 1. Different; at variance.

Our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs.

*Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 2.*

2. Dissenting; not conforming; specifically, dissenting from an established church. [Rare.]

*Dissident* priests also give trouble enough. *Cervile.*

**II. n.** One who differs or dissents from others in regard to anything; especially, an opponent of or dissenter from a prevailing opinion, method, etc.

Two only out of forty-four canonists who were personally present . . . were found to deny that the marriage of Arthur and Katharine had been consummated. The names of the *dissidents*, the particulars of the dissensions, are unknown.

*E. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of England, III.*

The *dissidents* are few, and have nothing to say in defence of their unbelief, except what is easily refuted as misapprehension, or want of logical consistency.

*Watney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 190.*

Specifically—(a) A dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.

Next year we hope a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass; and then . . . we shall find all the popular literature of the day deriding all countries where a political oath is exacted from *dissidents* as the sign of the queerest old-fashioned bigotry.

*Saturday Rev., July 20, 1890.*

[The University of London] has not become, as many apprehended, a nursery for *dissidents* and agnostics, or developed a novel and heretical school of opinion in ethics, history, or psychology.

*Quarterly Rev., CLXXVII. 42.*



which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, *dissipative*.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 324.

2. Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the dissipation of energy. See *energy*.—*Dissipative function*. Same as *dissipativity* (b).—*Dissipative system*, in physics, a system in which energy is dissipated.

**dissipativity** (dis-'i-pé-tiv'-tē), *n.* [*dissipare* + *-ity*.] In physics: (a) Half the rate of the dissipation of energy in any given system. (b) The function which expresses this half rate.

The electric energy *U*, the magnetic energy *T*, and the *dissipativity* *Q*.  
Philos. Mag., XXV. 131.

**dissimile** (di-'silt'), *a.* [*L. dissimilis*, lying apart, remote, < *L. dis-*, apart, + *similis*, placed: see *dis-* and *simile*.] Situated apart; scattered; separate.

Far *dissimile* from this world of ours, wherein we ever dwell.  
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 40.

**dissociability** (di-'sō-ship-'lī-tē), *n.* [*dissipare* + *-ability*.] 1. Want of sociability.

Warburton. [Rare.]—2. Capability of being dissociated.

**dissociable** (di-'sō-ship-'bl), *a.* [*F. dissociable*, unseparable, dissociable, < *L. dissociabilis*, irreconcilable, < *dissociare*, separate: see *dissociate*.] 1. Not well associated, united, or assorted; not sociable; incongruous; not reconcilable.

They came in two by two, though matched in the most dissociable manner, and mingled together in a kind of dance.  
Addison, Vision of Public Credit.

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mission, but is dissociable with all truth.

Warburton, Sermons, III.

2. Capable of being dissociated.

When blood or a solution of oxyhemoglobin is shaken up with carbon monoxide, the "dissociable" or "respiratory" oxygen is displaced.  
Encyc. Brit., XX. 484.

**dissocial** (di-'sō-shal), *a.* [*L. dissocialis*, irreconcilable, < *L. dis-*, priv. + *socialis*, social: see *dis-* and *social*.] 1. Unfriendly; interfering or tending to interfere with sociability or friendship. 2. Disinclined to or unsuitable for society; not social; contracted; selfish; as, a *dissocial* passion.

A *dissocial* man? *Dissocial* enough; a natural terror and horror to all phantasms, being himself of the genus reality.  
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

**dissocialize** (di-'sō-shal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissocialized*, ppr. *dissocializing*. [*dissocial* + *-ize*.] To make unsocial; disunite. Clarke.

**dissociate** (di-'sō-shi-'tē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissociated*, ppr. *dissociating*. [*L. dissociatus*, pp. of *dissociare* (> *Sp. dissociar* = *Pg. dissociar* = *F. dissocier*, separate from fellowship, disjoin, < *dis-*, priv. + *sociare*, associate, unite, < *socius*, a companion: see *social*.] 1. To sever the association or connection of; dissever; disunite; separate.

By thus dissociating every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause.  
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

Unable to dissociate appearance from reality, the savage, thinking the effigy of the dead man is inhabited by his ghost, propitiates it accordingly.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 158.

In passing into other races Christianity could not but suffer by being dissociated from the tradition of Jewish prophecy. It could not but lose the prophetic spirit, the eager study of the future.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 222.

Specifically.—2. In chem., to separate the elements of; decompose by dissociation.

Carbonic oxide, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, ammonia, and hydriodic acid have been dissociated by various chemists.  
Amer. Cyc., VI. 140.

**dissociation** (di-'sō-shi-'shon), *n.* [*F. dissociation* = *Sp. dissociación* = *Pg. dissociación*, < *L. dissociatio(n)-*, a separation, < *dissociare*, pp. *dissociatus*, separate: see *dissociate*. Cf. *association*, *consociation*.] 1. The severance of association or connection; separation; disunion.

It will add . . . to the dissociation, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics.

Burke, Rev. in France.

The dissociation reaches its extreme in the thoughts of the man of science.

H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 348.

Specifically.—2. In chem., the resolution of more complex into simpler molecules by the action of heat. Also called *thermolysis*. *Dissociation* is applied by some authors to cases where the dissociated gases recombine when the temperature falls, and *thermolysis* where the gases do not spontaneously recombine on cooling. Also *dissociation*.

The word was first employed by Henri Sainte-Claire Deville, who in November, 1867, read before the French Academy of Sciences a paper "On the Dissociation or Spontaneous Decomposition of Bodies under the Influence of Heat."  
Amer. Cyc., VI. 128.

**dissociative** (di-'sō-shi-'tē), *a.* [*dissociate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dissociate; specifically, in chem., resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements.

The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements . . . is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into dissociative action. Edinb. Rev.

**dissocioscope** (di-'sō-shi-'p-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissociation* & *Gr. σκοπεω*, view.] A form of apparatus devised by Tommasi for showing the dissociation of ammoniacal salts. It consists of a glass tube within which is placed a strip of blue litmus-paper moistened with a neutral solution of ammonium chloride. If the tube is plunged into boiling water, the ammonium chloride is dissociated and the litmus-paper becomes red; in cold water, the ammonia and hydrogen chloride recombine and the paper becomes blue again.

**dissolubility** (dis-'ō-lū-bil-'tē), *n.* [= *F. dissolubilité* = *Sp. disolubilidad*; as *dissoluble* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capacity of being dissolved. Sir M. Hale.

**dissoluble** (dis-'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= *F. dissoluble* = *Sp. disoluble* = *Pg. disoluble* = *It. dissolubile*, < *L. dissolubilis*, that may be dissolved, < *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1. Capable of being dissolved; convertible into a fluid.—2. That may be disunited or separated into parts.

The gentler shade that walked Elysian plains  
Might sometimes covet *dissoluble* chains.  
Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere.

If all be atoms, how then should the Gods  
Being atomic not be *dissoluble*?  
Tennyson, Lucretius.

**dissolubleness** (dis-'ō-lū-bl-ness), *n.* The quality of being dissoluble. Richardson.

**dissolute** (dis-'ō-lūt), *a.* [*ME. dissolut* = *OF. dissolu*, *F. dissolu* = *Pr. dissoluer* = *Sp. disoluto* = *Pg. It. dissoluto*, < *L. dissolutus*, loose, lax, careless, licentious, dissolute, pp. of *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1. Loose; relaxed; enfeebled.

At last, by subtle sleights ahe him betraid  
Unto his foe, a Gyaunt huge and tall;  
Who him, disarm'd, *dissolute*, daimaid,  
Unwares surprised. Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 51.

2. Loose in behavior and morals; not under the restraints of law; given to vice and dissipation; vicious; wanton; lewd; as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.—3. Characterized by dissoluteness; devoted to pleasure and dissipation: as, a *dissolute* life.

And forasmuch as we be in hand with laughing, which is a sign of a very light and *dissolute* minde, let her see that shee laugh not unmeasurably.

Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, I. 6.

They made themselves garlands, and ran vp and downe after a *dissolute* manner.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

They are people of very *dissolute* habits.

H. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Immoral, Degraded, etc. (see *criminal*), uncurbed, unbridled, disorderly, wild, rakish, lax, licentious, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

**dissoluted** (dis-'ō-lūt-ēd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissolute*, *v.*] Loosened; unconfin'd.

The next, mad Mathias: her feet all bare,  
Ungirt, untrimm'd, with *dissoluted* hair.  
C. Smart, Temple of Dulness.

**dissolutely** (dis-'ō-lūt-ēl), *adv.* 1. In a loose or relaxed manner; so as to loosen or set free.

Then were the prisons *dissolutely* freed,  
Both field and town with wretchedness to fill.  
Dryden, Barons' Wars, iv.

2. Unrestrainedly.

I have seen some Embassadors in the Queens presence laugh so *dissolutely* at some rare pastime or sport that hath bene made there, that nothing in the world could worse have becomen them.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poets, p. 244.

3. In a moral sense, loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint: as, to spend money *dissolutely*.

The queen's subjects lived *dissolutely*, vainly, and luxuriously, with little fear of God and care of honesty.

Styrr, Alp. Parker, an. 1563.

**dissoluteness** (dis-'ō-lūt-ēness), *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation: as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

Our civil confusions and distractions . . . do not only occasion a general licentiousness and *dissoluteness* of manners, but have usually a proportionally bad influence upon the order and government of families.

Tillotson, Sermons, I. 1.

**dissolution** (dis-'ō-lū-'shon), *n.* [*ME. dissolucon*, < *OF. dissolution*, *F. dissolution* = *Pr. dissoluto* = *Sp. disolución* = *Pg. disolución* = *It. dissoluzione*, < *L. dissolutio(n)-*, < *dissolvere*, pp. *dissolutus*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1. The act of dissolving, or changing from a solid to a liquid state; the state of undergoing liquefaction.

A man . . . as subject to heat as butter; a man of annual dissolution and thaw. Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5. 2. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum; a solution. Bacon.—3. Separation into parts, especially into elementary or minute parts; disintegration; decomposition or resolution of natural structure, as of animal or vegetable substances. Specifically.—4. Death; the separation of soul and body.

Nobler minds fell often upon doubtful deaths and melancholy dissolutions. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv.

We expected  
Immediate dissolution, which we thought  
Was meant by death that day.  
Milton, P. L., x. 1048.

He waits the day of his dissolution with a resignation mixed with delight.  
Steele, Spectator, No. 323.

5. Separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; as, the dissolution of nature; the dissolution of government.

For, doubtless, through dissolution  
Proceeds dissolution.  
Lauder, Devote of Kynigs (R. B. T. S.), l. 44.

To make a present dissolution of the world. Hooker.

If in any community loyalty diminishes at a greater rate than equity increases, there will arise a tendency toward social dissolution. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 464.

6. The process of retrogression or degeneration: opposed to *evolution*. [Rare.]

The evolution of a gas is literally an absorption of motion and disintegration of matter, which is exactly the reverse of that which we here call Evolution—is that which we here call *Dissolution*.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 97.

7. The breaking up of an assembly or association of any kind, or the bringing of its existence to an end: as, a dissolution of Parliament, or of a partnership; the dissolution of the English monasteries under Henry VIII.

*Dissolution* is the civil death of Parliament. Blackstone.

Henry IV., in 1402, invited both houses to dine with him on the Sunday after the dissolution.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 448.

8. The act of relaxing or weakening; enervation; looseness or laxity, as of manners; dissipation; dissoluteness.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering.  
Jer. Taylor.

9. The determination of the requisites of a mathematical problem.—Dissolution of the blood, in med., that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate when withdrawn from the body.—Syn. 4 and 5. Termination, destruction, ruin.—7. Release, propagation, etc. See *adjournment*.

**dissolutive** (dis-'ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [*L. dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvere*, dissolve (see *dissolve*), + *-ive*.] Dissolving in the chemical sense.

Because these last mentioned are the most unlikely to be readily dissoluble by a substance belonging to the animal kingdom, . . . I shall subjoin two trials that I made to evince this *dissolutive* power of the spirit of blood.  
Boyle, Human Blood.

**dissolvability** (di-'sol-'vā-bil-'tē), *n.* [*dissolve* + *-bility*.] Capability of being dissolved; solubility.

**dissolvable** (di-'sol-'vā-bl), *a.* [*dissolve* + *-able*.] Capable of being dissolved; that may be converted into a liquid: as, sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies. Also *dissoluble*.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsic constitution of his nature *dissoluble*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

**dissolubleness** (di-'sol-'vā-bl-ness), *n.* The character or state of being dissolvable.

**dissolve** (di-'sol-v), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissolved*, ppr. *dissolving*. [*ME. dissolven* = *OF. dissoudre*, *dissoudre*, *dissoudre*, later also *dissoluer*, *dissoluer*, *F. dissoudre* = *Pr. dissolver*, *dissolver* = *Sp. disolver* = *Pg. disolver* = *It. dissolvere*, < *L. dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, disunite, dissolve, < *dis-*, apart, + *solvere*, loose: see *solve*. Cf. *absolve*, *resolve*.] I. *trans.* 1. To liquefy by the dissolving action of a fluid; separate and diffuse the particles of, as a solid body in a liquid; make a solution of: as, water dissolves salt and sugar; to dissolve resin in alcohol; to dissolve a gas in a liquid. See *solution*.—2. In general, to melt; liquefy by means of heat or moisture; soften by or cover with moisture: chiefly figurative and poetical. See *melt*.

With well-heard lips dissolve the cold,  
And feed the genial hearth with fire.  
Dryden, tr. of Horace, l. ix. 7.

Our globe seen by God is a transparent law, not a mass of facts. The law dissolves the fact and holds it fast.  
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 276.

3. To disunite; break up; separate into parts; loosen the connection of; destroy, as any connected system or body, or a union of feeling, interests, etc.; put an end to: as, to dissolve a



government; to dissolve Parliament; to dissolve an alliance; to dissolve the bonds of friendship.

Then that ye can not refuse, . . . dissolve and break them into other tests by such means as it shall be taught hereafter.

Purcell, *Arts of Eng. Poets*, p. 103.

Who would not wish to be Dissolved from earth, and with Astraea flee From this blind dungeon to that sun-bright throne?

Quarles, *Emblems*, l. 15.

In the name of God and the Church they dissolve their fellowship with him. *Milton*, Church-Government, II. 2.

He (the prime minister) may indeed, under some circumstances, dissolve Parliament; but if the new House of Commons disapproves of his policy, then he must resign.

R. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 193.

4. To explain; resolve; solve. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thou canst . . . dissolve doubts. *Dan. v. 16.*

I will now for this day return to my question, and dissolve it, whether God's people may be governed by a governor that beareth the name of a king, or no?

Latham, 8th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou hadst not between death and birth Dissolved the riddle of the earth.

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

5. To destroy the power of; deprive of force; annul; abrogate; as, to dissolve a charm or spell; to dissolve an injunction.

The running stream dissolved the spell, And his own elvish shape he took.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, III. 12.

6. To consume; cause to vanish or perish; end by dissolution; destroy, as by fire. [Obsolete as used of death.]

Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness?

1 Pet. III. 11.

His death came from a sudden catarrh which caused a squinancy by the inflammation of the interior muscles, and a shortness of breath followed which dissolved him in the space of twelve hours.

Sp. Haslet, *Abp. Williams*, II. 237.

We may . . . be said to live . . . when we have in a great measure conquered our dread of death, . . . and are even prepared, and willing to be dissolved, and to be with Christ.

Sp. *Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

Dissolved blood; blood that does not readily coagulate on cooling. — *Byn. 1. Thaw, Foss*, etc. See melt.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become fluid; be disintegrated and absorbed by a fluid; be converted from a solid to a fluid state: as, sugar dissolves in water.

A distinction is made between chemical and physical solution; in the former case the substance is first altered chemically by the solvent, and the new body thus formed goes into solution; in the latter the substance dissolves without alteration of its chemical nature.

Ferguson.

2. To be disintegrated by or as if by heat or force; melt or crumble; waste away.

The great globe itself,

Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve.

Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1.

3. To become relaxed; lose force or strength; melt or sink away from weakness or languor.

The charm dissolves apace. *Shak., Tempest*, v. 1.

If there be more, more woful, hold it in;

For I am almost ready to dissolve.

Hearing of this. *Shak., Lear*, v. 2.

Till all dissolving in the trance we lay,

And in tumultuous raptures died away.

Pope, *Sappho to Phaoen*.

4. To separate; break up; as, the council dissolved; Parliament dissolved.

She, ending, waved her hands; thereat the crowd,

Muttering, dissolved. *Tennyson, Princess*, iv.

5. To break up or pass away by degrees; disappear gradually; fade from sight or apprehension: as, dissolving views (see view); his prospects were rapidly dissolving.

dissolvent (di-sol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dissolvant* = *Sp. disolvente* = *Pg. It. dissolvente*, < *L. dissolvens* (-t)s, *ppr.* of *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] 1. *a.* Having power to dissolve; solvent.

II. *n.* 1. A solvent.

Unless a part of the metal is fairly melted in the crucible, with proper dissolvents.

Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, l. 4.

2. That which disintegrates, breaks up, or loosens.

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate dissolvent to the treaty.

Melley.

3. In med., a remedy supposed to be capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, etc.; a resolvent.

I have not yet myself seen any severe and satisfactory trial made to evince the efficacy of insipid dissolvents.

Boyle, *Works*, II. 33.

dissolver (di-sol'ver), *n.* One who or that which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving, in any sense of that word.

These men were the dissolvers of Episcopacy.

Milton, *Practical Episcopacy*.

dissolvable (di-sol'v-ib-), *a.* [*< Dissolve + -ible.*] Same as *dissoluble*.

dissonance (dis'ō-nans), *n.* [= *D. dissonans* = *G. dissonans* = *Dan. Sw. dissonans*, < *F. dissonance* = *Sp. dissonancia* = *Pg. dissonancia* = *It. dissonanza*, < *L. dissonantia*, < *LL. dissonantia*, < *dissonant*. Cf. *assonance*, *consonance*, *resonance*.] 1. The quality or fact of being dissonant; an inharmonious mixture or combination of sounds; harshness of combined sounds; discord.

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods, And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 560.

Specifically — 2. In music: (a) The combination of tones that are so far unrelated to each other as to produce beats: distinguished from *consonance*. See *beat*, *n.*, 7. (b) The interval between two such tones. See *discord*. — 3. Discord in general; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency. *Milton*.

The praise of goodness from an unsound hollow heart must certainly make the grossest dissonance in the world.

Shafesbury, *Lectures concerning Enthusiasm*, § 1.

dissonancy (dis'ō-nan-si), *n.* Same as *dissonance*.

The ugliness of sin [and] the dissonancy of it unto reason.

Jr. Taylor, *Contemplations*, l. 9.

dissonant (dis'ō-nant), *a.* [*< F. dissonant* = *Sp. dissonante* = *Pg. It. dissonante*, < *L. dissonant* (-t)s, *ppr.* of *dissonare*, disagree in sound (cf. *dissonus*, disagreeing in sound), < *dis*, apart, + *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*. Cf. *assonant*, *consonant*, *resonant*.] 1. Discordant in sound; harsh; jarring; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear: as, *dissonant tones* or *intervals*.

You are yet too harsh, too dissonant; There's no true music in your words, my lord.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, III. 1.

With loud and dissonant clangor Echoed the sound of their brazen drums.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, l. 4.

2. Discordant in general; disagreeing; incongruous.

For it must needs be that, how far a thing is dissonant and disagreeing from the guise and trade of the heavens, so far shall it be out of their belief.

Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 6.

Dissonant chord, any chord not a major or minor triad. See *triad*. — Dissonant interval, the interval between two tones less closely related to each other than a minor third or sixth. See *discord*.

dissorted, *a.* [ME., *appar.* *pp.* of \**dissenen*, < *F. dissorder* = *Fr. Pg. dissorder* = *Sp. dissonar* = *It. dissonare*, < *L. dissonare*, disagree in sound: see *dissonant*.] Dissortant.

dispirit (dis-spir'it), *v. t.* Same as *dispirit*.

dissuade (di-swād'), *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *dissuaded*, *ppr.* *dissuading*. [Formerly spelled *dissuade*; < OF. *dissuader*, *F. dissuader* = *Sp. disuadir* = *Pg. disuadir* = *It. dissuadere*, < *L. dissuadere*, dissuade, < *dis*, apart, away, + *suadere*, *pp.* *suasus*, persuade: see *suasive*, and cf. *persuade*.] I. *trans.* 1. To advise or exhort against something; attempt to draw or divert from an action by the presentation of reasons or motives: as, he dissuaded his friend from his rash purpose.

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, dissuaded her with great ardour; and I stood neuter.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xlii.

We would persuade our fellow to this or that; another self within our eyes dissuaded him.

Emerson, *New England Reformers*.

2. To change from a purpose by persuasion or argument.

We submit to Caesar, . . . promising To pay our wonted tribute, from the which We were dissuaded by our wicked queen.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

3. To give advice against; represent as undesirable, improper, or dangerous.

War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike My voice dissuades. *Milton, P. L.*, II. 137.

II. *intrans.* To give advice in opposition to some proposed course of action.

Here Essex would have tarried, in expectation of the Indian Fleet, but that Graves the Pilot dissuaded, because the Harbour was not good.

Behr, *Chronicles*, p. 235.

dissuader (di-swā'dér), *n.* One who dissuades; a deborter.

dissuasion (di-swā'shon), *n.* [= *F. dissuasion* = *Sp. disuasion* = *Pg. disuasião* = *It. dissuasione*, < *L. dissuasio* (-n), < *dissuadere*, *pp.* *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] 1. The act of dissuading; advice or exhortation in opposition to something; diversion or an attempt to divert from a purpose or measure by advice or argument; debortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such dissuasion from love as its votaries call incentives against it.

Boyle.

2. A dissuasive influence or motive; a deterring action or effect.

But for the dissuasion of two eyes, That make with him foul weather or fine day, He had abstained, nor graced the spectacle.

Browning, *King and Book*, II. 300.

dissuasive (di-swā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dissuasif* = *Sp. disuasivo* = *Pg. It. dissuasivo*, dissuasive, < *L. dissuasus*, *pp.* of *dissuadere*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] 1. *a.* Tending to dissuade or divert from a purpose; debortatory.

The young lovers were too much enamoured of each other to attend to the dissuasive voice of saviors.

Goldsmith, *True History for the Ladies*.

II. *n.* Argument or advice employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is intended or tends to divert from any purpose or course of action.

A hearty dissuasive from . . . the practice of swearing and cursing.

Abp. Sharp, *Works*, IV. xviii.

dissuasively (di-swā'siv-ē), *adv.* In a dissuasive manner. *Clark*.

dissuatory (di-swā'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. dissuasorio*, < *L.* as if \**dissuasorius*, < *dissuador*, a dissuader, < *dissuadere*, *pp.* *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] 1. *a.* Tending to dissuade; dissuasive. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *dissuasories* (-ris). A dissuasion; a dissuasive exhortation. [Rare.]

This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill luck in all his dissuasories.

Jefrey.

disuse, *v. t.* See *use*.

disunder, *v. t.* [*< dis*, apart, + *under*.] To separate; rend asunder.

Whose misrule Automedon restrains, By cutting the intangling girth, and so disundering quite the brave steed.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xvi.

dissweeten (dis-swē'tn), *v. t.* [*< dis*, priv. + *sweeten*.] To deprive of sweetness.

By excess the sweetest comforts will be dissweetened.

Sp. Richardson, *Observations on Old Test.*, p. 280.

dissyllable, *n.* See *dissyllable*.

dissyllabic (dis-i-lab'ik), *a.* [= *F. dissyllabique*, < *dissyllabe*, dissyllable: see *dissyllable*.] Consisting of two syllables only: as, a dissyllabic foot in poetry.

dissyllabification (dis-i-lab'i-fik-ā'shon), *n.* [*< dissyllabify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Formation into two syllables.

dissyllabify (dis-i-lab'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *dissyllabified*, *ppr.* *dissyllabifying*. [*< dissyllable* + *-fy*, make.] To form into two syllables.

dissyllabism (di-sil'ā-bizm), *n.* [*< dissyllable* + *-ism*.] The character of having only two syllables.

Of some of them [tongues related and unrelated to Chinese] the roots are in greater or less part dissyllabic; and we do not yet know that all dissyllabism, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication.

Whitney, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 774.

dissyllabine (di-sil'ā-bin), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *dissyllabined*, *ppr.* *dissyllabining*. [*< dissyllable* + *-ize*.] To dissyllabify.

dissyllable (di-sil'ā-bl or di-sil'ā-bl), *a.* [Altered to suit *syllable*, from earlier *dissyllabe*, < *F. dissyllabe* = *Sp. disíllabo* = *Pg. dissíllabo*, < *L. dissíllabus*, of two syllables, < *Gr. dissíllabos*, *improp.* *dissíllabos*, of two syllables, < *dis*, two-, + *σύνλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of two syllables only, as *paper*, *whiteness*, *virtue*.

dissymmetric, dissymmetrical (dis-si-met'-rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [*< L. dis*, priv. + *Gr. συμμετρικός*, symmetric: see *symmetric*.] Having no plane of symmetry; especially, having the same form but not superposable, as the right- and left-hand gloves. Thus, the crystals of tartaric acid, which are optically right- and left-handed, are dissymmetric, and were conceived by Pasteur to be built up of dissymmetric molecules.

Pasteur invoked the aid of helices and magnets, with a view to rendering optically dissymmetrical at the moment of their formation. *Tyndall, Int. to Life of Pasteur*, p. 17.

dissymmetry (dis-sim'e-tri), *n.* [*< L. dis*, priv. + *Gr. συμμετρία*, symmetry.] Want of symmetry, especially that characteristic of dissymmetric bodies. See *dissymmetric*.

By both helices and magnets Faraday caused the plane of polarization in perfectly neutral liquids and solids to rotate. If the turning of the plane of polarization be a demonstration of molecular dissymmetry, then, in the twinkling of an eye, Faraday was able to displace symmetry by dissymmetry, and to confer upon bodies, which in their ordinary state were inert and dead, this power of rotation which M. Pasteur considers to be the exclusive attribute of life. *Tyndall, Int. to Life of Pasteur*, p. 17.

This device acts . . . as a pyromagnetic motor, the heat now passing through the tubes in such a way as to produce a *dissymmetry* in the lines of force from the field.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII, 133.

**dissymmetry** (dis-sim'pē-thi), *n.* [*dis-* priv. + *symmetry*.] Want of sympathy or interest; indifference. *Johnston*. [Rare.]

**dist.** An abbreviation of *district*: as, *Dist. Atty.*, District Attorney.

**distacklet** (dis-tak'let), *v. t.* [*dis-* priv. + *tackle*.] To divest of tackle or rigging.

At length, these instruments of their long wanderings . . . tossed their distackled feet to the shore of Libya.  
*Warner*, *Albion's England*, Addition to II.

**distad** (dis'tad), *adv.* [*dist(ance)* + *-ad*.] In *anat.*, away from the center; from within outward; toward the surface or end of the body.

**distaff** (dis'taf), *n.*: pl. *distaffs* (-tāfs), rarely *distaffs* (-tāvz). [*ME. distaf, distaf, distestaf, distestaf*, < *AS. distaf, distaf, distaf*, < *\*diso* (> late *ME. disen, dynen*, furnish a distaff with flax. *E. disen*, dial. *dix*, deck out, array) (prob. = East Fries. *disen* = LG. *disen*, the bunch of flax on the distaff, > G. dial. *disen* (naut.), tow, oakum) + *staff*, staff: see *dis*, *disen*, and *staff*. A connection of the first element with OHG. *dehaka*, MHG. *dehaka*, a distaff, < (MHG.) *deh-* break or swingle flax (orig. prepare, form, fashion as with a hatchet, ax, or other implement), whence also OHG. *dehaka*, a hatchet, ax, etc. (see *ask*), is doubtful.] 1. In the earliest method of spinning, the staff, usually a cleft stick about 3 feet long, on which was wound a quantity of wool, cotton, or flax to be spun. The lower end of the distaff was held between the left arm and the side, and the thread, passing through and gaged by the fingers of the left hand, was drawn out and twisted by those of the right, and wound on a suspended spindle made so as to be revolved like a top, which completed the twist. In Eastern countries and in some districts of Libya, especially in Italy, the primitive distaff and spindle are still used; but after the introduction of the spinning-wheel into Europe, about the fifteenth century, the distaff became an attachment only of that designed for flax, and thus continued in general use till a recent period, modified in form.

The loaded distaff in the left hand placed,  
 With spongy coils of snow-white wool was graced;  
 From these the right hand lengthening fibres drew,  
 Which into thread 'neath nimble fingers grew.

*Catulus* (trans.).

He's so below a beating that the women find him not worthy of their distaff.  
*Boon*, and *Fl.*, King and No King, v. 1.

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex.

His crown usurped, a distaff on the throne. *Dryden*.

**Distaff day**, or **Saint Distaff's day**, the day after Twelfth-day, or the festival of Epiphany; formerly so called in England because on that day the women resumed their distaffs and other ordinary employments, after the relaxation of the holidays.—**Distaff side**, or **distaff side of the house**, an old collective phrase for the female members of a family, as the distaff was always used by women, and was common among all ranks: used especially with reference to relationship and descent, and opposed to *gentle side*: as, he is connected with the family on the distaff side; he traces his descent through the distaff side of the house. Also called *spindle side*.

**distain** (dis-tān'), *v. t.* [*ME. distainen, disteigen*, < *OF. destaindre, destaindre*, *F. déteindre* = *Pr. destaigner* = *Sp. destear* = *Pg. destain* = *It. stignere, stignere*, distain, take away the color, < *L. dis-* priv. + *stingere*, tinge, color: see *dis* and *stingere*, tint, taint. Now abbr. *stain*, *q. v.*] 1. To take away the color of; hence, to weaken the effect of by comparison; cause to pale; outvie.

And thou, Teabe, that hast of love such peyne,  
 My lady cometh, that all this may disteine.  
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 302.

2. To tinge with any color different from the natural or proper one; discolor; stain: as, a sword distained with blood. [Archaic.]

Divers of the women I have seen with their chinnies distained into knots and flowers of blue, made by pricking of the skin with needles. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 85.

Colors that distain  
 The cheeks of Proteus or the milken train  
 Of Flora's nymphs. *Quarles*, Emblems, III, 14.

The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and distained.  
*R. L. Stevenson*, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, p. 4.

3. To blot; sully; defile; tarnish.

Thoughts one his tongue distains  
 With cursid speche, to doo him self a shame.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

The worthiness of praise distains his worth,  
 If that the praise'd himself bring the praise forth.  
*Shak.*, T. and C., l. 3.

Have ye fair daughters? Look  
 To see them live, torn from your arms, distained,  
 Dishonored.  
*Macbride*, Elmsl.

**distal** (dis'tal), *a.* [*dist(ance)* + *-al*, on analogy of *central*.] In *anat.*, situated away from

the center of the body; being at the end; terminal; peripheral: the opposite of *proximal*: as, the distal end of a limb, a bone, or other part or organ. Thus, the nails are at the distal ends of the fingers; the distal extremity of the thigh-bone is at the knee; the distal organs or appendages of a hydroscoan are at the end of the main stem.

An insect, in entering . . . to smok the nectar, would depress the distal portion of the labellum (in *Epischura palustris*), and consequently would not touch the rostellum.  
*Darwin*, *Fertil. of Orchids* by Insects, p. 97.

**distally** (dis'tal-ly), *adv.* In a distal situation or direction; toward the distal end or extremity; remotely; terminally; peripherally.

The humerus is a stout bone—prismatic, and with a rounded head at its proximal end, flattened and broad distally.  
*Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 185.

**distant**, *v. t.* [A var. of *distance*, *v.*] To keep separate; distinguish.

For an I war dead, and ye war dead,  
 And bath in a grave laid, O  
 And ye and I war tane up again,  
 Wha could distain your mous frae mine, O?  
*Laird of Drum* (Child's Ballads, IV, 122).

**distance** (dis'tans), *n.* [*ME. distance, disteance, disteance* = *D. distantie* = *G. distans* = *Dan. distans* = *Sw. distans*, < *OF. disteance, disteance*, distance, separation, disagreement, discord, *F. distance*, distance, = *Pr. Sp. Pg. distancia* = *It. distanza, distanzia*, < *L. distantia*, distance, remoteness, difference, < *distans* (t), distant: see *distans*.] 1. The measure of the interval between two objects in space, or, by extension, between two points of time; the length of the straight line from one point to another, and hence of time intervening between one event or period and another: as, the distance between New York and San Francisco; the distance of two events from each other; a distance of five miles; events only the distance of an hour apart. In navigation distances are usually measured along rhumb-lines.

Space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them, is called distance. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II, xlii, 2.

2. A definite or measured space to be maintained between two divisions of a body of troops, two combatants in a duel, or the like: as (in command), take your distances.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion.  
*Shak.*, R. and J., II, 4.

3. In horse-racing, the space measured back from the winning-post which a horse, in heat-races, must have reached when the winning horse has covered the whole course in order to be entitled to enter subsequent heats. In the United States the distances for trotting-races are (1898) as follows: Mile-heats, 80 yards; two-mile heats, 160 yards; three-mile heats, 240 yards; mile-heats, best three in five, 100 yards; four-mile heats, 320 yards. The distances for running-races are as follows: Two-quarter-mile heats, 25 yards; mile-heats, 80 yards; three-quarter-mile heats, 30 yards; three-mile heats, 60 yards; four-mile heats, 70 yards. A horse which fails to reach the distance-post before the heat has been won, or whose rider or driver is adjudged to have made certain specified errors, is said to be distanced.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of distance.  
*Sir R. L. Estrange*.

4. In music, the interval or difference between two tones. See *interval*.—5. Remoteness of place or time; a remote place or time: as, at a great distance; a light appeared in the distance.

Twere an ill World, I'll swear, for ev'ry Friend,  
 If Distance could their Union end.  
*Cowley*, Friendship in Absence, st. 3.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,  
 And robes the mountain in its azure hue.  
*Campbell*, Pleasures of Hope, l. 7.

6. Remoteness in succession or relation: as, the distance between a descendant and his ancestor; there is a much greater distance between the ranks of major and captain than between those of captain and first lieutenant.—7. Remoteness in intercourse; reserve of manner, induced by or manifesting reverence, respect, dignity, dislike, coldness or alienation of feeling, etc.

I hope your modesty  
 Will know what distance to the crown is due. *Dryden*.  
 'Tis by respect and distance that authority is upheld.  
*Sp. Literary*.

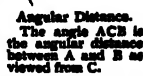
On the part of Heaven  
 Now alienated, distance and distaste.  
*Milton*, P. L., l. 2.

8. Dissension; strife; disturbance.

The wolds the bayliffs that were come from France,  
 Dryve the Flemings that made the distaste.  
*Flemish Narration* (Child's Ballads, VI, 270).

After mete, without distans,  
 The cockwolds schuld together stans.  
*The Horns of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I, 25).

Accessible distances, such distances as may be measured by the application of any linear measure.—Angular distance, the angle of separation included by the directions of two objects from a given point. Also called *apparent distance*.—Center of mean distances. See *center*.—Curvate distance. See *curvate*.—Focal distance. See *focal*.—Horizontal distance, distance measured in the direction of the horizon.—Inaccessible distances, such distances as cannot be measured by the application of any linear measure, but only by triangulation.—Law of distances. See *Boole's law*, under *law*.—Line of distance, in *persp.*, a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point of the plane.—Mean distance of a planet from the sun, an arithmetical mean between its greatest and least distances.—Meridional distance, in *semp.*, the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing.—Middle distance, in *painting*, the space intermediate between the foreground and the background. Also called *middle ground*.—Moon in distance. See *moon*.—Point of distance, in *semp.*, that point in the horizontal line which is at the same distance from the principal point as the eye is.—Striking distance of an electrical discharge, as of a Leyden jar, the thickness of the layer of dry air across which the spark will pass. It is proportional to the difference of potentials of the two electrified surfaces.—To devour the distance. See *devour*.—To keep one's distance, to avoid familiarity with one; treat one with reserve.



There is great reason why superiors should keep inferior thus at a distance, and exact so much respect of them.  
*Pocock*, Description of the East, I, 182.

To keep one's distance, to show proper respect or reserve; not to be too familiar.

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.  
*Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

**distance** (dis'tans), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *distanced*, *pp. distancing*. [= *Dan. distancere* = *Sw. distansera* = *F. distancer* = *Pg. distanciar*; from the noun.] 1. To place at a distance; situate remotely.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty miles distanced thence.  
*Puller*.

2. To cause to appear at a distance; cause to appear remote. [Rare.]

His peculiar art of distancing an object to aggrandize his space.  
*H. Miller*.

3. In horse-racing, to beat in a race by at least the space between the distance-post and the winning-post; hence, to leave behind in a race; get far ahead of. See *distance*, *n.*, 3.

She had distanced her servant, and . . . turned slightly in her saddle and looked back at him.  
*H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 50.

Hence—4. To get in advance of; gain a superiority over; outdo; excel.

He distanced the most skilful of his cotemporaries.  
*Münch*.

**distance-block** (dis'tans-blok), *n.* A block inserted between two objects to separate them or keep them a certain distance apart.

**distance-judge** (dis'tans-juj), *n.* In horse-racing, a judge stationed at the distance-post to note what horses have not reached it when the winner passes the winning-post.

**distanceless** (dis'tans-lee), *a.* [*distance* + *-less*.] 1. Not affording or allowing a distant or extensive view; dull; hazy. [Rare.]

A silent, dim, distanceless, rotting day.  
*Kingsley*, Yeast, l.

Specifically—2. Appearing as if near by; without effect of distance, as a landscape in some states of light and atmosphere in which all the outlines are hard and clear-cut, and the usual bluish haze tinting hills and other objects is lacking.

**distance-piece** (dis'tans-pēs), *n.* A distance-block.

**distance-post** (dis'tans-pōst), *n.* In horse-racing, the post or flag placed at the end of the distance. See *distance*, *n.*, 3.

**distance-signal** (dis'tans-sig-nal), *n.* In rail., the most distant of the series of signals under the control of a signal-man.

**distancy** (dis'tan-si), *n.* Distance. *Dr. H. More*.

**distant** (dis'tant), *a.* [*ME. distant*, < *OF. distant*, *F. distant* = *Sp. Pg. It. distante*, < *L. distans* (t), *pp. of distare*, stand apart, be separate, distant, or different, < *dis-*, apart, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*, and cf. *constant*, *instant*, *instant*, *stant*.] 1. Standing or being apart from a given point or place; situated at a different point in space, or, by extension, in time; separated by a distance: as, a point is line or a hair's-breadth distant from another; Saturn is estimated to be about 880,000,000 miles distant from the sun.

We passed by certain *Osterna*, some mile and better distant from the City.  
*Savage, Traveller*, p. 149.

2. Remote; far off or far apart in space, time, connection, prospect, kind, degree, sound, etc.: as, *distant stars*; a *distant period*; *distant relatives*; a *distant hope*; a *distant resemblance*.

Banners blazed

With battles won in many a *distant land*.  
*Scott, Vision of Don Roderick*.

In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the *distant* line of the horizon, man beholds something as beautiful as his own nature.  
*Emerson, Nature*.

The boy's cry came to her from the field,  
More and more *distant*.  
*Tennyson, Dora*.

Specifically—3. In *entom.*: (a) Thinly placed or scattered: as, *distant punctures*, striae, spines, etc.: opposed to *close*, *contiguous*, etc. (b) Widely separated, or more separated than usual: opposed to *approximate*: as, *distant eyes* (widely separated at the base); *distant legs* or antennae. (c) Separated by an incisure or joint, as the head and thorax of a beetle. *Kirby*.—4. Indirect; not obvious or plain.

In modest terms and *distant phrases*.  
*Addison, Spectator*.

5. Not cordial or familiar; characterized by haughtiness, coldness, or reserve; cool; reserved; shy: as, *distant manners*.

Good day, Amintor: for to me the name  
Of brother is too *distant*: we are friends,  
And that is nearer.  
*Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy*, III. 1.

You will be surpris'd, in the midst of a daily and familiar conversation, with an address which bears so *distant* an air as a publick Dedication.  
*Steele, Tender Husband, Ded.*

—Syn. 1. Removed.—2. Cool, cold, haughty, frigid. *distantly* (dis-tan'shly), *a.* [*< L. distantia*, distance (see *distance*, *n.*), + *-al*.] Remote in place; distant. *W. Montague*.

*distantly* (dis-tant-ly), *adv.* 1. Remotely; at a distance.—2. In *entom.*, sparsely; so that the component parts are distant from one another: as, *distantly punctured* or spinose.—3. With reserve or haughtiness.

*distasteful* (dis-tast'), *v.* [*< dis-priv. + taste*.] *I. trans.* 1. To disrelish; dislike; loathe: as, to *distaste drugs* or poisons.

One *distastes*  
The scent of roses, which to infants  
Most pleasing is and odoriferous.  
*Middleton and Rowley, Changeling*, I. 1.

If the multitude *distaste* wholesome doctrine, shall we to humor them abandon it?  
*Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

2. To offend; disgust; vex; displease; sour.

Suitors are so *distasted* with delays and abuses.  
*Bacon, Suitors*.

Honourable and worthy Country men, let not the meanness of the word *distaste* you, for it will afford as good gold as the Mines of Guiana or Poland.  
*Capt. John Smith, True Travels*, II. 252.

The dull and unnatural to have a Hare run full in the Hound's Mouth, and would *distaste* the keenest Hunter.  
*Congreve, Old Batchelor*, IV. 2.

3. To spoil the taste or relish of; change to the worse; corrupt.

Her brain-sick raptures  
Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel  
Which hath our several honours all engag'd  
To make it gracious.  
*Shak., T. and C.*, II. 2.

An envious apoplexy, with which his judgment is so dammed and *distasted* that he grows violently impatient of any opposite happiness in another.

*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, Pref.

II. *intrans.* To be distasteful, nauseous, or displeasing.

Poisons,  
Which, at the first, are scarce found to *distaste*.  
*Shak., Othello*, III. 2.

*distaste* (dis-tast'), *n.* [*< distaste*, *v.*] 1. Want of taste or liking for something; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it; hence, dislike in general.

If one *distaste*, he shall sit down, without showing any further *distaste*, publicly or privately.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England*, I. 212.

On the part of Heaven  
Now alienated, *distance* and *distaste*.  
*Milton, P. L.*, IX. 2.

A positive crime might have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of *distaste* for the foreign comestibles.

*Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, VI.

A certain taste for figures, coupled with a still stronger *distaste* for Latin accidents, directed his inclination and his father's choice towards a mercantile career.

*A. M. Clarke, Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 27.

24. Discomfort; uneasiness; annoyance.

Now, brother, I should chide;  
But I'll give no *distaste* to your fair mistress.  
*Bacon and Fl., Scoreful Lady*, III. 2.

So many gratifications attend this public sort of omnivory, that some little *distastes* I daily receive have lost their anguish.  
*Steele, Spectator*, No. 4.

24. That which is distasteful or offends.

Our ear is now too much profaned, grave Marb,  
With these *distastes*, to take thy sacred lines.  
*B. Jonson, Postmaster*, v. 1.

—Syn. 1. Repugnance, disinclination, displeasure, dissatisfaction.

*distasteful* (dis-tast'ful), *a.* [*< distaste* + *-ful*, *l.*] 1. Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; hence, offensive in general.

Why should you pluck the green *distasteful* fruit  
From the unwilling bough?  
When it may ripen of itself and fall?  
*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, III. 1.

Our ordinary mental food has become *distasteful*.

*O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life*, p. 2.

2. Indicating distaste, dissatisfaction, or dislike; repulsive; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks, . . . and cold-moving nods,  
They froze me into silence.  
*Shak., T. of A.*, II. 2.

—Syn. 1. Unpalatable, unsavory, disagreeable. *distastefully* (dis-tast'ful-ly), *adv.* In a displeasing or offensive manner. *Bailey*, 1727.

*distastefulness* (dis-tast'ful-ness), *n.* Disagreeableness to the taste, in any sense.

The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and *distastefulness* of our physics.

*W. Montague, Devoute Essays*, II. x. § 2.

*Distastefulness* alone would, however, be of little service to caterpillars, because their soft and juicy bodies are so delicate, that if seized and afterwards rejected by a bird they would almost certainly be killed.

*A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select.*, p. 118.

*distastive* (dis-tast'iv), *a.* and *n.* [*< distaste* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* Having distaste or dislike.

Your unwilling and *distastive* ear.

*Speed, Hen. V.*, IX. xv. § 10.

II. *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion.

*distasture* (dis-tast'chur), *n.* [*< distaste* + *-ure*.] The state of being displeased, dissatisfied, or vexed.

This duke (saith Grafton), being an aged man and fortunate before in all his warres, upon this *distasture* impressed such colour of minde, that for very griefe thereof he liued not long after.

*Speed, Queen Mary*, IX. xxiii. § 22.

*distemonous* (di-stē'mō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. di-*, two-, + *stemon*, stamen, + *-ous*.] In bot., having two stamens; diandrous.

*distemper*<sup>1</sup> (dis-tem'per), *v.* [*< ME. distemperen*, *< OF. destemperer* = *Sp. destemplant* = *Pg. destemperar*, disorder, = *It. distemperare*, dissolve, dilute, weaken, *< ML. distemperare*, dissolve, dilute, melt, lit. temper; being the same word as *distemper*<sup>2</sup>, but with prefix *dis-* distributive, not privative.] To prepare, as a pigment, for use in distemper painting.

Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by *distemping* the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.

*Sir W. Petrie, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc.*, p. 282.

*distemper*<sup>2</sup> (dis-tem'per), *n.* [Also written *destemper*; = *F. détrempe*, distemper, water-colors, a painting in water-colors; from the verb.] 1. A method of painting in which the colors are mixed with any binding medium soluble in water, such as yolk of egg and an equal quantity of water, yolk and white of egg beaten together and mixed with an equal quantity of milk, fig-tree sap, vinegar, wine, ox-gall, etc.

Strictly speaking, distemper painting is painting in water-color with a vehicle of which yolk of egg is the chief ingredient, upon a surface usually of wood or canvas, covered with a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum, this ground itself being frequently called *distemper*. See *distemper-ground*. If the glutinous medium is present in too great quantity, the colors will scale off when the painting is exposed to the air, so that they should be applied in thin layers and not be retouched until they are perfectly dry.

They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on which they painted in *distemper*.

*Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting*, I. 44.

This mode of painting (tempera), which is undoubtedly the most ancient, and which, in trade purposes, is called *distemper* painting, derives its name from the fact that the colours are "tempered" or mixed with some liquid or medium to bind their separate particles to each other and to the surface to which the paint is to be applied.

*Field's Grammar of Colouring* (ed. Davidson), p. 100.

2. A pigment prepared for painting according to this method.

There has also lately a curious fact been discovered, namely, that a touch of *distemper*, which covered the envelope of a mummy, was composed of plaister mixed with animal glue.

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Common *distemper*, a coarse method of painting used for walls or other rough or commercial purposes, in which the colored pigments are mixed with white, with the addition of gum or glue.—*Distemper* colors. See *color*.

*distemperance*<sup>1</sup> (dis-tem'per-ans), *n.* [*< ME. destemperance*, *< OF. destemperance* = *F. des-*

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*, shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested, Appear before us?  
*Shak., Hen. V.*, II. 2.

We read a great deal of the disappointments of authors, and a prevalent *dis-temper* resulting therefrom.  
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 421.

Hence—2. Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it: now most commonly applied to the diseases of brutes.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,  
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.  
*Dryden and Lee, Cædipus*, IV. 1.

The person cured was known to have laboured under that *distemper* some years before our Saviour was born.

*Sp. Atterbury, Sermons*, II. 1.

Specifically—3. A disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder. It is in general characterized by a running from the nose and eyes as one of the first and leading symptoms, and is usually accompanied by a short dry cough, and succeeded by wasting of the flesh and loss of strength and spirits.

4. Want of due temperature; severity of climate or weather.

Those countries . . . directly under the tropic were of a *distemper* uninhabitable.  
*Raleigh, Hist. World*.

5. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles.

Temper and *distemper* [of empire] consist of contraries.  
*Bacon, Empire*.

6. Ill humor; bad temper.

He came, he wrote to the governor, wherein he confessed his passionate *distemper*, and declared his meaning in those offensive speeches.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England*, II. 20.

The said Weston . . . gave such cutting and provoking speeches as made the said captain rise up in great indignation and distemper.

*N. Morton, New England's Memorial*, p. 106.

7. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller*.—8. Uneasiness; disorder of mind.

There is a sickness  
Which puts some of us in *distemper*.  
*Shak., W. T.*, I. 2.

—Syn. 2. *Infirmity*, *Malady*, etc. (see *disease*), complaint, disorder, ailment.

II. 1. Lacking self-restraint; intemperate.

*distemper*<sup>3</sup> (dis-tem'per), *v. t.* [Also written *destemper*; = *OF. destemperer*, later *destromper*, *F. détremper*, soak, steep, dilute, soften by soaking in water, = *Sp. destemplant* = *Pg. destemperar* = *It. distemperare*, *stemperare*, dissolve, dilute, weaken, *< ML. distemperare*, dissolve, dilute, melt, lit. temper; being the same word as *distemper*<sup>2</sup>, but with prefix *dis-* distributive, not privative.] To prepare, as a pigment, for use in distemper painting.

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*temperans* = Sp. *destemplansa* = Pg. *destempera* = It. *distemperanza*, *temperanza*, < ML. *distemperantia*, perturbation, disturbance of condition, < *distemperans* (-us, ppr. of *distemperare*, distemper; see *distemper*, v.) 1. Intemperance; self-indulgence. *Chaucer*.—2. Intemperateness; inclemency; severity. *Chaucer*.—3. Derangement of temperature.

They [meats] annoy the body in causing *distemperance*.  
*Sir T. Eliot*, Castle of Health, II.

4. Distemper; disease.

*Distemperance* rob thy sleeper.

*Marston and Webster*, The Malcontent, I. 3.

**distemperate** (dis-tem'pér-ät), a. [*< ML. distemperatus* (> Sp. *destemplado* = Pg. *destemperado*), pp. of *distemperare*, distemper; see *distemper*, v., and cf. *imperate*, *intemperate*.] 1. Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposes to be in all places directly under the sun.

*Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2. Diseased; distempered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemperate* and out of rule.

*Wodrope*, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1608), p. 296.

**distemperately** (dis-tem'pér-ät-li), adv. In a *distemperate*, disproportioned, or diseased manner.

If you shall judge his flame

*Distemperately* weak, as faulty much

In stile, in plot, in spirit.

*Marston*, The Fawne, Epil.

**distemperature** (dis-tem'pér-ä-tür), n. [*= It. temperatura*; as *distemperate* + -ure, after *temperare*. Cf. *distemperare*.] 1. Derangement or irregularity of temperature; especially, unduly heightened temperature.

This year [1079], by reason of *Distemperature* of Weather, Thunders and Lightnings, by which many Men perished, there ensued a Famine. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 22.

A *distemperature* of youthful heat

Might have excus'd disorder and ambition.

*Ford*, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

2. Intemperateness; excess.—3. Violent tumultuousness; outrageous conduct; an excess.

It is one of the *distemperatures* to which an unreasoning liberty may grow, no doubt, to regard law as no more nor less than just the will—the actual and present will—of the actual majority of the nation.

*R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 156.

4. Perturbation of mind.

Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his *distemperature*. *Scott*.

"You are discomposed or displeased, my lord," replied Trevelian; "yet there is no occasion for *distemperature*." *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxviii.

5. Confusion; commixture of contraries; loss of regularity; disorder.—6. Illness; indisposition.

A huge infectious troop

Of pale *distemperatures*, and foes to life.

*Shak.*, C. of E. v. 1.

I found so great a *distemperature* in my body by drinking the sweete wines of Piemont, that caused a grievous inflammation in my face. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 90.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

**distemper-brush** (dis-tem'pér-brush), n. A brush made of bristles which are set into the handle with a cement insoluble in water.

**distempered** (dis-tem'pér-d), p. a. [pp. of *distemper*, v.] 1. Diseased or disordered.

His malster had mervell what it ded mene

So sodenly to see hym in that case,

All *distempered* and out of colour cleue.

*Geoffrey* (R. E. T. S.), I. 708.

The Person that Died was so *Distempered* that he was not expected to live. *Liter*, Journey to Paris, p. 298.

Their [early monks'] imaginations, *distempered* by self-inflicted sufferings, peopled the solitude with congenial spirits, and transported them at will beyond the horizon of the grave. *Lecley*, Nationalism, II. 35.

O Sun, that healest all *distempered* vision,

Thou dost content me so, when thou resolvest

That doubting pleasures me no less than knowing.

*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xi. 91.

2. Put out of temper; ruffled; ill-disposed; disaffected.

The King . . .

Is in his retirement, marvellous *distempered*.

*Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 2.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords!

The king, by me, requests your presence straight.

*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

Should I have heard dishonour spoke of you,

Behind your back, untruly, I had been

As much *distemper'd* and enrag'd as now.

*Beau.* and *Fl.*, Philaster, III. 1.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immoderate; intemperate; as, *distempered* seal.

A woman of the church of Weymouth being cast out for some *distempered* speeches, by a major party, . . . her husband complained to the synod.

*Wintrop*, Hist. New England, II. 328.

Pardon a weak, *distempered* soul, that swells  
With sudden gusts, and slinks as soon in calma.  
The sport of passions. *Addison*, Cato, I. 1.

4. Disordered; prejudiced; perverted; as, *distempered* minds.

The imagination, when completely *distempered*, is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Bookminster*.

**distemperedness** (dis-tem'pér-dness), n. The state of being *distempered*. *Bailey*, 1727.

**distemper-ground** (dis-tem'pér-ground), n. A ground of chalk or plaster mixed with a glutinous medium, and laid on a surface of wood, plaster, etc., to prepare it for painting in distemper; or such a ground laid on without reference to subsequent operations. See *distemper*, n., 1.

There are, for instance, many pictures of Titian painted upon a red ground; generally, they are painted upon *distemper* grounds, made of plaster of Paris and glue.

*W. B. S. Taylor*, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and Fresco, p. 10.

**distemperment** (dis-tem'pér-ment), n. [*< OF. destemperment*, *destemperment*, a mixture, temperment (also prob. a *distempered* state), = Pg. *destemperamento* = It. *distemperamento*, *stemperamento*, < ML. *distemperamentum*, a *distempered* state, < *distemperare*, distemper; see *distemper*, v.] *Distempered* state; *distemperature*.

Then, as some sulphurous spirit sent

By the torne air's *distemperment*,

To a rich palace, finds within

Some saluted maid or Sheba queen.

*Foltham*, Lascaria, xxiv.

**distemperure**, n. [*ME.*, < *OF. destempurure*, *destempurure*, temper; see *distemper* and -ure. Cf. *distemperare*.] *Distemperature*. *Minsheu*.

**distend** (dis-tend'), v. [*< OF. distendre*, *F. distendre* = It. *distendere*, *stendere*, < L. *distendere*, pp. *distensus*, L.L. *distensus*, stretch asunder, < *dis-* asunder, apart, + *tendere*, stretch; see *tend*, *tensor*. Cf. *attend*, *contend*, *extend*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To stretch or spread in all directions; dilate; expand; swell out; enlarge; as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the lungs.

The effect of such a mass of garbage is to *distend* the stomach.

*J. C. Fritchard*, Phys. Hist. Mankind.

How such ideas of the Almighty's power

(Ideas not absurd) *distend* the thought!

*Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

2. To stretch in any direction; extend. [Rare.]

Upon the earth my body I *distend*.

*Stirling*, Aurora, II.

What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven

*Distended*, as the brow of God appeared?

*Milton*, P. L., xi. 880.

3. To widen; spread apart. [Rare.]

The warmth *distends* the chinks.

*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, I.

II. *intrans.* To become *distended*; swell.

And now his heart

*Distends* with pride.

*Milton*, P. L., I. 572.

**distended** (dis-tend'), p. a. [pp. of *distend*, v.] In entom., dilated; as, *distended* tarsi. [Rare.]

**distender** (dis-ten'dér), n. One who or that which *distends*.

**distensibility** (dis-ten-si-bil'i-ti), n. [*< distensibilis*: see -ibility.] The quality of being *distensible*; capacity for *distention*.

Its [the spleen's] yielding capsule and its veins, remarkable for their large calibre and great *distensibility*, even when the distending force is small.

*Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1809.

**distensible** (dis-ten'si-bl), a. [*< L.L. distensus*, later form of L. *distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, *distend* (see *distend*), + -ible.] Capable of being *distended*, dilated, or expanded.

**distension**, n. See *distention*.

**distensive** (dis-ten'siv), a. [*= It. stensivo*, < L.L. *distensus*, later form of L. *distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, *distend*; see *distend*.] 1. That may be *distended*.—2. Having the property of *distending*; causing *distention*. *Smart*.

**distent** (dis-ten'), a. and n. [*< L. distensus*, pp. of *distendere*, stretch asunder; see *distend*.] I. a. Spread; *distended*. [Rare.]

Nostrils in play, now *distent*, now distracted.

*L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 300.

II. n. Breadth. **distention** (dis-ten'shun), n. [*< L. distentio* (n), < *distendere*, pp. *distensus*, stretch asunder; see *distend*.] 1. The act of *distending*, or the state of being *distended*; dilatation; a stretching in all directions; inflation; as, the *distention* of the lungs or stomach.—2. A stretching in any direction; extension. [Rare.]

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*.

*Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

**distert** (dis-ter'), v. t. [*< OF. desterrer*, *F. desterrer*, deprive of one's country, also dig or take out of the ground, < L. *dis-* priv. + *terra*, land, country, earth. Cf. *atter*, *inter*.] To banish from a country.

The Moors, whereof many thousands were *disterted* and banished hence to Barbary. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 24.

**distermine** (dis-ter'mi-nät), a. [*< L. distermineatus*, pp. of *disterminare* (> It. *disterminare*), separate by a boundary, < *dis-*, apart, + *terminare*, set a boundary, < *terminus*, a boundary; see *term*, *terminate*.] Separated by bounds.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far *distermine* in places; however segregated and infinitely sovetailed in persons. *Sp. Hall*, The Peace-Maker, I. 2.

**distermination** (dis-ter'mi-nä'shun), n. [*< distermine*: see -ation.] Separation; secession.

This turning out of the church, this church-banishment or *distermination*. *Hammond*, Works, I. 450.

**disthene** (dis'thén), n. [*< Gr. di-*, two-, + *sthenos*, strength.] Cyanite: a mineral so called by Hatty on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively.

**disthroner** (dis-thrón'), v. t. [*< OF. desthroner*, < *dis-* priv. + *throne*, a throne; see *dis-* and *throne*. Cf. *dethrone*.] To dethrone.

Nothing can possibly *disthroner* them but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise.

*Dr. John Smith*, Portrait of Old Age, Pref.

**disthronize** (dis-thrón'iz), v. t. [*< dis-* priv. + *throne* + -ize.] To dethrone.

By his death he it recovered:

But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*.

*Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 44.

**distich** (dis'tik), a. and n. [First, in E., as a noun; sometimes, as L., *distichon*; early mod. E. also *distick*; < L. *distichon*, < Gr. *distichon*, a distich, noun, of *distichos*, having two rows or verses, < *di-*, two-, + *stichos*, a row, rank, line, verse; see *stich*.] I. a. Having two rows: same as *distichous*.

II. n. In *pros.*, a group or system of two lines or verses. A familiar example is the elegiac distich. (See *elegiac*.) A distich in modern and riming poetry is more generally called a couplet.

The first distance for the most part goeth all by *distich*, or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence.

*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 70.

**distichiasis** (dis-ti-ki'ä-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *distichos*, having two rows; see *distich*.] A malformation consisting of a double row of eyelashes.

**Distichodontinae** (dis'ti-kō-don-ti'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Distichodus* (-odont-) + -inae.] A subfamily of *Characnidae*, having an adipose fin, the teeth in both jaws well developed, the dorsal fin short, rather elongate, and gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus. The species are all African. Also *Distichodontina*.

**Distichodus** (dis-tik'ō-dus), n. [NL., < Gr. *distichos*, with two rows (see *distich*), + *odus* (*odont-*) = E. tooth.] A genus of characinoid fishes, representing a subfamily *Distichodontinae*. Also *Distichodon*. *Müller* and *Troschel*.

**Distichopora** (dis-tik'ō-pō-rä), n. [NL., < Gr. *distichos*, having two rows (see *distich*), + *poros*, a pore.] A genus of hydrocorallines, representing the family *Distichoporidae*.

**Distichoporidae** (dis'ti-kō-pō-rä-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Distichopora* + -idae.] A family of hydrocorallines, of the order *Hydrocorallinae*.

**distichous** (dis'ti-kus), a. [*< Gr. distichos*, having two rows; see *distich*.] Disposed in two rows; biserial; bifarious; dichotomous; specifically, in bot., arranged alternately in two vertical ranks upon opposite sides of the axis, as the leaves of grasses, elms, etc. Also *distich-*.—*Distichous* antennae, in entom., antennae in which the joints have on each side, near the apex, a long process which is directed forward, lying against the succeeding joint; a modification of the bipinnate type.



*Distichopora foliosa.*



*Distichous Leaf.*

**distichously** (dis-ti-kus-ly), *adv.* In a distichous manner; in two rows or ranks; as, distichously branched stems.

**distill**, **distill** (dis-til'), *v.*; pret. and pp. **distilled**, **ppr. distilling**. [*ME. distillen* = *D. destillare* = *G. destillieren* = *Dan. destillere* = *Sw. destillera*, < *OF. destiller*, *F. distiller* = *Pr. distillar* = *Sp. destilar* = *Pg. distillar* = *It. destillare*, *destillare*, < *L. distillare*, also and preferably written *destillare*, drop or trickle down, < *de*, down, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop; see *still*, *e.*, which is an abbr. of *distill*. *Cl. instil.*] *I. intrans.* 1. To drop; fall in drops.

Soft showers distill'd, and suns grew warm in vain.  
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 54.

Flowers in tears of him distill.

Scott, l. of L. M., v. 1.

Peace, silent as dew, will distill on you from heaven.  
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 24.

2. To flow in a small stream; trickle.

The Euphrates distill'd out of the mountains of Armenia.  
Raleigh, Hist. World.

High rocky mountains, from whence distill innumerable sweet and pleasant springs.  
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 118.

3. To use a still; practise distillation.  
*II. trans.* 1. To let fall in drops; dispense by drops; hence, to shed or impart in small portions or degrees.

The dew which on the tender grass  
The evening had distill'd.  
Drayton.

The roof [of the grotto] is vaulted, and distills fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), l. 446.

The drowsy house, dispensers of all good,  
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings,  
Distilling odours on me as they went  
To greet their fairer sisters of the East.  
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Some inarticulate spirit that strove to distill its secret into the ear.  
T. B. Aldrich, Pompadour to Pesti, p. 231.

2. To subject to the process of distillation; rectify; purify; as, to distill water.—3. To obtain or extract by the process of distillation; as, to distill brandy from wine; to distill whisky.

To draw any Observations out of them [letters] were as if one went about to distill Cream out of Froth.  
Howell, Letters, l. i. 1.

Burke could distill political wisdom out of history, because he had a profound consciousness of the soul that underlies and outlives events.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

4. To use as a basis of distillation; extract the spirit or essence from; as, to distill grain or plants.

Some distill'd Clowes of Gylofre and of Spykenard of Spayne and of others spices, that ben well amellynge.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

5. To dissolve or melt. [*Rare.*]

Swords by the lightning's subtle force distill'd.  
And the cold sleight with running metal fill'd.  
Addison.

Distilled blue. See *blue*.

**distillable** (dis-til'-a-bl), *a.* [*OF. distillable*, *F. distillable*, < *distiller*, *distill*: see *distill* and *-able*.] Capable of being distilled; fit for distillation.

Much of the obtained liquor coming from the distillable concretes.  
Boyle, Works, II. 225.

**distillate** (dis-til'-at), *n.* [*L. distillatus*, pp. of *distillare*, *distill*: see *distill* and *-ate*.] In chem., a fluid distilled and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus; the product of distillation.

Sufficient air is admitted to burn the distillates, and thus to produce the heat required for the distillation itself.  
Science, VI. 525.

**distillation** (dis-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [*ME. distillation*, *distillacion*, *distillacioun* = *D. destillatio* = *G. Dan. Sw. destillation*, < *OF. destillation*, *F. distillation* = *Pr. distillacio* = *Sp. destilacion* = *Pg. destillação* = *It. destillazione*, *destillazione*, < *L. distillatio(n-)*, *destillatio(n-)*, a dripping down, distilling, catarrh, < *distillare*, *destillare*, pp. *distillatus*, *destillatus*, drop down; see *distill*.] 1. The act of distilling, or of falling in drops; a producing or shedding in drops.

Gayn [against] false envy, thynk on my charite,  
My bloods alle spilt by distillation.  
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 112.

2. The volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, a still and refrigeratory, or a retort and receiver; the operation of obtaining the spirit, essence, or essential oil of a substance by the evaporation and condensation of the liquid in which it has been macerated; rectification; in the widest sense, the whole process of extracting the essential principle of a substance. The most common method of conducting the process of distillation consists

in placing the liquid to be distilled in a boiler of copper or other suitable material, called the still, having a movable head from which proceeds a coiled tube called the worm, which passes through water constantly kept cold. Heat being applied to the still the liquid in it is volatilized, and rises in vapor into the head of the still, whence, passing down the curved tube or worm, it becomes condensed by the cold water, and makes its exit in a liquid state. The object of distillation is to separate volatile liquids from non-volatile liquids and solid matters, and also, by the operation called *fractional distillation* (which see, below), to separate from each other volatile liquids which have different boiling-points. The process is used in the arts, in the manufacture of alcohol and spirituous liquors, for preparing essences and essential oils, and for a great variety of other purposes.

I study here the mathematics,  
And distillation. B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. The substance extracted by distilling.

I suffered the pangs of three several deaths; . . . to be stopped in, like a strong distillation, with stinking clothes that fretted in their own grease.  
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5.

4. That which falls in drops, as in nasal catarrh.

It [exercise injudiciously used] breedeth Rheumes, Catarrhs and distillations.  
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 104.

**Distillation by descent.**—Dry or destructive distillation, the destruction of a substance by heat in a closed vessel and the collection of the volatile matters evolved. Thus, illuminating gas is a product of the destructive distillation of coal.—**Fractional distillation**, an operation for separating two liquids which have different boiling-points. The mixture is distilled in an apparatus which admits of constant observation of the temperature, and the liquids obtained between certain intervals of temperature (five or ten degrees) are collected separately. The more volatile liquid will be found chiefly in the "fractions" first collected; and by repeating the process with the first fraction, this more volatile liquid may be obtained in a state of comparative or absolute purity.

**distillatory** (dis-til'-a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. distillatorio* = *F. distillatoire* = *Sp. destillatorio* = *Pg. distillatorio* = *It. distillatorio*, *destillatorio*, < *ML. distillatorium*, < *L. distillare*, *destillare*, pp. *distillatus*, *destillatus*, *distill*: see *distill*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to distillation; used for distilling; as, distillatory vessels.

Having in well closed distillatory glasses caught the fumes driven over by heat.  
Boyle, Works, l. 126.

2. *n.*; pl. **distillatories** (-is). An apparatus used in distillation; a still.

Thanne muste go do make in the furnes of aischin, a distillatorie of glas al hool of oo pece.  
Book of Quete Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

**distiller** (dis-til'-er), *n.* One who or that which distills; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.—**Distillers' Company**, one of the livery companies of London, which has no hall, but transacts its business at Guildhall.

**distillery** (dis-til'-er-i), *n.*; pl. **distilleries** (-is). [*F. distillerie*, a distillery, < *distiller*, *distill*: see *distill*.] 1. The act or art of distilling. [*Rare.*]—2. The building and works where distilling is carried on.

The site is now occupied by a distillery, and several other buildings.  
Pennant, London, p. 41.

**distillery-fed** (dis-til'-er-i-fed), *a.* Fed with grain or swill from distilleries, as cattle or hogs.

**distilment, distillment** (dis-til'-ment), *n.* [*OF. distillement*, < *distiller*: see *distill* and *-ment*.] That which is produced by distillation. [*Rare.*]

In the porches of mine ears did pour  
The leperous distilment.  
Shak., Hamlet, l. 5.

**distinct** (dis-tink't), *a.* [*ME. distinct*, < *OF. distinct*, *F. distinct* = *Sp. It. distinto* = *Pg. distincto* = *G. distinct* = *Sw. Dan. distinkt*, < *L. distinctus*, pp. of *distingere*, distinguish: see *distinguish*.] 1. Distinguished; not identical; not the same; separate; specifically, marked off; discretely different from another or others, or from one another.

To offend and judge are distinct offices.  
Shak., M. of V., II. 2.

The intention was that the two armies which marched out together should afterward be distinct.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Not more distinct from harmony divine,  
The constant creaking of a country sign.  
Cooper, Conversation, l. 9.

Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.  
Montgomery, Ocean, l. 54.

2. Clearly distinguishable by sense; that may be plainly perceived; well defined; not blurred or indeterminate; as, a distinct view of an object; distinct articulation; to make a distinct mark or impression.

And the clear voice, symphonious yet distinct.  
Cooper, The Task, IV. 162.

Dark-blue the deep sphere overhead,  
Distinct with vivid stars inlaid.  
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

It is not difficult to understand a character which is as plain, the features so distinct and strongly marked.

Theodore Parker, Washington.

3. Clearly distinguishable by the mind; unmistakable; indubitable; positive; as, a distinct assertion, promise, or falsehood.

He [Chromhill] . . . commits an act, not only of private treachery, but of distinct military desertion.  
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Very plain and intelligible in thought or expression. The distinction made by writers on vision between imperfection of vision due to want of light (obscurity) and that owing to distance (confusion) was transferred to psychology by Descartes. With him a distinct idea is one which resists dialectic criticism. Later writers, adhering more closely to the optical metaphor, make a clear idea to be one distinguishable from others, and a distinct idea to be one whose parts can be distinguished from one another; hence, one which can be abstractly defined.

While things yet  
Are in confusion, give us, if thou canst,  
Eye-witness of what first or last was done,  
Relation more particular and distinct.  
Milton, S. A., l. 1286.

The most laudable languages are always most plain and distinct, and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct.  
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poets, p. 61.

A distinct idea is that wherein the mind perceives a difference from all other.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 4.

5. Distinguishing clearly; capable of receiving or characterized by definite impressions; not confused or obscure; as, distinct vision; distinct perception of right and wrong.

The straight line extending directly in front of each eye, upon which alone objects are distinctly perceived, is called the "line of distinct vision."  
Amer. Cyc., XVI. 861.

6. Decorated; adorned. [*A rare Latinism.*]

Divers flowers distinct with rare delight.  
Spenser, F. Q., VI. III. 22.

Nor less on either side tempestuous fell  
His arrows, from the fourfold-viaged Four,  
Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels  
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes.  
Milton, P. L., VI. 542.

**Distinct antennæ**, those antennæ which are not contiguous at the base.—**Distinct cauda**, or tail, a tail separated from the abdomen by a constriction or narrow joint, as in the scorpion.—**Distinct scutellum**, a scutellum separated by a suture from the pronotum.—**Distinct spots**, *scrim*, *punctures*, etc., those spots, *scrim*, etc., which do not touch one another, but are separated by narrow spaces = *scrim*, 1. Separate, etc. See *different*.—2 and 3. Well marked, plain, obvious, unmistakable. See *distinctly*.

**distinctly** (dis-tink't), *v. t.* [*ME. distinction*, < *OF. distincter*, *destincter*, *destinctor*, *destinctor*, distinguish, < *distinct*, *distinct*: see *distinct*, *a.*] To make distinct; distinguish.

There can no wight distincte it so  
That he dare saye a worde thereto.  
Rons. of the Rose, l. 6199.

Clerks that were confemours coupled hem togeders,  
Forthe construe this clause and distinkte hit after.  
Piers Plowman (A), IV. 122.

We have, by adding some word to both in English and Latin, *Distincted* and expounded the same.

Levin, Manip. Vocab., Pref., p. 1.

**distinctly** (dis-tink'ti-ly), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **distinctlyed**, **ppr. distinctlying**. [*OF. distinct + -ly*, make.] To make distinct. [*Rare.*] **distinctio** (dis-tink't-shi-ō), *n.* [*L. distinctio*, separation, comma: see *distinction*.] In Gregorian music: (a) The pause or break by which melodies are divided into convenient phrases. In a verse of a psalm there are usually three such breaks; as,

Domine | libera animam meam | a labijs iniquis | et  
a lingua dolosa.  
Ps. cxx. 2 (Vulgate).

(b) Same as *differentia*.

**distinction** (dis-tink't-shon), *n.* [*ME. distinction*, *distinction*, *distinction*, < *OF. distinction*, *distinction*, *distinction*, *F. distinction* = *Pr. distinctio*, *distinction* = *Sp. distincion* = *Pg. distincção* = *It. distinzione* = *D. distinctio* = *G. distinction* = *Dan. Sw. distinction*, < *L. distinctio(n-)*, a distinguishing, difference, separation, setting off, < *distingere*, pp. *distinctus*, distinguish: see *distinct*, *distinguish*.] 1. The act of distinguishing, either by giving a distinctive mark or character to the object or objects distinguished, or by observing the existing marks and differences.

Number is distinction of person be one and moe; and soe is singular and plural.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Standards and confusions twist and rear  
Stream in the air, and for distinction serve  
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.  
Milton, P. L., v. 500.

The distinction which is sometimes made between civil privileges and political power is a distinction without a difference.

Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

Men do indeed speak of civil and religious liberty as different things; but the distinction is quite arbitrary.  
II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 222.

**2. A note or mark of difference; a distinguishing quality or character; a characteristic difference: followed by between.**

I had from my youth studied the *distinctions* between religious and civil rights. *Milton, Second Defence.*

Ev'n Pallurus no *distinction* found  
Between the night and day; such darkness reign'd around. *Dryden, Aeneid, III.*

If he does really think that there is no *distinction* between virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our spoons. *Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1703.*

**3. Difference in general; the state or fact of not being the same.**

God . . . having set them [simple ideas] as marks of *distinction* in things, whereby we may be able to discern one thing from another. *Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxii. 14.*

There are *distinctions* that will live in heaven,  
When time is a forgotten circumstance! *N. P. Willis.*

**4. Distinctness.**

There is no greater difference betwixt a dull and brash vicerance than clear *distinction* of voice. *Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poetic, p. 61.*

**5. The power of distinguishing differences; discrimination; discernment; judgment.**

She [Nature] left the eye *distinction*, to cull out  
The one from the other. *Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill.*

Yet take heed, worthy Maximus; all ears  
Hear not with that *distinction* mine do. *Fletcher, Valentinian, I. 3.*

**6. The state of being distinguished; eminence; superiority; elevation of character or of rank in society; the manifestation of superiority in conduct, appearance, or otherwise.**

All the Houses of Persons of *Distinction* are built with  
Porte-cochères: that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach. *Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 8.*

When there is fully recognized the truth that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power—when the wish to be admired is in large measure replaced by the wish to be loved—that strife for *distinction* which the present phase of civilization shows us will be greatly moderated. *H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 494.*

He was a charming fellow, clever, urbane, free-handed, and with that fortunate quality in his appearance which is known as *distinction*. *H. James, Jr., Confidence, II.*

**7. That which confers or marks eminence or superiority; office, rank, or favor.**

To be a really great historian is perhaps the rarest of intellectual *distinctions*. *Macaulay, History.*

**8. The act of distinguishing or treating with honor.**

The *distinctions* lately paid us by our betters awaked  
that pride which I had laid asleep but not removed. *Goldsmith, Vicar, x.*

Socinus received him with great marks of *distinction* and kindness. He decorated him with a chain and bracelets of gold, and gave him a dagger of exquisite workmanship, mounted with the same metal. *Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 300.*

**Accidental distinction, discursive distinction, etc. See the adjectives.—Without distinction, indiscriminately.**

Maid, women, wives, without *distinction*, fall. *Dryden.*  
—*Syn. Distinctness, Distinction.* *Distinction* has kept the narrower literal sense of the state or quality of being distinct; *distinction* has been extended to more active meanings, as the mark of difference, the quality distinguishing, superiority by difference, outward rank, honors rendered to one as superior, etc.

And so, in grateful interchange  
Of teacher and of hearer,  
Their lives their true *distinctness* keep  
While daily drawing nearer. *Whittier, Among the Hills.*

Pomponius preferred the honour of becoming an Athenian, by intellectual naturalization, to all the *distinctions* which were to be acquired in the political contests of Rome. *Macaulay, History.*

To William Penn belongs the *distinction*, destined to brighten as men advance in virtue, of first in human history establishing the Law of Love, as a rule of conduct, in the intercourse of nations. *Sumner, Orations, I. 114.*

**distinctional** (dis-tink' shn-gl), *a.* [*distinction* + *-al*.] Serving for distinction, as of species or groups: as, *distinctional* characters; *distinctional* colors. [Rare.]

**distinctive** (dis-tink'tiv), *a.* [= *F. distinctif* = *Sp. distintivo* = *Pg. distintivo* = *It. distintivo*, < *L.* as if *\*distinctivus*, < *distinctus*, pp. of *distingere*, *distingere*; see *distinct*.] 1. Marking distinction, difference, or peculiarity; distinguishing from something diverse; characteristic: as, *distinctive* names or titles; the *distinctive* characteristics of a species.

All the *distinctive* doctrines of the Puritan theology were fully and even coarsely set forth. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.*

Nearly all cities have their own *distinctive* colour. That of Venice is a pearly white, . . . and that of Florence is a sober brown. *J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 172, nota.*

I doubt greatly whether Washington or any other of the leaders of your War of Independence ever used the word "English" as the *distinctive* name of those against whom they acted. So far as I have seen, the name that was then used in that sense was "British". *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 54.*

**2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; discerning. [Rare.]**

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

**distinctively** (dis-tink'tiv-li), *adv.* In a *distinctive* manner; with distinction from or opposition (expressed or implied) to something else; peculiarly; characteristically: as, he was by this fact separated *distinctively* from all the others; this work is *distinctively* literary. —*Syn. Distinctness, Distinction.* The former emphasizes merely the fact of separation or distinction from other things by some peculiarity or specific difference; the latter emphasizes more especially the definiteness and clearness with which this separation or distinction exists or is perceived. Thus, *distinctively* literary work is peculiarly or clearly and obviously, literary, as distinguished from other kinds of writing.

And if Greece was *distinctively* the cultured nation of antiquity, Germany may claim that distinction in modern Europe. *H. N. Ozenhaun, Short Studies, p. 253.*

To what end also doth he *distinctly* assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the father, of ministries to the son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? *Barrow, Works, II. xiv.*

**distinctiveness** (dis-tink'tiv-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character; individuality.

But the effort to add any other qualities to this refreshing one instantly takes away the *distinctiveness*, and therefore the exact character to be enjoyed in its appeal to a particular humour in us. *Rustin.*

**distinctly** (dis-tink'tli), *adv.* 1. In a distinct manner; with distinctness; not confusedly, unclearly, or obscurely; so as not to be confounded with anything else; without the blending of one part or thing with another: as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined.

Pronounce thy speech *distinctly*, see thou mark well thy words. *Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.*

When all were plac'd in seats *distinctly* known,  
And he their father had assum'd the throne,  
Upon his ivory scepter first he leant. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., I. 220.*

Hence—2. Without doubt; obviously; evidently; incontrovertibly.

To despair of what a conscientious collection and study of facts may lead to, and to declare any problem insoluble, because difficult and far off, is *distinctly* to be on the wrong side in science. *E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 22.*

Your conduct has been *distinctly* and altogether unpardonable. *L. W. M. Lockhart, Mino is Thine, xxxix.*

He has . . . *distinctly* weakened his position by claiming as Cyprian the Catalogue of Ships. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 479.*

**3. Separately; in different places.**

Sometime I'd divide  
And burn in many places; on the topmast,  
The yards and bowprit, would I flame *distinctly*,  
Then meet and join. *Shak., Tempest, I. 2.*

—*Syn. I. Distinctly, Clearly, explicitly, definitely, precisely, unambiguously.* The first two are sometimes distinguished thus: I see it *clearly*—that is, fully outlined from all other objects; I see it *distinctly*—that is, with its features separate to the eye. This, however, is a rather uncommon refinement of meaning. See *distinctively*.

**distinctness** (dis-tink'tness), *n.* The quality or state of being distinct, in any sense of that word.

Whenever we try to recall a scene we saw but for a moment, there are always a few traits that recur, the rest being blurred and vague, instead of the whole being revived in equal *distinctness* or indistinctness. *J. Ward, Rency, Brit., XX. 61.*

**Extensive distinctness.** See *extensive*. —*Syn. Distinctness, Distinction* (see *distinction*), plainness, perspicuity, explicitness, lucidity.

**distinctor** (dis-tink'tor), *n.* [*< L. distinctor*, < *L. distinguere*, *distinguish*; see *distinct, distinguish*.] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

But certes, in my fantasy such curious *distinctors* may be verie aptly resembled to the foolish butcher, that of fered to haue sold his mutton for fifteen groats, and yet would not take a crowne. *Stanhurst, in Hollinshed's Chron. (Ireland), I.*

**distinture** (dis-tink'tur), *n.* [*< distinct* + *-ure*.] Distinctness. *Edinburgh Rev. [Rare.]*

**distinguet**, *v. t.* [*ME. distingueren, destingen*, < *OF. distinguer, distinguer*, *F. distinguer* = *Pr. distinguer, distinguir* = *Sp. Pg. distinguir* = *It. distinguere* = *D. distingoren* = *Dan. distinguere* = *Sw. distingaera*, < *L. distinguere*; see *distinct*.] To distinguish. *Chaucer.*

**distinguish** (dis-tink'gwish), *v.* [With added suffix, after other verbs in *-ish*; < *ME. distinguishen, destingen* (see *distinct*), < *OF. distinguer*, < *L. distinguere*, separate, divide, distinguish, set

off, adorn, lit. mark off, < *dist-* for *dis-*, apart, + *\*stingere* = *Gr. orizein*, prick, = *L. sting*; see *sting, stigma, style*.] *Of. distinguish*.] *I. trans.* 1. To mark or note in a way to indicate difference; mark as distinct or different; characterize; indicate the difference of.

It was a purple band, or of blew colour, *distinguished* with white which was wreathed about the Tiara. *Purshae, Pilgrimage, p. 302.*

Our House is *distinguish'd* by a languishing Eye, as the House of Austria is by a thick Lip. *Congress, Double-Dealer, iv. 2.*

**2. To recognize as different or distinct from what is contiguous or similar; perceive or discover the differences or characteristic marks or qualities of; recognize by some distinctive mark; know or ascertain difference in through the senses or the understanding; perceive or make out.**

Let her take any shape,  
And let me see it once, I can *distinguish* it. *Flaucher, Pilgrim, III. 3.*

Sometimes you fancy you just *distinguish* him [the lark], a mere vague spot against the blue, an intenser throbbing in the universal pulsation of light. *H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 150.*

Hence—3. To establish, state, or explain a difference or the differences between two or more things; separate by classification or definition; discriminate; set off or apart.

The seasons of the year at Tonquin, and all the Countries between the Tropicks, are *distinguished* into Wet and Dry, as properly as others are into Winter and Summer. *Dampier, Voyages, II. I. 22.*

The mind finds no great difficulty to *distinguish* the several originals of things into two sorts. *Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. 2.*

Death must be *distinguished* from dying, with which it is often confounded. *Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.*

In ancient Rome the semi-slave class *distinguished* as clients originated by this voluntary acceptance of servitude with safety. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 459.*

**4. To discern critically; judge.**

No more can you *distinguish* of a man  
Than of his outward show. *Shak., Rich. III., III. 1.*

As men are most capable of *distinguishing* merit in women, so the ladies often form the truest judgments of us. *Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.*

**5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; treat with distinction or honor; make eminent or superior; give distinction to.**

Next to Deeds which our own Honour raise,  
Is to *distinguish* them who merit Praise. *Congress, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 164.*

The beauty, indeed, which *distinguished* the favourite ladies of Charles was not necessary to James. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

**II. intrans.** 1. To make a distinction; find or show a difference: followed by *between*.

The reader must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

In contemporaries, it is not so easy to *distinguish* between notoriety and fame. *Emerson, Books.*

We are apt to speak of soul and body, as if we could *distinguish* between them, and knew much about them; but for the most part we use words without meaning. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 272.*

**2. To become distinct or distinguishable; become differentiated.**

The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first *distinguish* into a little knot, and then in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle, which, after some days' abode, grows into two little spots, and they, if cherished by nature, will become eyes. *Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar.*

**distinguishable** (dis-tink'gwish-ə-bl), *a.* [*< distinguish* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from something else.

When Bruce and Balliol, with ten other competitors, conduct a litigation before Edward I. of England respecting the right to the Scottish Crown, the arguments are not *distinguishable* in principle from arguments on the inheritance of an ordinary fief. *Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 125.*

**2. Capable of being perceived, recognized, or made out; perceptible; discernible; as, a scarcely distinguishable speck in the sky.**

Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,  
Is marked by no *distinguishable* line;  
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine. *Wordsworth, Sonnets, III. 7.*

**3. Capable of being distinguished or classified according to distinctive marks, characteristics, or qualities; divisible; as, sounds are distinguishable into high and low.—4. Worthy of note or special regard.**



I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something distinguishable, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

**distinguishableness** (dis-ting'gwish-ə-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being distinguishable. *Bailey, 1781.*

**distinguishably** (dis-ting'gwish-ə-bli), *adv.* So as to be distinguishable.

We have both species of Carlesia in this province; but they melt, scarce distinguishably, into each other. *Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.*

**distinguished** (dis-ting'gwish-t), *p. a.* 1. Separated by some mark of distinction: as, *distinguished rank*; *distinguished abilities*.—2. Possessing distinction; separated from the generality by superior abilities, achievements, character, or reputation; better known than others in the same class or profession; well known; eminent: as, a *distinguished statesman*, author, or soldier.

A distinguished Protestant writer indeed complained not long ago that "Protestantism has no saints." *H. N. Osmund, Short Studies, p. 87.*

—*Syn.* Celebrated, Eminent, etc. (see *famous*); marked, conspicuous, excellent.

**distinguishably** (dis-ting'gwish-tli), *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently. *Swift.*

**distinguisher** (dis-ting'gwish-er), *n.* One who or that which distinguishes, or separates one thing from another by indicating or observing differences.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect distinguisher of their talents. *Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.*

**distinguishing** (dis-ting'gwish-ing), *p. a.* Constituting a difference or distinction; characteristic; peculiar.

Innocence of life, and great ability, were the distinguishing parts of his character. *Steele, Spectator, No. 109.*

Milton's chief Talent, and indeed his distinguishing Excellence, lies in the sublimity of his Thoughts. *Addison, Spectator, No. 279.*

**Distinguishing pennant**, a flag used in signaling in a squadron of vessels to indicate the special ship to which signals are made.

**distinguishingly** (dis-ting'gwish-ing-li), *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference; markedly.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been distinguishingly favourable to me. *Pope.*

**distinguishment** (dis-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* [*distinguish* + *-ment*.] Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly distinguishment leave out Betwixt the prince and beggar! *Shak., W. T., II. 1.*

**distillet** (dis-ti'tl), *v. t.* [*dis-priv.* + *titile*.] To deprive of title or claim to something. [*Rare.*]

That were the next way to *dis-titile* myself of honour. *E. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, IV. 1.*

**Distoma** (dis-tō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diros*, two-mouthed, < *di-*, two, + *stoma*, mouth.] 1. The typical and leading genus of the family *Distomidae*; a genus of trematode or suckling parasitic worms, or flukes, of which *D. hepaticum*, the liver-fluke, is the best-known. *D. hepaticum* is often found in the liver of sheep, in which it causes the disease called rot, but it also occurs in man and various other animals. In form it is ovate, flattened, and presents two suckers (whence the name), of which the anterior is perforated by the oral aperture, and the posterior median one is approximated to it; there is a complicated branched water-vascular system; the intestine is branched and without an anus. It has been shown that the ciliated embryo passes into *Limnaria truncatella*, and there gives rise to a sporocyst which develops rediae, which produce other rediae, or cercariae, which are tadpole-like larvae; these after swimming for a time become encysted, as, for example, on blades of grass, and in this state are eaten by sheep. Numerous species of the genus are described. *D. hammondi*, from the veins of man, is now referred to the genus *Bitharzia*. See *cut* under *cercaria*.

2. [*L. a.*] An animal belonging to this genus. The developmental stages of *Distoma militaria* may be summed up as: (1) Ciliated larva, (2) Redia, (3) Cercaria, (4) Cercaria, tailless and encysted, or incomplete *Distoma*, (5) Perfect *Distoma*. *Huey, Anat. Invert., p. 181.*

3. Same as *Distomus*, 1. *Savigny, 1816.*

**Distomus** (dis-tō'mō-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *diros*, two-mouthed; see *Distoma*.] A superfamily group of trematode worms or flukes. They have at most two suckers and no hooks. They develop by a complicated alternation of generations, the larval and asexual forms chiefly inhabiting mollusks, while the sexually mature individuals live mostly in the alimentary canal of vertebrates or its appendages. The group includes the families *Distomidae* and *Monostomidae*.

Dimorphic forms are found in certain species of the genera *Monostomum* and *Distomus*; . . . one individual develops only male sexual organs, the other only female. Such *Distomes* are morphologically hermaphrodites, but practically of separate sexes.

*Olaus, Zoology (trans.), I. 281.*

**Distomes** (dis-tō'mā-s), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *diros*, two-mouthed; see *Distoma*.] Same as *Distoma*, regarded as one of two orders of Trematoda, comprising those flukes which have two suckers or only one; distinguished from *Polystomaea*.

**Distomidæ** (dis-tōm'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of digenous trematoid worms or flukes, having two suckers without hooks, as the liver-flukes. The suckers are approximated at one end of the body; reproduction is by an alternation of generations. The principal genera are *Distoma* and *Bitharzia*. See *cut* under *cercaria*.

**Distomum** (dis-tō'mum), *n.* Same as *Distoma*.

**Distomus** (dis-tō'mus), *n.* [NL.: see *Distoma*.] 1. A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidae*, with six-rayed anal and branchial orifices. Also *Distoma*.—2. A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Stephens, 1827.*

**distonet**, *v.* Same as *distune*. *Bom. of the Rôce.*

**distort** (dis-tōrt'), *v. t.* [*L. distortus*, pp. of *distorque* (> *It. distorcere*, *storcere*, twist, untwist, = *Sp. destorcer* = *Pg. destorcer*, untwist, = *OF. destordre*, *desteurire*, *detordre*, *detordre*, *F. distordre*, *distort*), twist different ways, distort, < *dis-*, apart, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*, *torcion*, and cf. *contort*, *detort*, *extort*, etc.] 1. To twist or wrest out of shape; alter the shape of; change from the proper to an improper or unnatural shape; represent by an image having a shape somewhat different from nature.

At last this odious offspring whom thou seest, Thine own begotten, breaking violent way, Tore through my entrails, that, with fear and pain Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew Transform'd. *Milton, P. L., II. 784.*

Looking along a hot poker or the boiler of a steamboat, we see objects beyond distorted: 1. *e.*, we no longer see each point in its true direction. *P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 583.*

The low light flung a queer, distorted shadow of him on the wall. *T. Wintrop, Cecil Dreeme, x.*

Hence—2. To turn away or pervert; cause to give or to receive erroneous views or impressions; mislead; bias.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge do darken and distort the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

It views the truth with a distorted eye, And either warps or lays it useless by. *Cowper, Conversation, l. 666.*

We all admit that passion distorts judgment. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 126.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning; pervert the truth regarding; misrepresent.

Grievances . . . distorted, magnified, Coloured by quarrel into calumny. *Browning, Ring and Book, l. 72.*

**Distorted crystal**. See *crystal*.—*Syn.* 1 and 2. To contort, deform, bend.—3. To misapply, misuse.

**distort** (dis-tōrt'), *a.* [*L. distortus*, pp.: see the verb.] Twisted out of shape; distorted.

Her face was ugly and her mouth distort. *Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 36.*

**distortedly** (dis-tōrt'ed-li), *adv.* In a distorted manner; crookedly.

Men . . . born with silver spoons in their mouths, and prone to regard human affairs as reflected in those somewhat distortedly. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 570.*

**distorter** (dis-tōrt'er), *n.* One who or that which distorts.

**distortion** (dis-tōrt'ashn), *n.* [= *OF. destorcion*, *F. distorsion* = *It. distorsione*, *storsione*, < *L. distortio* (-*n*), < *distorque*, *distort*: see *distort*, *v.*] 1. The act of distorting. (a) A forcible alteration of the shape of a body by twisting or wresting; the change of any shape from the proper or natural one to an improper or unnatural one; the representation of a visible object by an image of an altered shape.

We prove its use Sovereign and most effectual to secure A form not now gymnastic as of yore From rickets and distortion. *Cowper, The Task, II.*

(b) In math., any change of shape not involving a breach of continuity. But a mere alteration of size in the same ratio in all directions is not considered to be a distortion. (c) A twisting or writhing motion: as, the facial distortions of a sufferer.

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; a deviation from the natural or regular shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts, from whatever cause.

More ordinary imperfections and distortions of the body in figure. *Sir H. Walton, Reliquiæ, p. 79.*

In some, *Distortions* quite the Fœtus disguise. *Congress, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.*

3. A perversion of the true meaning or intent.

These absurdities are all framed . . . by a childish distortion of my words. *Dr. Wren, Monarchy Asserted (1659), p. 147.*

**distortive** (dis-tōrt'iv), *a.* [*distort* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to distort; causing distortions.

*Quarterly Rev.*—2. Having distortions; distorted.

**distortor** (dis-tōrt'or), *n.*; *pl. distortores (dis-tōrt'ō-rēs). [NL., < ML. *distortor*, distortor, < *L. distorque*, pp. *distortus*, distort: see *distort*.] 1. In anat., that which distorts.—*Distortor oris*, in anat., a muscle of the mouth, so called from its distorting the mouth, as in rage, grinning, etc.; the symmental major.*

**distourblet**, *v. t.* See *distrouble*.

**distract** (dis-trakt'), *v. t.* [*ME. distracten*, < ML. *distractare*, freq. of *L. distrahere*, pull apart (> *OF. destraiere*, *destraiere*, *destrahere*, *F. distraire* = *Pr. distraire* = *Sp. distraer* = *Pg. distrahir* = *It. distraere*, *distraggere*, *distrarre*, *strarre*, *strarre* = Dan. *distrahre* = Sw. *distrahra*), draw asunder, pull in different directions, divide, perplex, < *dis-*, asunder, + *trahere*, draw: see *trac*, *tract*. *Distracted* is an old form of the adj. *distract*, *q. v.*, and is not a part of the *E. verb.*] 1. To draw apart; pull in different directions and separate; divide. *Shak. [Rare.]*—2. To turn or draw away from any object; divert from any point toward another point, or toward various other objects: as, to *distract* a person's attention from his occupation.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South, Sermons.*

3. To cause distraction in; draw in different directions or toward different objects; confuse by diverse or opposing considerations; perplex; bewilder: as, to *distract* the mind with cures.

They are *distracted* as much in opinion as in will. *Bacon, Political Fables, I. Expl.*

A principle that is but half received does but *distract*, instead of guiding our behaviour. *Steele, Tatler, No. 211.*

A thousand external details must be left out as irrelevant, and only serving to *distract* and mislead the observer. *J. Caird.*

Multitudes were *distracted* by doubts, which they sought in vain to repress, and which they firmly believed to be the suggestions of the devil. *Locky, Rationalism, I. 72.*

4. To disorder the reason of; derange; render frantic or mad.

A poor mad soul, . . . poverty hath *distracted* her. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1.*

Let me not see thee more; something is done That will *distract* me, that will make me mad, If I behold thee. *Bacon, and Fl., Philaster, III. 1.*

Time may restore their wits, whom vain ambition Hath many years *distracted*. *Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.*

**distract** (dis-trakt'), *a.* [*ME. distract* (after the *L.*), also *distrahkt*, mod. *distrahkt* (after *E.* forms like *taught*, etc.), also *destrat*, *destrat*, after *OF. destrait*, *F. distraitt*, < *L. distractus*, distracted, perplexed, pp. of *distrahere*, draw asunder, perplex, etc.: see *distract*, *v.*] *Distracted*; frantic; deranged: same as *distraught*.

Thou shalt be so *distract* by aspre things. *Chaucer, Boethius, III. prose 8.*

With this she fell *distract*, And her attendants absent, swallow'd fire. *Shak., J. C., IV. 2.*

When any fall from virtue, I am *distract*; I have an interval in 't. *Bacon, and Fl., Philaster, III. 1.*

**distracted** (dis-trakt'ed), *p. a.* [*pp. of distract*, *v.*; equiv. to *distract*, *a.*] 1. Perplexed; harassed or bewildered by opposing considerations.

Remember thee? Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat In this *distracted* globe. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 4.*

The wicked, who, surprised, Lose their defence, *distracted* and amazed. *Milton, B. A., I. 1298.*

A fraternity acting together with a harmony unprecedented amongst their *distracted* countrymen of that age. *De Quincey, Essences, I.*

2. Disordered in intellect; deranged; mad; frantic.

What both you and all the rest of you say about that matter is but the fruit of *distracted* brains. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 304.*

—*Syn.* 1. *Abstracted*, *diverted*, etc. See *absent*.

**distractedly** (dis-trakt'ed-li), *adv.* In a distracted manner; as a distracted person.

O'er hedge and ditch *distractedly* they take, And hapless he that greatest haste could make. *Dryden, Battle of Agincourt.*

**distractedness** (dis-trakt'ed-ness), *n.* 1. The state of being distracted, harassed, or perplexed in mind; a perplexed condition or state.

Such experiments as the unfurnishedness of the place and the present *distractedness* of my mind will permit me. *Boyle, Works, I. 41.*

2. A disordered or deranged condition of the mind; madness.

**distracter** (dis-trakt'er), *n.* One who or that which distracts.

**distractful** (dis-trakt'fūl), a. [*< distract + -ful*, irreg. suffixed to verb or adj.] Distracting.

Arise, kneel not to me,  
But thanks thy sisters, they appear'd thee  
In that distractful shape.

*Haywood, Love's Mistress*, sig. F. 2.

**distractible** (dis-trakt'bi-bl), a. [*< distract + -ible*.] Capable of being distracted or drawn away.

**distractile** (dis-trakt'li), a. [*< distract + -ile*.] In bot., widely separated: applied by Richard to anthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective, as in the genus *Salvia*.

**distractio** (dis-trakt'ahon), n. [*< ME. distractio* (but used appar. in sense of *detractio*), *< OF. distractio*, *F. distraction* = *Sp. distracción* = *Pg. distração* = *It. distraczione* = *D. distractie* = *Dan. Sv. distraktion*, *< L. distractio* (n.), a pulling asunder, parting, dissension, *< distrahere*, pp. *distractus*, pull asunder: see *distract*.] 1. The act of drawing or the state of being drawn apart; separation.

Thou who wert incapable of *distractio* from him, with whom thou wert one, wouldst yet so much set man as to retire, for the opportunity of prayer.

*By. Hall, The Walk upon the Waters*.

2. A drawing away of the mind from one point or course to another or others; diversion of thought or feeling into a different channel or toward different objects.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction.  
1 Cor. vii. 35.

She listened to all that was said, and had never the least distraction or absence of thought. *Swift, Death of Stella*.

*Distractio* is the removal of our attention from a matter with which we are engaged, and our bestowal of it on another which crosses us.

*Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. A drawing of the mind in different directions; mental confusion arising from diverse or opposing considerations; perplexity; bewilderment: as, the *distractio* caused by a multitude of questions or of cares.

Comes in one mistress Page; gives intelligence of Ford's approach; and in her invention and Ford's wife's distraction, they conveyed me into a buck-basket.

*Shak., M. W. of W.*, III. 5.

4. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder: as, political *distractio*ns.

Never was known a night of such distraction.  
*Dryden, Spanish Friar*.

5. Violent mental excitement, or extreme agony of mind, simulating madness in its tendencies or outward exhibition; despairing perturbation: as, this toothache drives me to distraction.

How have mine eyes out of their spheres been fitted,  
In the distraction of this madding Teyr!

*Shak., Sonnets*, cxi.

This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing

To wait me from distraction.

*Byron, Child Harold*, III. 85.

The distraction of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have meted the hardest heart.

*Failler*.

6. A state of disordered reason; frenzy; insanity; madness.

What new crotchet next?

There is so much sense in this wild distraction,  
That I am almost out of my wits too.

*Ford, Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

Ford'd to the field he came, but in the rear;  
And feign'd distraction to conceal his fear.

*Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses*, I. 52.

To live upon the hopes of unseen things is madness and distraction, if there be no heaven, no unseen things for us.

*Sp. Atterbury, Sermons*, I., Pref. to xi.

7. A cause of diversion or of bewilderment, as of the attention or the mind; something that distracts, in any sense: as, the *distractio*ns of gaiety or of business; labor is often a *distractio* from gloomy thoughts.

The invitation offered an agreeable distraction to Maggie's tears.

*George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, I. 4.

He [Shakespeare] allows us here and there the repose of a commonplace character, the consoling distraction of a ludicrous one. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 182.

8. In *Gr. gram.*, the dialectic or poetical use of two similar vowels identical in pronunciation, or differing only in quantity, for a single long vowel in the ordinary Greek form: as, *φῶρ* for *φῶς*, *ὁρῶς* for *ὁρῶς*, *κράτος* for *κράτος*, *κλῆδος* for *κλῆδος*, etc. Such forms are really examples of assimilation, as an intermediate stage between an earlier open form with different vowels and the later contracted form: as, (1) *ῥῶς*, (2) *ὁρῶς*, (3) *φῶς*.

9. In *French-Canadian law*, the divesting of the right to costs from the client or other person presumptively or ordinarily entitled, and the declaration of it to belong to the attorney, guardian, or other person equitably entitled.—

10. A confusing division or course; a misleading separation or detachment of parts. [Only in the passage cited.]

While he was yet in Rome,  
His power [army] went out in such distractions as  
Begg'd all eyes.

*Shak., A. and C.*, III. 7.  
—Syn. 6. Derangement, aberration of mind, delirium, mania.

**distractio** (dis-trakt'ahon), a. [*< distractio* + *-ous*.] Distractive.

Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and *distractio*ns.

*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, Prof.

**distractive** (dis-trakt'iv), a. [*< distract + -ive*.] Causing perplexity: as, *distractive* cares. *Dryden*.

**distractively** (dis-trakt'iv-ly), adv. In a distracting or perplexing manner. *Carlyle*.

**distrain** (dis-trān'), v. [*< ME. distreynen, distreynen, distreynen*, *< OF. distraindre, distreindre, distraindre*, compel, constrain, restrain, = *Pr. destrenger, destrenger* = *It. distingere, distingere*, *< L. distingere*, pp. *distictus*, pull asunder, stretch out, engage, hinder, molest, *ML.* also compel, coerce, as by exacting a pledge by a fine or by imprisonment, *< dis-*, apart, + *stringere*, draw tight, strain: see *strain*, *strict*, *stringent*, etc., and cf. *constrain*, *restrain*. See also *district*, *distringas*, *distress*.] I. trans. 1. To pull or tear asunder; rend apart.

That same net so cunningly was wound,  
That neither guile nor force might it *distrain*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. xii. 82.

2. To press with force; bear with force upon; constrain; compel.

The genly faun that with his feet *distraineth*  
The kyngs hand.

*Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls*, l. 337.

*Distreyn* here herte as faste to retorne,  
As thou dost myn to lenger here to se.

*Chaucer, Troilus*, v. 560.

3. To restrain; bind; confine.

*Distrained* with charynes. *Chaucer, Boethius*, II. prose 6.

4. To distress; torment; afflict.

Palamon, that love *distraineth* so,  
That wood out of his wit he goth for wo.

*Chaucer, Knight's Tale*, l. 507.

Much he were *distrained* in thought,  
And . . . for the dede sighd full oft there.

*Rom. of Parthenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 614.  
Some secret sorrow did her heart *distraine*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, I. vii. 23.

5. To gain or take possession of; seize; secure. The proverb saith, he that to much embraceth *distraineth* himself.

Here's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king,  
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use.

*Shak., 1 Hen. VI.*, l. 3.

6. In law: (a) To take and withhold (another's chattel), in order to apply it in satisfaction of the distrainer's demand against him, or to hold it until he renders satisfaction. The right to distrain was recognized as common law as a private remedy in the nature of a reprisal, by which a person might take the personal property of another into his possession, and hold it as a pledge or security until satisfaction was made, as by the payment of a debt, the discharge of some duty, or as reparation for an injury done, with the right in certain cases to sell it to obtain satisfaction—as in the instance of the impounding of cattle, damage feasant, or the taking by the landlord of the goods and chattels of a tenant while still upon the premises, for the non-payment of rent.

If any member, of his froward disposition or otherwise, refuse to pay quarterage, penalties, arrears, or other amendments, the master and wardens, with their officers, shall have power at lawful times to enter such member's shop, and *distrain* the same.

They thought it lawfull, and made it a use to *distrayne* one another's goods for small debts.

*Spenser, State of Ireland*.

The plaintiff in the action was the owner of the *distrained* cattle, and the defendant was the distrainer.

*Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 265.

(b) To seize and hold in satisfaction of a demand or claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation; seize under judicial process or authority: said of any movable property, or of goods and chattels. See *distringas* and *distress*.

II. intrans. To make seizure of goods in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superior, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt.

*Camden, Remains*.

For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other certain personal service, the lord may *distrain* of common right.

*Blackstone, Com.*, III. 1.

Unless the complainant who sought to *distrain* went through all the acts and words required by the law with the most rigorous accuracy, he in his turn . . . incurred a variety of penalties.

*Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 272.

**distrainable** (dis-trān'ā-ble), a. [*< OF. distreignable, distreignable, < distreindre, distrain*: see *distrain* and *-able*.] Liable to be distrained, or seized in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of some obligation.

Instead therefore of mentioning those things which are *distrainable*, it will be easier to recount those which are not so, with the reason of their particular exemption.

*Blackstone, Com.*, III. 1.

**distrainer, distrainor** (dis-trān'ēr, -nēr), n. [*< OF. (AF.) distreigneur, < distreindre, distrain*: see *distrain*.] One who distrains or seizes goods for debt or service; one who makes or causes seizure by way of distress.

The *distrainer* has no other power than to retain them [chattels which have been seized] till satisfaction is made.

*Blackstone, Com.*, III. 1.

The Sheriff first of all demanded a view of the impounded cattle; if this were refused, he treated the *distrainer* as having committed a violent breach of the King's peace.

*Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 262.

**distrainment** (dis-trān'ment), n. The act of distraining, or the state of being distrained.

**distrainor**, n. See *distrainer*.

**distrain** (dis-trān'), n. [*< OF. distreindre, distreindre, distreindre, restrain, < distrain*, pp. of *distreindre, distrain*: see *distrain*.] In law, the act of distraining; a distress.

The *distrain* of cattle for damage still retains a variety of archaic features. It is not a complete remedy. The taker merely keeps the cattle until satisfaction is made to him for the injury, or till they are returned by him on an engagement to contest the right to *distrain* in an action of Replevin.

*Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 262.

**distract** (dis-trakt'), a. [*F.*, = *E. distract*, *distract*, *< L. distractus*: see *distract*.] 1. Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

And then she got Grace supper, and tried to make her talk; but she was *distract*, reserved.

*Kingley, Two Years Ago*, xvi.

2. In *French law*, awarded to another. See *distractio*, 2.

**distract**, a. See *distract*. *Chaucer*.

**distract** (dis-trakt'), p. a. [*< ME. distraht, distraht*, another form of *distract*, *distraht*, *distracted*, etc.: see *distract*, a.] 1. Drawn apart; separated.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught, . . .  
And, in his nape arriving, through it thrild  
His greedy throte, therewith in two *distract*.

*Spenser, F. Q.*, IV. vii. 31.

2. Distracted; bewildered; perplexed; being in or manifesting a state of distraction.

*Distracted* in thought, reforms him to reason.

*Lydgate, Minor Poems*, p. 204.

To doubt betwixt our senses and our souls  
Which are the most *distract* and full of pain.

*Mrs. Browning*.

His aspect was so dazed and *distract* as to suggest the suspicion that the sherry had been exceptionally potent.

*J. Hawthorne, Dust*, p. 163.

**distracted**, a. [*< distraught + -ed*.] *Distracted*.

My weak *distracted* mynd.

*Spenser, Heavenly Beauty*.

**distract** (dis-trakt'), v. t. [*< L. dis- + E. stream*.] To flow out or over.

Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distracts* a tear.

*Shakespeare*.

**distress** (dis-tres'), v. t. [*< ME. distressen, distreynen, < OF. destresser, distreindre, distreindre, restrain, constrain, put in straits, afflict, distress, < ML. as if "districare, an assumed freq. form of L. distingere, pp. distictus, pull asunder, stretch out, ML. compel, coerce, distrain: see distrain and district. Hence (in part), by aphesis, stress, v., g. v.] 1. To constrain or compel by pain, suffering, or force of circumstances.*

Though the distrust of futurity is a strange error, yet it is an error into which led men may naturally be *distressed*. For it is impossible to bid defiance to final ruin without some refuge in imagination, some presumption of escape.

*Young, Night Thoughts*, vii., Pref.

Men who can neither be *distressed* or won into a sacrifice of duty.

*Hamilton*.

Muley Abul Hasan now abandoned all hope of carrying the place by assault, and attempted to *distress* it into terms by turning the channel of the river which runs by its walls.

*Iving, Granada*, p. 44.

2. To afflict with pain, physical or mental; oppress or crush with suffering, misfortune, or calamity; make miserable.

When the kyngs Belymans com to the battell as was grete neede to the kyngs Brangore, and to the kyngs Candor, for they were so *distressed* that they were even at sight.

*Martin (E. E. T. S.)*, II. 268.

We are troubled on every side, yet not *distressed*.

1 Cor. iv. 8.

What in their tempers tamed us or *distressed* is, with our anger and the dead, at rest.

*Crabbe, Works*, II. 22.





tion; specifically, in *zoogeog.*, of or pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals; chorological.

The orang has the smallest *distributional* area, being confined to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra.

Huxley, *Ann. Vert.*, p. 403.

**distributionist** (dis-trib'ū-shon-ist), *n.* [*< distribution + -ist.*] One who advocates or promotes distribution; a believer in distribution. [Rare.]

The *distributionists* trembled, for their popularity was at stake. . . . The popularity of the distribution society among the ladies of our parish is unprecedented.

Dickens, *Sketches, Ladies' Societies.*

**distributival** (dis-trib'ū-tiv-al) or **dis-trib'ū-tiv-al**, *a.* [*< distributive, n., + -al.*] In *gram.*, of or pertaining to a distributive; of the nature of a distributive.

**distributive** (dis-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. distributif* = *Pr. distributivus* = *Sp. Pg. It. distributivo*, < *L. distributivus* (in grammatical sense), < *L. distributus*, pp. of *distribuere*, distribute; see *distribute*.] *1. a.* 1. That distributes; dividing and assigning in portions; dealing to each his proper share.

The other part of justice is commonly called *distributive*, and is commanded in this rule, "Render to each his due."

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, III, Pref.

The plain foundations of a *distributive* justice, and due order in this world, may lead us to conceive a further building.

Shaftesbury, in *Fowler's Shaftesbury and Hitchenson*, p. 111.

Specifically—2. In *logic*, showing that a statement refers to each individual of a class separately, and not to these individuals as making up the whole class. The *distributive* acceptance of such an adjective as *all* is that in which whatever is said of *all* is said of each; opposed to *collective* acceptance, in which something is said of the whole which is not true of the parts. Thus, in the sentence "All the planets are seven," the *all* is *collective*; in the sentence "All the planets revolve round the sun," it is *distributive*.

3. Expressing separation or division: as, a *distributive* prefix; specifically, in *gram.*, used to denote the persons or things that constitute a pair or number, as considered separately and singly: as, a *distributive* pronoun; a *distributive* numeral. The distributive pronouns in English are each, every, either, neither. The distributive numerals in Latin are *singuli*, one by one, one each; *bini*, by twos, two each; *terni*, three each, etc.

4. In *math.*, operating upon every part in operating upon the whole.—*Distributive* finding of the issue, in *law*, an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant.—*Distributive* formula, in *math.*, a formula which expresses that two operations, as *F* and *g*, are so related that, for all values of *x*, *y*, *z*, etc., we have

$$F \circ (x, y, z, \text{etc.}) = \phi(Fx, Fy, Fz, \text{etc.})$$

In a more general sense, every formula which expresses that the operations *F*, *g*, are so related that in every case  $F \circ (x, y) = g \circ (x, y)$ .—*Distributive* function, in *math.*, a function such that  $f(x + y) = fx + fy$ .—*Distributive* operation, in *math.*, an operation subject to a distributive formula.—*Distributive* principle, in *math.*, a rule expressed by a distributive formula.

*II. n.* In *gram.*, a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

**distributively** (dis-trib'ū-tiv-ly), *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively; in a distributive sense.

When an universal term is taken *distributively*, sometimes it includes all the individuals contained in its inferior species: as when I say, every sickness has a tendency to death, I mean every individual sickness, as well as every kind.

Watts, *Logic*, II, 2.

**Distributively** satisfied composite relation, one of which no factor is wholly unsatisfied.

**distributiveness** (dis-trib'ū-tiv-ness), *n.* 1. Desire of distributing; generosity. [Rare.]

A natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person.

Dr. Fell, *Hammond*, § 2.

2. In *math.*, the fact of operating upon every part in operating upon the whole; the being subject to a distributive formula.

**distributor** (dis-trib'ū-tor), *n.* [*< OF. distribuour, distributeur* = *F. distributeur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. distribuidor* = *It. distributore, distributore*, < *L. distributor*, < *L. distribuere*, distribute; see *distribute*.] Same as *distributer*.

The suppression of unnecessary *distributors* and other parasites of industry.

J. S. Mill, *Socialism*.

**district** (dis'trikt), *n.* [*< F. district* = *Sp. distrito* = *Pg. distrito* = *It. distretto, distretto* = *D. distrikt* = *G. district* = *Dan. Sw. distrikt*, < *ML. districtus*, a district within which the lord may detain, also jurisdiction, < *L. districtus*, pp. of *distingere*, draw asunder, compel, detain; see *distrain*.] 1. A limited extent of country marked off for a special purpose, administrative,

political, etc.; a strait or territory within which may be exercised or to which are limited certain rights or powers; any portion of land or country, or any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. In British India and in various European countries a district is a subdivision of a province. In reference to political divisions in the United States, it generally imports that the inhabitants act together for some one specific purpose: as, a highway district; a school district; an election district (as a senate, assembly, or congressional district). In some States the term is applied to a class of towns. In South Carolina, during most of the period from 1708 to 1868, the chief subdivision of the State (excepting the coast region) was called a district, instead of a county as in the other States. In Virginia and West Virginia the chief subdivision of a county is called a *municipal district*, with reference to the organization of local justice. In Tennessee it is called a *city district*; in Kentucky, a *justice's district*; in Georgia, a *justice district*; in Maryland, an *election district*. In colonial and provincial Massachusetts the district was a part set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the district is a territorial subdivision of a conference, comprising a number of churches and societies, under the charge of a presiding elder. A *military district* of a country is a division of a military territorial department. The federal territory containing the national capital is called the *District of Columbia*. Abbreviated *dis.*

Even the decrees of general councils bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in their respective districts and dioceses, of which I am to give an account in the following periods. Jer. Taylor, *Diss. from Popery*, I, II, § 1.

2. A region in general; a territory within definite or indefinite limits: as, the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle; the *districts* of Russia covered by forest.—*District* attorney, an officer appointed to act as attorney for the people or government within a specified district.—*District* conference. See *conference*. 2.—*District* court, a court of limited jurisdiction having cognizance of causes within a district defined by law.—*District* court martial. See *court martial*, under *court*.—*District* school, a public or free school for the inhabitants of a specified district.—*Metropolitan district*, a title used in a few instances (as in the territory collectively known as London, in England, with its suburbs) for a division of country, including a chief city, defined by statute for the purposes of government and municipal regulation, such as for supervision in respect to fire, health, police, etc.—*Mining district*, a settlement of miners organized after the plan which, in the first years of mining in the westernmost part of the United States, the miners, in independence of all other authority, devised for their own self-government.—*Parish district*, in England, a division of a parish for general ecclesiastical purposes.—*Taxing district*, in the United States, the territory or region into which (for the purpose of assessment merely) a State, county, town, or other political district is divided. *H. H. Swenson*.—*United States district courts*, the lowest courts of the federal judicial system, having jurisdiction chiefly in admiralty, bankruptcy, and criminal matters.—*Syn. Division*, quarter, locality, province, tract.

**district** (dis'trikt), *v. t.* [*< district, n.*] To divide into districts or limited portions of territory: as, in the United States, States are *districted* for the choice of certain officers; counties or towns are *districted* for the maintenance of schools, etc.

**district** (dis'trikt), *a.* [*< L. districtus*, pp. of *distingere*, draw asunder, stretch tight; see *distrain*, and *district, n.*] Stringent; rigorous; strict.

They should not enforce nor compel the citizens . . . to more difficult or *district* proofs of their Articles of complaints.

Habington's *Voyages*, I, 105.

Punishing with the rod of *district* severity.

Pope, *Martyrs*, p. 782.

**districtly** (dis'trikt-ly), *adv.* In a stringent manner; stringently; rigorously.

We send our mandates again unto your brotherhood, in these apostolical writings, *districtly* and in virtue of obedience commanding you. Quoted in *Pope's Martyrs*, p. 518.

**distrist**, *n.* [*ME., appar. irreg. < dist + strife*.] Strife; contention.

For he wold not have in no wise *distrist* be-tween hem two.

Morris (E. E. T. S.), III, 232.

**distringas** (dis-tring'gas), *n.* [*Law L.*, 2d pers. sing. subj. pres., with impv. meaning, of *ML. distingere*, detain; see *distrain*.] In *law*:

(a) A process, now little used, directing the sheriff to detain or make distress—that is, to seize and withhold the goods of the person sought to be coerced. It was used to compel a defendant to appear; also, after judgment for plaintiff in an action of detinue, to compel the defendant, by repeated distresses of his goods, to give up the chattel detained. (b) A process commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to detain their lands and goods. (c) A process in equity against a body corporate refusing to obey the summons and direction of the court. (d) An order of chancery, in favor of a party claiming to be interested in any stock in the Bank of England, by which a notice is served on the bank directing its officers not to

permit its transfer, or not to pay any dividend on it.

**distrix** (dis'triks), *n.* [*NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. dix, di-, two-, + opis (opsis), hair.*] Forky hair; a disease of the hair in which it splits at the end. Thomas, *Med. Dict.*

**distrouble** (dis-trub'l), *v. t.* [*< ME. distroublen, distroublen, destroublen, also distourblen, distroublen, trouble, disturb, < OF. \*destourbler (cf. destourbier, desturbier, destoubier, trouble, vexation, = Pr. desturber, var. of destourber, destorbier, desturbier, equiv. to destourber, destorber, desturber, > ME. destourben, distourben, disturb, trouble, after OF. tourbler, troubler, tridier, > ME. troublen, trouble; see disturb and trouble.*] To disturb; trouble greatly.

Mychel they [netles, thorns, etc.] *distroubled* me, For sore I drad to harmed be. Row, of the Rose, l. 1718.

That was a thyng that gretly hem *distroubled* in her armyng, and they-yng thei caught grette damage.

Morris (E. E. T. S.), II, 154.

Her former sorrow into sudden wrath (Both coosen passions of *distroubled* spirit) Converting.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III, iv, 12.

**distrouble**, *n.* [*ME., < distrouble, v.*] Trouble.

And rode so fro morowe to euen that no *distrouble* thei ne hadde till thei com to Roostok.

Morris (E. E. T. S.), III, 545.

**distrust** (dis-trust'), *n.* [*< dis- + trust, n.*] 1. Absence of trust; doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance: as, to listen with *distrust*; to look upon a project with *distrust*.

Therefore to the end that thou shalt not bee in any manner *distrust*, it is God that is the maker of this promise.

J. Udall, *On Luke I.*

So is swearing an affect of *distrust*, and want of faith or honesty, on one or both sides.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 208.

The self-accusations of such a man are to be received with some *distrust*, not of his sincerity, but of his sober judgment.

Southey, *Bunyan*, p. 13.

Nor does deception lead more surely to *distrust* of men than self-deception to suspicion of principles.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 151.

2. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence.

To me reproach

Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.

Milton, *P. L.*, I, xl, 160.

**distrust** (dis-trust'), *v. t.* [*< dis-priv. + trust, v. Cf. distrust, n.*] To withhold trust or confidence from; doubt or suspect; refuse to confide in, rely upon, or give credence to: as, to *distrust* a man's veracity; I *distrust* his intentions.

I am ready to *distrust* mine eyes. Shak., *T. N.*, IV, 3.

T' intrench in what you grant—unrighteous laws,

Is to *distrust* the justice of your cause.

Dryden, *Hind and Panther*.

**distruster** (dis-trus'ter), *n.* One who distrusts.

**distrustful** (dis-trust'fūl), *a.* [*< distrust + -ful.*] 1. Full of distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mistrustful.

The doubtful and *distrustful* man Heaven frowns at.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophets*, I, 2.

These men are too *distrustful*, and much to blame to use such speeches.

Burton.

2. Not confident; apprehensive; diffident;

modest: as, *distrustful* of ourselves.

*Distrustful* sense with modest caution speaks.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 622.

**distrustfully** (dis-trust'fūl-ly), *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

Many are they, That of my life *distrustfully* thus say: No help for him in God there lies.

Milton, *Ps. III, 5.*

**distrustfulness** (dis-trust'fūl-ness), *n.* The state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence.

But notwithstanding, many of them, through too much *distrustfulness*, separated and prepared to depart with their pockets at the first sight of you.

Habington's *Voyages*, II, II, 159.

**distrustingly** (dis-trust'fūl-ly), *adv.* Suspiciously; with distrust.

**distrustless** (dis-trust'les), *a.* [*< distrust + -less.*] Free from distrust or suspicion; confident.

The same Divine teacher enjoins his Apostles to consider the lilies, or (as some would have it) the tulips of the field, and to learn thence that difficult virtue of a *distrustless* reliance upon God.

Boyle, *Works*, II, 25.

**distune** (dis-tūn'), *v. t.* [*< dis- + tune.*] To put out of tune.

For Adams sin, all creatures else account; Their Harmony *distuned* by His ear.

Hyndes, *tr. of De Barlas's Weeks*, II, The Furies.

**disturb** (dis-tərb'), *v. t.* [*< ME. disturben, destorben, destourben, destorben, < OF. destourber, destorber, desturbier, disturbier, also destourber,*

**disturb**, *disturb* = Fr. *OSp. disturb* = Sp. *Pg. disturb* = It. *disturbare, disturbare*, < L. *disturbare*, drive asunder, separate by violence, disorder, disturb, < *dis-*, apart, + *turbare*, disorder, throw into confusion, trouble: see *turbulent, trouble*. Cf. *disturbance*.] 1. To stir; trouble; agitate; molest; move from a state of rest or tranquillity: as, to disturb a sleeper; to disturb the sediment.

If he be at his book, disturb him not.  
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 1.  
2. To move or agitate; discompose; disquiet; throw into perplexity or confusion.

You groan, sir, ever since the morning light,  
As something had disturb'd your noble spirits.  
Dryden, Cuck and Fox.  
We seldom mix long in conversation without meeting with some accident that ruffles and disturbs us.  
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.  
I feared my brain was disturbed by my sufferings and misfortunes.  
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 2.

Preparing to disturb  
With all-confounding war the realm above.  
Cousper, Iliad, xi.  
3. To interfere with; interrupt; hinder; incommode; derange.

For which men sayn may nought disturbed be  
That shall bytyden of necessity.  
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 622.

Care disturbs study.  
The utmost which the discontented colonies could do was to disturb authority.  
Burke.

4. To turn aside; cause to deviate; throw out of course or order.

And disturb  
His inmost counsels from their destined aim.  
Milton, P. L., I. 167.

=Syn. 1. To disorder, unsettle, molest.—2. To perplex, trouble, annoy, vex, worry, plague.—3. To impede, interrupt.

**disturb** (dis-turb'), *v.* [*disturb, v.*] Disturbance.

Instant without disturb they took alarm,  
And onward moved embattled.  
Milton, P. L., vi. 549.

**disturbance** (dis-turb'ans), *n.* [*ME. disturb-ance, destourbanse, destourbanne*, < OF. *destourbanse, destourbanse, distourbanse, distourbanse* (= It. *disturbanza, sturbanza*, < *desturber, disturber*, disturb: see *disturb*.)] 1. Interruption of arrangement or order; violent change; derangement: as, a disturbance of the electric current.

The latest measurements tell us that a light-producing disturbance travels at the rate of 186,000 miles in a second of time.  
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 32.

2. An interruption of thought or conversation; as, to read without disturbance.

Sylvia enjoyed her own thoughts, and any conversation would have been a disturbance to her.  
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

3. A violent interruption of the peace; a violent stir or excitement tending to or manifested in a breach of the peace; a tumult; an uproar; in a more extended sense, public disorder; agitation in the body politic.

The disturbances were made to support a general accusation against the province.  
Bancroft.

4. Emotion or disorder of the mind; agitation; perturbation; confusion: as, the merchant received the news of his losses without apparent disturbance.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or disturbance.  
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

5. In law, the wrongful obstruction of the owner of an incorporeal hereditament in its exercise or enjoyment: as, the disturbance of a franchise, of common, of ways, or of tenure.  
Stephen.

**disturbant** (dis-turb'ant), *a.* [*L. disturbant* (= *p. pr. of disturbare*, disturb: see *disturb*.)] Causing disturbance; agitating; turbulent.

Every man is a vast and spacious sea; his passions are the winds that swell him in disturbance waves.  
Pittman, Resolves, I. 62.

**disturbant** (dis-turb'ant), *n.* [*OF. destourbanse, destourbanse* = It. *disturbanza*, < L. *disturbare*, pp. *disturbare, truba, disturb, destroy*: see *disturb*.] Disturbance.

Since by this way  
All future disturbances would cease.  
Daniel, Civil Wars, III.

**disturber** (dis-turb'er), *n.* 1. One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace or harmony; one who causes tumult or disorder.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blameable, as a needless disturber of the peace of God's church, and an author of division.  
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. One who or that which excites disgust, agitation, or tumult; that which causes perturbation.

And [they] went the right way to Sorbent with-out any other disturber, and were gladd and merry after the eventure that was hem betale.  
Morte (M. T. A.), II. 260.

Two deep enemies,  
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers,  
Are they that I would have these deal upon.  
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

3. In law, one who hinders or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his rights.  
**disturbance**, *n.* [*ME. disturbance*, < *disturbien, distrouben*, disturb: see *disturb*, and cf. *disturbance*.] Trouble; disturbance. Bp. Peacock, Repealer, I. 86.

**disturn** (dis-tern'), *v. t.* [*OF. destourner, destorner, F. destourner* = It. *distornare, stornare*, < ML. *distornare*, turn aside or away, < L. *dis-*, away, + *stornare*, turn: see *turn*.] To turn aside.

This fader, prey, al thilke harm disturne.  
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 712.

Glad was to disturne that furious stream  
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.  
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 23.

**distutor** (dis-ti'tor), *v. t.* [*dis-priv. + tutor*.] To divest of the office or rank of a tutor.

Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was distutored.  
Wood, Athens Oxon., II. 532.

**distyle** (dis'til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *distyle*, < Gr. *di-styllos*, < *di-*, two, + *styllos*, column, style: see *style*.] 1. *a.* Noting a portico of two columns: applied rather to a portico with two columns in antis than to a plain two-columned porch. See *cut* under *antis*.

The coin shows a small distyle temple on a rock, flanked by two tall terminal figures, and by two cypress trees.  
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 247.

The favourite arrangement was a group of pillars "distyle in antis," as it is technically termed, viz., two circular pillars between two square piers.  
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 184.

II. *n.* A portico of two columns.

**disulphate** (di-sul'fat), *n.* [*dis- + sulphate*.] 1. In chem., a sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic element or radical; an acid sulphate.—2. A sulphate having the general formula  $R_2SO_4$ ; a salt of disulphuric acid: as, potassium disulphate,  $K_2SO_4$ .

**disulphid** (di-sul'fid), *n.* [*dis- + sulphid*.] In chem., a sulphid containing two atoms of sulphur.

**disulpho-** In chem., in composition, indicating certain acids formed by substituting two radicals having the formula  $SO_2OH$  for two hydrogen atoms in a hydrocarbon.

**disulphuric** (di-sul'fu'rik), *a.* [*dis- + sulphuric*.] Containing two sulphuric-acid radicals. Used only in the following phrase.—Disulphuric acid, an acid,  $H_2S_2O_7$ , formed in the manufacture of Nordhausen sulphuric acid and separated from it in white crystals. It decomposes easily, but forms stable salts. Also called *pyrosulphuric acid*.

**disuniform** (dis-i'n'ul-form), *a.* [*dis-priv. + uniform*.] Not uniform.

**disunion** (dis-i'n'yon), *n.* [= F. *désunion* = Sp. *desunion* = Pg. *desunio* = It. *disunion*; as *dis-priv. + union*.] 1. Severance of union; separation; disjunction; rupture.

The royal preacher in my text, assuming that man is a compound of an organized body and an immortal soul, places the formality and essence of death in the disunion and final separation of these two constituent parts.  
Sp. Hawley, Works, III. xxxix.

If disunion was out of the question, consolidation was not less repugnant to their feelings and opinions.  
J. C. Calhoun, Works, I. 123.

2. A breach of amity; rupture of union in feeling or opinion; contentious disagreement.

That rub, which must prove fatal to Ireland in a short time, and might grow to such a disunion between the two Houses as might much cloud the happiness of this kingdom.  
Clarendon, Civil War, I. 227.

**disunionist** (dis-i'n'yon-ist), *n.* [*disunion + -ist*.] An advocate of disunion; specifically, in U. S. Hist., one of those who, prior to and during the civil war of 1861-65, favored or sought the disruption of the United States.

It would do for the disunionists that which of all things they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own.  
Lancet, in Raymond, p. 143.

The Federalists characterized their opponents . . . as disorganizers, disunionists, and traitors.  
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, II. 162.

**disunite** (dis-i'n'it'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disunited*, *disuniting*. [*L. disunite*, pp. of *disunire* (= It. *disunire* = Sp. *disunir* = OF. *desunir, desunier, F. desunir*), disjoin, < L. *dis-priv. + L. unire*, unite: see *dis-* and *unite*.] I. trans.

1. To separate; disjoin; part: as, to disunite particles of matter.

The beast they then divide, and disunite  
The ribs and limbs.  
Pope, Odyssey, III.

2. To set at variance; alienate.

Go on both hand in hand, O Nations: never be disunited; be the praise and the heroic song of all posterity.  
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

II. *intrans.* To part; fall asunder; become divided.

The several joints of the body politic do separate and disunite.  
South.

**disuniter** (dis-i'n'it'er), *n.* One who or that which disjoins or separates.

**disunity** (dis-i'n'it-i), *n.* [*dis-priv. + unity*.] 1. Want of unity; a state of separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter.  
Dr. H. More.

2. The absence of unity of feelings or interests; want of concord.

**disusage** (dis-i'z'ij), *n.* [*dis-priv. + usage*. Cf. *disuse*.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect or relinquishment of use or practice.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by disusage through tract of time.  
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

**disuse** (dis-i'z'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disused*, *disusing*. [*ME. disusen*, < OF. *desuser* (= Sp. *Pg. desusar* = It. *disusare*), disuse, < *des-priv. + user*, use: see *dis-* and *use, v.*] To cease to use; neglect or omit to employ; abandon or discard from exercise or practice.

This custom was probably disused before their invasion or conquest.  
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, II.

**disuse** (dis-i'z'), *n.* [*disuse, v.* Cf. *use, n.*] 1. Cessation of use, practice, or exercise: as, disuse of wine; disuse of sea-bathing; disuse of words.

It is curious to see the periodical disuse and perishing of means and machinery which were introduced with loud laudation a few years or centuries before.  
Swenson, Self-reliance.

2. Cessation of custom or observance; desuetude.

Church discipline then fell into disuse.  
Southey.

**disused** (dis-i'z'd'), *p. a.* 1. No longer used; abandoned; obsolete: as, disused words.

Arms long disused.  
Sir J. Denham, Enclid, II. 11.

The tortures of the former modes of punishment are disused.  
Everett, Orations, II. 200.

Below its piers stand several Moorish mills, disused, but as yet unbroken by age or floods.  
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 22.

2. Disaccustomed; not wonted or habituated: with *in* or *to*, and formerly sometimes with: as, disused to toil.

Like men disused to a long peace; more determinate to do, than skillful how to do.  
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

Prism in arms disused.  
Dryden.

**disutility** (dis-i'til'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *disutilità*; as *dis-priv. + utility*.] The state or quality of producing harm, hindrance, injury, or other undesirable conditions: the opposite or negative of *utility*.

For the abstract notion, the opposite or negative of utility, we may invent the term *disutility*, which will mean something different from inutility, or the absence of utility.  
Jensen, Pol. Econ., III.

**disutilize** (dis-i'til-i-z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disutilized*, *disutilizing*. [*dis-priv. + utilize*.] To divert from a useful purpose; render useless.

Annulled the gift, disutilized the grace.  
Browning.

**disvaluation** (dis-val'j-ə'shun), *n.* [*disvalue + -ation, after valuation*.] Disesteem; disparagement. [Rare.]

What can be more strange or more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniard?  
Bacon, War with Spain.

**disvalue** (dis-val'v), *v. t.* [*dis-priv. + value*.] To diminish in value; depreciate; disparage.

Her reputation was disvalued  
In levity.  
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

It is at least necessary that virtue be not disvalued and imbed under the just price.  
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 232.

**disvalue** (dis-val'v), *n.* [*disvalue, v.*] Disesteem; disregard.

Cesar's self [is]  
Brought in disvalue.  
B. Jonson, Sejanus, III.

**disadvantageous** (dis-van'tā'j-us), *a.* [(It. *disavvantaggioso*) contr. of *disadvantageous*.] Disadvantageous.

Warwick by and by  
With his left wing came up, and charg'd so home and round.

That had not his light horse by disadvantageous ground  
Been hinder'd, he had struck the heart of Edward's host.  
Dryden, Polyolbion, xxi.

**disvelop** (dis-vel'op), v. t. [*OF. developper*: see *develop*.] To develop. *Johnson*.

**disveloped** (dis-vel'opt), p. a. [*Also written disveloped*; pp. of *disvelop*, v.] In *her*, unfurled and floating: said of a flag used as a bearing. *Also developed*.

**disventure** (dis-ven'tūr), n. [*Contr. of disadventure*.] Disadventure.

Don Quixote heard it and said, What noise is that, Sancho? I know not, quoth he, I think it be some new thing; for adventures, or rather disadventures, never begin with a little. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6.

**disvouch** (dis-vouch'), v. t. [*dis-priv. + vouch*.] To discredit; contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* other. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

**diswarn** (dis-warn'), v. t. [*dis-priv. (here intensive) + warn*.] To warn against an intended course; dissuade or prevent by previous warning.

Lord Brook *diswarning* me (from his Majesty) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines.

*Lord Keeper Williams*, To the Duke of Buckingham, (Cabela, p. 72).

**diswarren** (dis-wor'en), v. t. [*dis-priv. + warren*.] To deprive of the character of a warren; make common.

**disweapon** (dis-wep'n), v. t. [*dis-priv. + weapon*.] To deprive of weapons; disarm.

**disware**, n. [*ME. disware, diswayre*, *dis-priv. (here intensive) + were*, doubt, hesitation.] Doubt.

*Dynere*, or dowte, dubium. *Prompt. Para.*, p. 122.

**diswitted** (dis-wit'ed), a. [*dis-priv. + wit + -ed*.] Deprived of wits or understanding; demented.

Which when they heard, there was not one But hasted after to be gone, As she had been *diswitted*.

*Drayton*, Court of Fairy.

**diswont** (dis-wunt'), v. t. [*dis-priv. + wont*.] To deprive of wonted usage or habit; disaccustom.

As if my tongue and your ears could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both. *Sp. Hall*, Remains, p. 19.

**disworkmanship** (dis-werk'man-ship), n. [*dis-priv. + workmanship*.] Bad workmanship.

When I would have taken a particular account of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own *disworkmanship*. *Heywood*, Apology for Actors.

**disworship** (dis-wer'ship), n. [*dis-priv. + worship*.] A perversion or loss of worship or honor; disgrace; discredit.

A reproach and *disworship*. *Barnet*.

A thing which the rankest politician would think it a shame and *disworship* that his laws should countenance. *Milton*, Divorce, l. 4.

**disworship** (dis-wer'ship), v. t. [*dis-priv. + worship*.] To dishonor; deprive of worship or dignity; disgrace.

By the vncynnesse of any parte the whole body is *disworshipped*. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xii.

**disworth** (dis-werth'), v. t. [*dis-priv. + worth*.] To diminish the worth of; degrade.

There is nothing that *disworths* a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger. *Meltham*, Resolves, l. 27.

**disyntheme** (di-sin'them), n. [*Gr. di-, two- + σύνθεσις, σύνθεσις*, a collection, assembly, *σύνθεσις*, put together: see *synthesis*.] A set of sets, each of the latter being formed of a certain number of elements out of a given collection of them, so that each element occurs just twice among all the sets. Thus, (AB)(BC)(CD) (AD) is a dyadic disyntheme—that is, one composed of pairs. See *dyadic*. Also *disynthem*.

**disyoke** (dis-yök'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *disyoked*, ppr. *disyoking*. [*dis-priv. + yoke*.] To unyoke; free from any trammel.

Who first had dared To leap the rotten pale of prejudice, *Disyoked* their necks from custom. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

**dit** (dit), v. t.; pret. and pp. *ditied*, ppr. *ditting*. [*ME. diten, dutes*, *AS. dyttan*, stop up, close (an aperture, as the mouth, eye, ear), prob. connected with *dott*, a point, dot: see *dot*.] To stop up; close. [*North. Eng. and Scotch*.]

The dor drawn, & dit with a derf happe. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. T. S.), l. 1222.

Dit your mouth with your meat. *Scotch proverb*.

Foul sluggish fat ditte up your dulle eye. *Dr. H. More*, Cupid's Conflict.

**dit** (dit), n. [*Also dit*, *ME. dit*, partly an abbreviation of *dite*, *ditee*, a ditty, a sound, and

partly *OF. dit, dit*, a saying, speech, word: see *ditty*, and *dite*, *diteum*.] 1. A word; a saying; a sentence. *Kelham*.

From the second half of the 18th century the collections of sentences, *dites*, apophyses, and moral tales become very numerous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 264.

2. A ditty; anything sung. *Chaucer*.

No song but did contain a lovely *dit*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 12.

**dite**, **dite-bark** (dē'tē, -bark), n. Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*).

**dital** (dit'al), n. [*It. ditala*, a thimble, finger-stall, *< dila*, *< L. digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] In music, a thumb- or finger-key, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be temporarily raised a semitone: in contradistinction to *pedal*, a foot-key. Compare *digital*, n. 3.—*Dital* has a kind of chromatic harp-lute, invented and named by Edward Light, an Englishman, in 1798, and improved by him in 1816. It resembled a guitar in shape, but had from 15 to 18 strings, each string being furnished with a dital, which could raise its tone a half step, thus producing a complete chromatic scale. It is not now in use.

**dittany** (dit'g-mi), n. An old form of *dittany*.

**dittander**, n. See *dittander*.

**dittant**, **dittany**, n. See *dittany*.

**dittation** (di-tā'shon), n. *< L. as if dition* (n.), *< dition*, enrich, *< dit* (dit), contr. of *dices* (dicit), rich.] The act of making rich.

After all the presents of those eastern worshippers (who intended rather homage than *dittation*), the blessed Virgin comes in the form of poverty with her two doves unto God. *Sp. Hall*, The Purification.

**ditch** (dich), n. [*Early mod. E. also ditche, dike, dyke*; *< ME. dike*, an assimilated form, with shortened vowel, of *dike*, *dic*, *< AS. dic*, a dike, ditch: see *dike*.] 1. A trench made by digging; particularly, a trench for draining wet land, or for making a barrier to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or a fortress. In the latter sense it is also called a *foss* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and the countescarp. See out under *cattle*.

For thil make *Dykes* in the Erthe alle aboute in the Halle, depe to the Kene, and thei do pave hem: and whan thei wil ete, thei gon there in and sytten there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 20.

Thou art no company for an honest dog, And so we'll leave thee to a ditch, thy destiny. *Fletcher* (and another), False One, III. 2.

The subsoil (in drainage) must be carefully examined by digging test-holes in various places, and also by taking advantage of any quarries, deep ditches or other cuttings in the proximity. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 322.

2. Any narrow open passage for water on the surface of the ground.

Take no more care thenceforth to those effects, But lets the stream run where his *Ditch* directs. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

It was characteristic of mining nomenclature that the stream of pure swift-running water which formed this penultima, taken from the Infant Arkansas, should be called a *ditch*. *The Century*, XXXI. 60.

**Advance-ditch**. See *advance*, n. 2.—*Second ditch*, in *fort*, in low wet ground, a ditch beyond the glacis.—*To die in the last ditch*. See *die*.

**ditch** (dich), v. [*Early mod. E. also ditche, dike, dyke*; *< ME. dichen, dychen*, assimilated forms of *diken*, make a dike or ditch: see *dike*, v.] *Intrans.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches: as, *ditching* and *dairing*; hedging and *ditching*.

**II. trans.** 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; drain by a ditch: as, to *ditch* moist land.

Lord. Where was this lane? Post. Close by the battle, *ditch'd*, and wall'd with turf. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 2.

2. To surround with a ditch.

Than next we come to Bethlem, which hath been a stronge lytell Cytie, well walled and *ditch'd*. *Sir R. Gysford*, Pylgrimage, p. 25.

3. To throw or run into or as if into a ditch: as, to *ditch* a railway-train.

Often *ditched* by washouts in wild, unsettled districts, there is no engine which can be so quickly set on its legs again. *Sol. Amer. Supp.*, p. 2791.

**ditch-bur** (dich'bēr), n. [*Formerly spelled dyche-bur*; so called from its growing on sandy dikes.] The old-bur, *Xanthium strumarium*.

**ditch-dog** (dich'dog), n. A dead dog thrown into a ditch.

Poor Tom, . . . that in the fury of his heart, when the fiend raging, cast cow-dung for sallets; swallowed the old rat and the *ditch-dog*. *Shak.*, Lear, III. 4.

**ditcher** (dich'er), n. [*ME. dicke*, assimilated form of *dikere*, *< AS. dicere*, ditcher, digger: see *dike*, digger, and *ditch*, *dike*.] One who or that which digs ditches.

A combined cultivator and potato digger. . . . It has a plow or *ditcher* shovel formed from a plate of metal. *Sol. Amer.*, N. B., LVII. 74.

**ditch-fern** (dich'fēr), n. A name in England for the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

**ditch-grass** (dich'grās), n. An aquatic natiadaceous plant, *Euphis maritima*, growing in salt or brackish water, with long thread-like stems and almost capillary leaves.

**ditch-water** (dich wā'tēr), n. The stale or stagnant water collected in a ditch.

**dite**, v. t. An obsolete occasional spelling of *ditch*.

**dite** (dit), v. t.; pret. and pp. *ditied*, ppr. *ditting*. [*ME. diten*, *< OF. dister, ditor*, compose, write, indict, *< L. dicitare*, dictate: see *dictate*, and *indite*, *indict*.] 1. To dictate: as, you write, I'll *dite*.—2. To write. [*In both senses obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

He made a booke, and let it write, Wherin his life he did all *dite* (var. *write*). *Rom. of the Rose*, I. 6726.

**dite**, n. A Middle English form of *dit* and *ditty*.

**diteet**, n. A Middle English form of *ditty*.

**dithcal** (di-thē'kal), a. [*Gr. di-, two- + θέκα, a case, + -al*: see *theca*.] In bot., two-celled.

**dithcous** (di-thē'kus), a. Same as *dithcal*.

**dithelism** (di-thē-izm), n. [*F. dithélisme*; *< Gr. di-, two- + θέα, a god, + -ism*. Cf. *dyotheism*.] The doctrine of the existence of two supreme gods; religious dualism. See *Manichæism*. Artanism was called dithelism by the orthodox Christians, who asserted that the Ariens believed in "one God the Father, who is eternal, and one God the Son, not eternal."

Zoroastrianism is practically *dithelism*, and Buddhism anything. *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 201.

**dithelst** (di-thē-lat), n. [*As dithelism + -ist*.]

One who believes in dithelism. (*Unworthy*.)

**dithelistic**, **dithelistical** (di-thē-lis'tik, -ti-kal), a. Pertaining to or of the nature of dithelism. (*Unworthy*.)

**dither** (dith'er), v. t. [*A var. of didder*, q. v.]

To shake; tremble: same as *didder*. *MacKay*.

**dither** (dith'er), n. [*< dither*, v.] A trembling; vibration.

The range of the reciprocation of the tool is so small that it is not much more than a vibration or *dither*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 168.

**dithering-grass** (dith'er-ing-grās), n. Quaking-grass, *Briemedia*.

**dithionie** (dith-i-on'ik), a. [*< Gr. di-, two- + θιον, sulphur, + -on-ic*.] In chem., an epithet applied to an acid (H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>) formerly called hyposulphuric acid. It is a dibasic acid which cannot be isolated in the pure state, but forms crystallizable salts.

**Dithyrat** (dith'i-rā), n. pl. [*NL. < Gr. di-, two- + θυρα = E. door*.] The *Lamellibranchiata*: so called from being bivalve.

**dithyramb**, **dithyrambus** (dith'i-ramb, dith-i-ram'bus), n.; pl. *dithyrambes*, *dithyrambi* (-rambz, -ram'bi). [*< L. dithyrambus*, *< Gr. δithυραμβος*; origin unknown.] A form of Greek lyric composition, originally a choral song in honor of Dionysus, afterward of other gods, heroes, etc. First given artistic form by Arion (about 625 B. C.) and rendered by lyric choruses. It was perfected, about a century later, by Iambe of Hermione, and at about the same time tragedy was developed from it in Attica. Its simpler and more musical form, as composed by Lasos, Simocles, Bacchylides, and Pindar, assumed in the latter part of the fifth century a complexity of rhythmical and musical form and of verbal expression which degenerated in the fourth century into a mimetic performance rendered by a single artist. From these different stages in its history the word *dithyramb* has been used in later ages both for a nobly enthusiastic and elevated and for a wild or inflated composition. In its distinctive form the *dithyramb* is *ἀλκιδρόμος* (consists of a number of strophes no two of which are metrically identical).

**dithyrambic** (dith-i-ram'bi), a. and n. [*< L. dithyrambicus*, *< Gr. δithυραμβικός*, *< δithυραμβος*, a dithyramb: see *dithyramb*.] 1. a. 1. In the style of a dithyramb. Hence—2. Intensely lyrical; bacchanalian.

So Pindar does new Words and Figures roll Down his impetuous *Dithyrambic* Tide. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, III. 2.

**II. n.** A dithyramb.

Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambes*. *Wells*.

**dithyrambist** (dith-i-ram'bi), n. A writer of dithyrambs.

**dithyrambus**, n. See *dithyramb*.

**dithon** (dith'on), n. [*< L. dithon* (n.), prop. *dithon* (n.), dominion, power, jurisdiction, *< dicere*, speak, say: see *dictum*. Cf. *condiction*.] Rule; power; government; dominion.

He [Mohammed] destroyt the christian religion through out all the parts quibh nou ar vnder the *dithon* of the Turk. *Nicol Burns*, F. 126, b.

**ditionary** (dith'on-ā-rī), a. and n. [*< L. as if ditionarius*, prop. *dicionarius*, *< dicio* (n.), dominion, power: see *dithon*.] 1. a. Under rule; subject; tributary.

II. n. A subject; a tributary.



**diuresis** (di-ŭ-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if \**deō-*  
μασις, < *deōpeiv*, urinate, < *δέα*, through, + *οὔειν*,  
urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine.] In pathol., an exces-  
sive secretion of urine.

**diuretic** (di-ū-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diuretique* = Sp. *diurético* = Pg. *diurético*, < LL. *diureticus*, < Gr. *diourētikos*, promoting urine, < *dioupeiv*, urinate: see *diurese*.] *I. a.* In med., exciting the secretion of urine.

*II. n.* A medicine that excites the secretion and discharge of urine.

**diuretical** (di-ū-ret'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diuretic*. **diurnal**, *diurnet*, *a.* [ME. *diurne*, < OF. *diurne*, F. *diurne* = Sp. Pg. It. *diurno*, daily (as a noun, OF. *jour*, *for*, *for* = It. *giorno*, day), < L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dis*, day: see *dial*, *deity*.] Daily; diurnal.

Performed hath the sonne his ark diurne.  
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 551.

**Diurna** (di-ēr'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *diurnus*, daily, of the day: see *diurn*.] In entom.: (a) The butterflies; the diurnal *Lepidoptera* or *Rhopalocera*, as distinguished from the *Crepuscularia* and *Nocturna*, or *Heterocera* (moths). They correspond to the old Linnean genus *Papilio*, and are so called because they show themselves only during the day. (b) An occasional name of insects which in the mature state live only a day or so, as the *Ephemera* or day-flies.

**Diurnet** (di-ēr'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*.] In ornith., the diurnal birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *Nocturna*.

**diurnal** (di-ēr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *diurnal* = F. *diurnal* = Sp. Pg. *diurnal* = It. *diurnale*, < L. *diurnalis*, daily, < *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*. See also *journal*, a doublet of *diurnal*.] *I. a.* 1. Of or belonging to day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night: opposed to *nocturnal*: as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours; *diurnal* habits, as of an animal.—2. Daily; happening every day: as, a *diurnal* task.

Love's my diurnal Course, divided right  
Twist Hope and Fear, my Day and Night.  
Covell, The Mistress, Love and Life.

*3.* Performed in or occupying one day; lasting but for one day; ephemeral.

In the short Course of a Diurnal Sun,  
Behold the Work of many Ages done!  
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, l.

*4.* Constituting the measure of a day, either on the earth or one of the other planets: as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth, or of Mars or Jupiter.—5. Characterized by some change or peculiarity which appears and disappears with the daytime. (a) In med., being most intense in the daytime: as, a *diurnal* fever. (b) In ornith., flying abroad by day, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *nocturnal* birds of prey. (c) In entom., flying by day, as a butterfly; or pertaining to the *Diurna*: opposed to *nocturnal* and to *crepuscular*. (d) In bot., opening by day and closing at night, as certain flowers.—*Diurnal* aberration of the fixed stars, that part of the aberration which depends upon the earth's motion of rotation, and is consequently different in different places. See *acceleration*, and *aberration*. 5.—*Diurnal* arc. See *arc*.—*Diurnal* circle. See *circle*.—*Diurnal* inequality, in magnetism, meteorology, etc., an inequality the period of which is one day.—*Diurnal* motion of a planet, the number of degrees, minutes, etc., which a planet moves in twenty-four hours.

*II. n. 1.* A day-book; a diary; a journal. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Certain diurnals of the honoured Mr. Edward Winslow have also afforded me good light and help.

N. Norton, New England's Memorial, p. 10.

*2.* A daily newspaper. [Obsolete or archaic.] We writers of diurnals are nearer in our style to that of common talk than any other writers.

Steele, Tatler, No. 204.

He showed me an Oxford newspaper containing a full report of the proceedings. . . I suppose the pages of that diurnal were not deathless, and that it would now be vain to search for it.

Peacock, in Dowden's Shalloy, l. 124.

*3.* A Roman Catholic service-book containing the offices for the daily hours of prayer.—4. In ornith., a diurnal bird of prey.—5. In entom., one of the *Diurna*.

**diurnalist** (di-ēr'nal-ist), *n.* [ < *diurnal* + *-ist*. Cf. *journalist*.] A journalist.

By the relation of our diurnalists.

Sp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 2.

**diurnally** (di-ēr'nal-lī), *adv.* 1. By day; in the daytime.—2. Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries we shall diurnally communicate them to the publick.

Tatler.

**diurnalness** (di-ēr'nal-ness), *n.* The quality of being diurnal.

**diurnation** (di-ēr'nā'shon), *n.* [ < L. *diurnus*, daily, + E. *-ation*, cf. *hibernation*.] The quiescent or somnolent state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night. Marshall Hall.

**diurnet**, *a.* See *diurn*.

**diurnal** (di-ū-tar'nal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *diurno*, < L. *diurnus*, of long duration, < *dis*, for a long time, also by day, < *dis*, a day, a space of time: see *dial*, *deity*.] Lasting; being of long continuance. [Rare.]

Things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and diurnal.  
Milton.

**diurnity** (di-ū-tar'ni-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *diurnidad* = Pg. *diurnidade* = It. *diurnità*, < L. *diurnitas* (-i), length of time, < *diurnus*, of long duration: see *diurnal*.] Length of time; long duration. [Rare.]

What prince can promise such diurnity unto his relics?  
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

**div** (div), *v.* [Sc., developed from a peculiar pronunciation (dū) of *do*.] A Scotch form of *do*, auxiliary.

And div ye think . . . that my man and my sons are to go to the sea in weather like yestern and the day, and get naething for their nah?  
Scott, Antiquary, xl.

*-div*. See *-dib*.

**diva** (dē'vā), *n.* [It. *diva*, a goddess, < L. *diva*, a goddess, fem. of *divus*, a god, divine: see *deity*, *divine*.] A prima donna; a distinguished female singer.

**divagation** (di-vā-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *divagation* = Sp. *divagación* = Pg. *divagação*, < L. as if \**divagatio* (-n-), < *divagari*, wander about, < *dis* for *dis*, in different directions, + *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vagus*, *vagabond*.] A wandering; deviation; digression.

Let us be set down at Queen's Crawley without further divagation, and see how Miss Rebecca Sharp spends there.  
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

When we admit this personal element into our divagations we are apt to stir up uncomfortable and sorrowful memories.  
R. L. Stevenson, Child's Play.

**divaguely** (di-vā-gē'li), *adv.* [An absurd combination, as if < \**divague*, L. *divagari*, wander (see *divagation*), + *-ly*, after E. *vaguely*.] Wanderingly; in an aimless and uncertain manner. [Rare.]

They drifted divaguely over the great pacific ocean of feminine logic.  
C. Reade, Art, p. 1.

**divalent** (di-vā- or div'a-lent), *a.* [ < Gr. *dis* for *dis*, twice, + L. *valens* (-t-), having power; cf. *bivalent*, the preferable form.] In chem., having power to combine with two monovalent atoms. Thus, the oxygen atom and the radical CH<sub>3</sub> are divalent.

**divan** (di-van'), *n.* [Also *divan*; also (Anglo-Ind.) in some senses *dewan*, *dewan* (see *dewan*) = F. Sp. Pg. *divan* = It. *divano*, *divan*, = D. G. Dan. Sw. *divan*, < Turk. Ar. *divān*, Pers. *divān*, *divān*, a council, a court of justice or of revenue, a minister, esp. a minister or officer of revenue (hence Anglo-Ind. *dewan*, q. v., and ult. F. *douane*, customs), a council-chamber, also a collection of writings, a book, account-book, register, album, also (in Ar.) a kind of sofa.] 1. A council, especially a council of state; specifically, in Turkey, the chief or privy council of the Porte, presided over by the grand vizir and made up of the ministers and heads of departments. It meets twice a week.

It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as is agreeable to the *Divan* and country (Egypt).  
Fosco, Description of the East, l. 162.

The Abbasside caliph had a "Divan of Oppression," which inquired into charges of tyranny against officers of state.  
Shugart, Brit., VII. 292.

*2.* A council-chamber; a hall; a court; a state-reception-room in palaces and the houses of richer citizens.

The divan in which we sat was brightly coloured in arabesque—the ceiling being particularly rich.  
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 246.

*3.* A kind of coffee-house where smoking tobacco is the principal enjoyment.—4. A cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a kind of sofa: a sense derived by transfer from that of 'council-chamber' or 'hall' (def. 2) as furnished with low sofas, covered with rich carpets, and provided with many cushions.

The only signs of furniture in the sitting-room are a *divan* round the sides and a carpet in the centre. . . (The *divan* is a line of flat cushions ranged round the room, either placed upon the ground, or on wooden benches, or on a step of masonry, varying in height according to the fashion of the day. Cotton-stuffed pillows, covered with chintz for summer and silk for winter, are placed against the wall, and can be moved to make a luxurious heap.)  
R. F. Burton, El-Medinalah, p. 188.

*5.* A book, especially a collection of poems by a single author: as, the *divan* of Sadi.

Many *Divāns*, or complete editions of the works of poets, have come down to us.  
Shugart, Brit., XVI. 508.  
[Used with reference to the Turks, Arabs, Persians, and other Orientals; in sense 4 also (in the form *dewan* only) used in a general application.]

**divaporation** (di-vap-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [ < L. *dis* for *dis*, apart, + *evaporatio* (-n-), a steaming, etc., < *evaporare*, steam, emit vapor, < *evapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*, and cf. *evaporation*.] The driving out of vapors by heat.

**divaporisation** (di-vap-ō-rī-zā'shon), *n.* [ < L. *dis* + E. *evaporation*. Cf. *evaporation*.] Same as *divaporation*.

**divaricate** (di-var'i-kāt), *v.*; pret. *divaricated*, ppr. *divaricating*. [ < L. *divaricatus*, pp. of *divaricare* (> It. *divaricare*), spread apart, < *dis* for *dis*, apart, + *varicare*, spread apart, straddle, < *varius*, straddling, < *varus*, bent, stretched outward.] *I. intrans.* 1. To spread or move apart; branch off; turn away or aside; diverge: with *from*: as, to *divaricate from* the will of God.

The men of this age are divided principally into two great classes, which *divaricate* widely in the direction of their desires.  
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 241.

We infer then that all the languages in question are the *divaricated* representatives of a single tongue.  
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 174.

Specifically.—2. In bot. and zool., to branch off at an obtuse angle; diverge widely.

*II. trans.* To divide into branches; cause to diverge or branch apart.

Nerves curiously *divaricated* about the tongue and mouth to receive the impressions of every gusto.  
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 5.

**divaricate** (di-var'i-kāt), *a.* [ < L. *divaricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In bot., branching off, as from a stem or axis, at or almost at a right angle; widely divergent.—2. In zool., divergent at any considerable angle; standing off or apart from one another; spreading away, as two parts of something; forked or forkeate: specifically applied to the wings of insects when they are incumbent on the body in repose, but spreading apart toward their tips.

**divaricated** (di-var'i-kā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *divaricate*, *a.*

**divaricately** (di-var'i-kāt-lī), *adv.* In a *divaricate* manner; with *divarication*.

**divarication** (di-var'i-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *divarication* = It. *divaricazione*, < L. *divaricatio* (-n-), < *divaricare*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] 1. The act of branching off or diverging; separation into branches; a parting, as from a main stem or stock.

The same force . . . causing not only the variation of a single language from age to age of its existence, but also, under the government of external circumstances, its variation in space, its *divarication* into dialects.  
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 152.

*2.* Specifically, in bot. and zool., a crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles: in entom., applied to the parting of the veins or nervures of the wings.—3. A divergence or division in opinion; ambiguity.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

**divaricator** (di-var'i-kā-tor), *n.* [ < NL. *divaricator*, < L. *divaricare*, pp. *divaricatus*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] That which *divaricates*, as a muscle which causes parts to separate or recede from each other; something *divellent*. Specifically (a) In *Brachyopoda*, a considerable muscle which opens the valves of the shell. See *cut* under *Waldheim*. (b) In *Palaemon*, a small muscle which opens the jaws of an aricularium.

Muscles pass . . . and doubtless act as *divaricators* of the wall of the sac.  
Huxley.

**div** (div), *v.*; pret. *dived*, sometimes *dove*, pp. *dived*, ppr. *diving*. [Early mod. E. also *dive*; < ME. *diven*, *dyven*, *doven*, *duven* (pret. \**dyfde*, *dyfde*), < AS. *dyfan* (weak verb, pret. *dyfde*) (= Icel. *dyfa*), dip, immerse, causal of *dýfan* (strong verb, pret. *dyfði*, pl. *dyfðu*, pp. *dyfen*; early ME. *diven*, pret. *dyf*, *dyf*), dive, sink, penetrate (in comp. *ge-dýfan*, dive, *be-dýfan*, cover with water, submerge (= OLG. *beddōm*, be covered with water, LG. *bedaven*, pp. covered, esp. with water), *thurk-dýfan*, dive through, etc.). Perhaps ult. connected with *dip*, q. v. The mod. pret. is prop. *dived*, but the pret. *dove*, after the assumed analogy of *dove* from *drive* (cf. *stroke* for earlier *strived*, pret. of *strive*), is common in colloquial speech, and is found in good literary use.] *I. intrans.* 1. To descend or plunge head first into water; thrust the body suddenly into water or other fluid; plunge deeply: as, to *dive for* shells.

Provide me (Lord) of Steers-man, Star, and Boat,  
That through the vast Sea I may safely Boat:  
Or rather teach me *dive*, that I may view  
Deep vnder water all the Body crew.  
Spenser, tr. of Dr. Barchin's Works, l. 1.

straight into the river Kwanaid  
 thrummed as if he were an otter.  
*Dived* (in early editions *doze*) as if he were a beaver.  
*Longfellow, Hiawatha, vii.*

Hence—2. To make a plunge in any way;  
 plunge suddenly downward or forward, espe-  
 cially so as to disappear: as, to *dive* down a  
 precipice or into a forest.

She stood for a moment, then *dove* into the dense fog  
 which had floated in from the river, and disappeared.  
*G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 22.*

3. To plunge or enter deeply into something  
 that engrosses the attention; engage deeply in  
 anything: as, to *dive* to the bottom of a sub-  
 ject; to *dive* into the whirl of business.

How can they pretend to *dive* into the secrets of the  
 human heart?  
*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, ivii.*

*Dived* in a board of tales that dealt with knights,  
 half-legend, half-historic. *Tennyson, Princess, Prol.*

II. *trans.* To explore by diving. [Rare.]

The Curtil bravely *dived* the gulf of fame.

*Sir J. Denham.*

**dive** (div), *n.* [*< dive, v.*] 1. A descent or plunge  
 head first into water or other fluid; a "header":  
 as, a *dive* from a spring-board.—2. A sudden  
 attack or swoop: as, to make a *dive*.—3. A disreputable  
 place of resort, where drinking  
 and other forms of vice are indulged in, and,  
 commonly, vulgar entertainments are given: so  
 called because often situated in basements or  
 other half-concealed places into which the re-  
 sorters may "dive" with little risk of observa-  
 tion. [Colloq.]

There are 150 gambling *dives*, the approaches to which  
 are generally so barricaded as to defy police detection.  
*N. A. Rev., CXLIII, 23.*

They [the New York police] have been well backed up in  
 closing the more iniquitous dives and disreputable resorts.  
*Contemporary Rev., LIII, 227.*

**divedapper, divedopert** (div'dap'ér, -dop'-  
 ér), *n.* [*See dapper.*] 1. Same as *dapper*.

Certain *dive-doppers* or water-foules.

*Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 22.*

2. A pert fellow: in contempt.

There's no good fellowship in this dandiprat,  
 This *dive-dapper*, as is in other pages.  
*Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, III, 1.*

**divel** (div'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form  
 of *devil*.

**divel** (div'el), *v. t.* [*< L. dissolvere, pull asunder, rend, < di- for dis-, asunder, + vellere, pull.*] To pull asunder; rend.

At the first littering, their eyes are fastly closed—that is,  
 by coalition or joining together of the eyelids, and so con-  
 tinue until about the twelfth day; at which time they  
 begin to separate, and may be easily *divelled* or parted  
 asunder.  
*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III, 27.*

**divelline** (div'l-in), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal  
 form of *devilise*.

**divellent** (div-el'ent), *a.* [*= F. divellent, < L. dissolent (-t)s, ppr. of dissolvere, pull asunder: see dissol.*] Drawing asunder; separating. [Rare.]

**divellicate** (div-el'i-kät), *v. t.* [*< L. di- for dis-, asunder, + vellere, pull, pluck, < vellere, pull. Cf. dissol.*] To pull in pieces. [Obsolete or rare.]

My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and  
 had *divellicated* his character behind his back.

*Fielding, Amelia, v. 6.*

**diver** (di'vér), *n.* [*< ME. diver, dyver.*] 1. One  
 who or that which dives or plunges into water.

The said *dyver* dyde all that busynesse beyng underneath  
 the water.  
*Sir R. Gysford, Pilgrimage, p. 76.*

To dive for his young son,

*Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III, 229).*

Specifically—(a) One who makes a business of diving, as  
 for pearl-oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc. See *sub-*  
*marine diver*, under *diver*. (b) A bird that habitually  
*dives*, as a loon, grebe, auk, or penguin; specifically, one  
 or any of the birds occasionally known as *diving-petrels*, *div-*  
*ing-petrels*, *diving-petrels*, or *diving-petrels*. The term is  
 especially applied to the loon, family *Columbidae*  
 (which see). There are three leading species: the great  
 northern diver, *Columba torquatus*; the black-throated  
 diver, *C. arcticus*; and the red-throated diver, *C. septentrionalis*.  
 All three inhabit the northern hemisphere generally,  
 and are noted not only for their quickness in  
 diving, but also for the length of time they remain and the  
 distance they traverse under water, in which they move  
 both by swimming with the feet and by paddling with the  
 wings. See *loon*. Also *diving-bird*.

2. One who plunges into or engages deeply in  
 anything.—Cartesian *diver*. See *Cartesian*.

**diver**, *n.* See *dyver*.

**diver** (di'vèr), *n.* [*< L. diverbium, the dia-*  
*logue of a comedy (an imperfect translation of*  
*Gr. diallogos, dialogue), < di- for dis-, apart*  
*(or else repr. Gr. dia), + verbum = E. word.*  
*Cf. proverb.] A saying in which the two mem-*

bers of a sentence are contrasted; an anti-  
 thetical proverb. [Rare.]

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy  
 a paradise for horses, a hell for women: as the *diver*  
*goes.*  
*Burton, Anat. of Mel, p. 267.*

**diverberat** (di-vér'bg-rät), *v. t.* [*< L. di-*  
*verberatus, pp. of diverberare, strike asunder,*  
*cleave, divide, < di-, < di-, asunder, + verberare,*  
*strike, beat, whip: see verberate, and cf. rever-*  
*berate.] To cleave or penetrate through, as*  
*sound.*

These cries for blameless blood *diverberate*  
 The high resounding Heav'n's convexitie.  
*Davies, Holy Rood, p. 14.*

**diverberation** (di-vér'bg-rä'sh'n), *n.* [*< L. di-*  
*verberatus, pp. of diverberare, strike asunder,*  
*cleave, divide, strike, beat: see diverberate, and*  
*cf. reverberation.] A cleaving or penetrating,*  
*as sound.*

**diverbiu** (di-vér'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *diverbia* (-g).  
 [*L. see diverb.*] In the *anc. Rom. drama*, any  
 passage declaimed or recited by the actors with-  
 out musical accompaniment or singing; the dia-  
 logue, or a scene in dialogue: opposed to *can-*  
*tum*. The *diverbia* are generally composed in  
 iambic trimeters (senarii).

**diverge** (di-vér'j), *v. t. & pret.* and pp. *diverged*,  
 ppr. *diverging*. [*= D. divergen = G. divergen*  
*= Dan. diverge = Sw. diverge, < F. di-*  
*verger = Sp. divergir = Pg. diverger, divergir*  
*= It. divergere, < ML. divergere, < L. di-,*  
*apart, + vergere, incline, verge, tend: see verge,*  
*converge.] 1. To move or lie in different di-*  
*rections from a common point; branch off: op-*  
*posed to converge.*

In the catchment-basin all the branches converge to the  
 main stream; in the delta they all *diverge* from the trunk  
 channel.  
*Huxley, Physiology, p. 145.*

Hence—2. In general, to become or be sepa-  
 rated from another, or one from another; take  
 different courses or directions: as, *diverging*  
 trains of thought; lives that *diverge* one from  
 the other.

And wider yet in thought and deed  
 Diverge our pathways, one in youth.

*Whittier, Memories.*

3. To differ from a typical form; vary from a  
 normal state or from the truth.—4. In *math.*,  
 to become larger (in modulus) without limit:  
 said of an infinite series when, on adding the  
 terms, beginning with the first, the sum in-  
 creases indefinitely toward infinity. A series  
 may be divergent without *diverging*. See *di-*  
*vergent series*, under *divergent*.

**divergement** (di-vér'j-ment), *n.* [*< diverge +*  
*-ment.] The act of diverging. [Rare.]*

**divergence** (di-vér'j-ens), *n.* [Sometimes also  
*divergency*; = G. *divergens* = Dan. *Sw. diver-*  
*gens, < F. divergence = Sp. Pg. divergencia = It.*  
*divergenza, < ML. divergentia, < divergent (-t)s,*  
*ppr. of divergere, diverge: see divergent and*  
*-ence.] 1. The act or state of diverging, or*  
*moving or pointing in different directions (not*  
*directly opposed) from a common point; a re-*  
*ceding one from another: opposed to conver-*  
*gence: as, the divergence of lines.*

The nearer the direction of the incident rays to that of  
 the optic axis, the less the *divergence* between the or-  
 dinary and the extraordinary rays.

*Spotlightwoods, Polarization, p. 20.*

Double images in steepness are certainly due to *diver-*  
*gence*, not convergence, of the optic axis.

*Le Comte, Sight, p. 253.*

Hence—2. Departure from a course or stan-  
 dard; differentiation in action or character; de-  
 viation: as, the *divergence* of religious sects;  
*divergence* from rectitude.

In our text, it is true, the employment of the case-end-  
 ings is usually according to their original signification;  
 the number of *divergences* from this is relatively small.  
*Amer. Jour. Philol., V, 404.*

3. In *math.*, the negative of the scalar part of  
 the result of operating with the Hamiltonian  
 operator upon a vector function. It is so called be-  
 cause if the vector function represents displacements of  
 the parts of a fluid, the divergence represents the de-  
 crement of density at any point due to this displacement.—  
*Angle of divergence. See angle.*

**divergency** (di-vér'j-en-si), *n.* [*As divergence.*] The  
 state of being divergent, or of having di-  
 verged. Also rarely *divergency*.

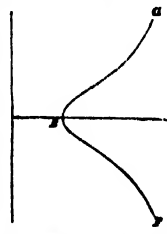
**divergent** (di-vér'j-ent), *a.* [*= D. divergent, < F.*  
*divergent = Sp. Pg. It. divergentes, < ML. di-*  
*vergens (-t)s, ppr. of divergere, diverge: see di-*  
*verge.] 1. Moving or situated in different di-*  
*rections from a common point, as lines which*  
*intersect: opposed to convergent.—2. In gen-*  
*eral, separating or separated one from another;*  
*following different courses or directions.*

There was hardly an expedition, hardly a negotiation, in  
 which bickerings and *divergent* counsels did not appear.  
*Lachy, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.*

3. Deviating from something taken as a stan-  
 dard or reference; variant.

In England the ideas of the multitude are perilously  
*divergent* from those of the thinking class.  
*J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 120.*

**Divergent parabola**, a name given by Newton to a cu-  
 bic parabola or cubic curve hav-  
 ing the line at infinity as its in-  
 flexional tangent.—**Divergent**  
**rays**, rays which, proceeding  
 from a point of a visible object,  
 continually depart from one an-  
 other in proportion as they re-  
 ceive from the object: opposed to  
*convergent rays*. Concave  
 lenses render parallel rays di-  
 vergent, convex lenses con-  
 vergent.—**Divergent series**,  
 an infinite series such that, if  
 we begin adding the terms to-  
 gether in their order, we do not  
 ultimately approximate indefi-  
 nitely toward a finite limit, but  
 either oscillate from one value  
 to another or move toward in-  
 finity. Only in the latter case, according to the usage  
 of mathematicians, is a divergent series said to *diverge*.  
 Thus, for instance, the infinite series 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1  
 is *divergent* without *diverging*.—**Divergent strabismus**.  
 See *strabismus*.—**Divergent wings**, in *entom.*, wings  
 which in repose are horizontal but spread apart, reced-  
 ing from the abdomen, as in many flies.



**diverging** (di-vér'j-ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of diverge,*  
*v.] Same as divergent.*

**divergingly** (di-vér'j-ing-li), *adv.* In a *diverg-*  
*ing manner.*

**divers** (di'vèrs), *a.* [*< ME. divers, dyvers, di-*  
*vers, dyvers, < F. divers, F. divers = Pr. di-*  
*vers = Sp. Pg. It. diverci, < L. diversus, various,*  
*different, also written diversus, pp. of diversare,*  
*divortere, turn or go different ways, part, sepa-*  
*rate, divert: see divert.] According to modern*  
*analogies, the word divers would be written di-*  
*versus (pron. di'vèrs); association with the F.*  
*original favored the spelling divers; and this*  
*form, with the plurality involved in the word,*  
*caused it to be regarded as a plural (whence*  
*the pron. di'vèrs). Hence in mod. speech di-*  
*vers is used only with a plural noun. It is now*  
*obsolete or archaic, the form divers, regarded*  
*as directly from the L., having taken its place.*  
 In earlier use *divers* and *diversus* are merely dif-  
 ferent spellings of the same word; early quo-  
 tations are therefore here all put under *divers*.  
 See *diversus*.] 1. Different in kind, quality, or  
 manner; various.

In Egypt also there ben *dyvers* Languages and *dyvers*  
 Lettres, and of other manere condition, than there ben  
 in other parties.  
*Mandeville, Travels, p. 22.*

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *divers* seeds.  
*Deut. xxii, 9.*

At what a *divers* price do *divers* men  
 Act the same things!

*E. Johnson, Fall of Mortimer, l. 1.*

Thus, like Sampsons Foxes, their heads are *divers* ways,  
 but they are tied together by the tails.  
*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 20.*

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a  
 great number: as, we have *divers* examples of  
 this kind.

There be *divers* fishes that cast their spawn on flags or  
 stones.  
*J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 67.*

I believe, besides Zoroaster, there were *divers* that writ  
 before Moses.  
*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 22.*

He has *divers* MSS., but most of them astrological, to what  
 study he is addicted.  
 *Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1678.*

—*Syn. Divers, Diversus.* *Divers* implies difference only, and  
 is always used with a plural noun; *diversus* (with either  
 a singular or a plural noun) denotes difference with op-  
 position. Thus, the evangelists narrate the same events  
 in *divers* manners, but not in *diversus*. *Trenck.*

**diverse** (di-vèrs or di'vèrs), *a.* [Same as *di-*  
*vers*, but resting more closely on the L. *divers-*  
*us: see divers.] 1. Different in kind; essen-*  
*tially different; different as individuals of one*  
*kind or as different kinds, but not as being*  
*affected by different accidents. Thus, Philip*  
*drunk and Philip sober, though different, are*  
*not diverse.*

Four great boasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one  
 from another.  
*Dan. vii, 2.*

The Pilgrims were clothed with such kind of raiment as  
 was *diverse* from the raiment of any that traded in that  
 Fair.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 155.*

Woman is not undeveloped man,  
 But *diverse*.  
*Tennyson, Princess, vii.*

Owing to this variety of interchangeable names for the  
 chapeau question, *diversus* minds were enabled to form  
 the same judgment concerning it.  
*George Eliot, Middlemarch, I, 201.*

2. Capable of assuming many forms; various;  
 multiform.

Eloquence is a *diverse* thing.  
*E. Johnson.*  
 —*Syn. Divers, Diversus.* See *divers*.



**diverse** (di-vér's'), *adv.* In different directions. And with tendrils creep diverse. *Philips.*

**diverse** (di-vér's'), *v.* [*< ME. diversen, < OF. diverser, make or be diverse, differ, diverge, vary, = Fr. diverser = Pg. diversar, discern, distinguish, = It. diversare, be diverse, < ML. diversare, diverge, turn, vary, < L. diversus, pp. of diversare, turn or go different ways: see divert, diverse, u., divers, a.*] *I. trans.* To make diverse; diversify. *Chaucer.*

*II. intrans.* 1. To differ; be diverse.

Iowes, Gentiles, and Saracines iugen homelue  
That lecliche thei by-leyuen and gut here [their] law dy-  
uermeth. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 123.

2. To turn aside; turn out of one's way.

The Redcross Knight *divers*, but forth rode Britomart.  
*Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 62.*

**diversely** (di-vér's'li or di-vér's'li), *adv.* [*< ME. diversly, diversly, diverseliche; < divers, diverse, + -ly.*] In diverse or different ways or directions; differently; variously. Also formerly *diversly*.

Wonder it is to see in diverse munde  
How *diversly* love doth his pageants play.

*Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 1.*

In the teaching of men *diversly* temper'd different ways  
are to be try'd. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

**diversifiable** (di-vér's'i-fi-kä-bl), *a.* [= *F. diversifiable = Pg. diversificabile; as diversify + -able.*] That may be diversified or varied.

The almost infinitely *diversifiable* contours of all the  
small parts. *Boyle, Works, IV. 281.*

**diversification** (di-vér's'i-fi-kä-shn), *n.* [= *F. diversification = It. diversificazione, < ML. diversificatio(n)-, < diversificare, diversify: see diversify.*] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various: as, *diversification of labor.*

There will be small reason to deny these to be true col-  
ours, which more manifestly than others disclose them-  
selves to be produced by *diversifications* of the light.  
*Boyle, Works, I. 691.*

In business, *diversification* and rivalry should be encour-  
aged rather than stamped out by the iron heel of grasping  
monopoly. *S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 338.*

2. Diversity or variation; change; alteration: as, "*diversification of voice.*" *Sir M. Hale.*

**diversified** (di-vér's'i-fid), *p. a.* [*pp. of diversify, v.*] Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects: as, *diversified scenery; a diversified landscape; diversified industry.*

**diversiflorous** (di-vér's'i-flo-rus), *a.* [= *F. diversiflore, < NL. diversiflorus, < L. diversus, various, + flos (flor-), > E. flower.*] In bot., bearing flowers of two or more sorts.

**diversifolious** (di-vér's'i-fó-li-us), *a.* [*< NL. diversifolius; < L. diversus, various, + folium, leaf, + -ous.*] In bot., having leaves differing in form or color, etc.

**diversiform** (di-vér's'i-fórm), *a.* [= *F. Sp. diversiforme, < L. diversus, various, + forma, shape.*] Of a different form; of various forms.

It [search] produced a marvellous facility for detecting  
doubtful or imperfect truths, an instinctive recognition of  
the manifold *diversiform* phases that every speculative or  
moral truth must necessarily possess.  
*J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 305.*

**diversify** (di-vér's'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diversified*, ppr. *diversifying*. [*< F. diversifier = Pr. diversificar, diversificar = Sp. Pg. diversificar = It. diversificare, < ML. diversificare, < L. diversus, diverse, + facere, make.*] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; give variety or diversity to: as, to *diversify* the colors of a fabric; mountains, plains, trees, and lakes *diversify* the landscape; to *diversify* labor.

It was much easier . . . for Homer to find proper senti-  
ments for an assembly of Grecian generals than for Mil-  
ton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters.  
*Addison, Spectator, No. 279.*

This soul of ours . . .  
Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers;  
And so are her effects *diversify'd*.

*Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, xi.*

**diversiloquent** (di-vér's'i-ló-kwent), *a.* [*< L. diversus, different, + loquens (-t)s, ppr. of loqui, speak.*] Speaking in different ways. *Craig.* [Rare.]

**diversion** (di-vér'sh'n), *n.* [= *G. Dan. Sw. diversion, < F. diversion = Sp. diversion = Pg. diversão = It. diversione, < ML. diversio(n)-, < L. divertere, pp. diversus, divert: see divert.*] 1. The act of turning aside from a course; a turning into a different direction or to a different point or destination: as, the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of the mind from business or study, or to another object.

Cutting off the tops and pulling off the buds work re-  
tention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the  
sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. That which *diverts*; that which turns some-  
thing from its proper or natural course or ten-  
dency; specifically, that which turns or draws  
the mind from care, business, or study, and thus  
rests and amuses; sport; play; pastime: as, the  
*diversions* of youth; works of wit and humor fur-  
nish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

Fortunes, honours, friends,  
Are more *diversions* from love's proper object,  
Which only is itself. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

We will now, for our *diversion*, entertain ourselves with  
a set of riddles, and see if we can find a key to them among  
the ancient poets. *Addison, Ancient Medals, II.*

The necessities of hunger and thirst were his greatest  
*diversions* from the reflection on his lonely condition.  
*Steele, Englishman, No. 22.*

3. The act of drawing the attention and force  
of an enemy from the point where the principal  
attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm  
on one wing of an army when the principal at-  
tack is to be made on the other wing or the  
center; also, generally, any act intended to  
draw one's attention away from a point aimed  
at, or a desired object. — *Syn. 2. Amusement, Recrea-  
tion, etc. (see pastime), relaxation.*

**diversity** (di-vér's'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *diversities* (-tīs).  
[*< ME. diversite, < OF. diversité, F. diversité = Pr. diversitat = Sp. diversidad = Pg. diversidade = It. diversità, < L. diversitas (-s), difference, con-  
trariety, < diversus, different, diverse: see diverse, divers, a.*] 1. The fact of difference be-  
tween two or more things or kinds; essential  
difference; variety; separateness: as, the *diversity*  
in unity of the true church; the *diversity*  
of objects in a landscape.

That Babyloyn that I have spoken of, where that the  
Soudan duellithe, is not that great Babyloyn where the  
*Diversities* of Languages was first made.

*Manderly, Travels, p. 40.*

Great *diversity* between pride and honesty is scene.  
*Babes Book (E. E. T. 8.), p. 89.*

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

Strange and several noises  
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling cluina,  
And more *diversity* of sounds. *Shak., Tempest, v. 1.*

2. That in which two or more things differ; a  
difference; a distinction: as, *diversities* of opin-  
ion. — 3. Variation; diversification.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day.

*Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 84.*

**Diversity of person**, in law, a plea by a prisoner in bar  
of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was at-  
tainted. — **Diversity of reason**, that diversity by which  
things are distinguished only in conception. — **Diversity  
of reason reasoned**, a distinction arising from two  
ways of conceiving a thing, as when we say that a trilateral  
figure is a triangle. — **Diversity of reason reasoning**, a  
distinction arising from a thing being conceived twice  
over in the same way, as when we say that A is A. —  
**Diversity of the diameter**, in the Ptolemaic theory of the  
moon, an arc of the ecliptic by which the growthphases  
of the eclipse is greater in perigee than in apogee. Also  
called the *eclipse*. — **Real diversity**, such a distinction  
that some fact is true of one or more things which is not  
true of another or others. — *Syn. Dissimilarity, etc. See  
difference.*

**diversivolent**, *a.* [*< L. diversus, contrary, + volens (-t)s, ppr. of velle, will, desire: see diversa, a., and voluntary.*] Desiring strife. [Rare.]

Yon *diversivolent* lawyer, mark him! knaves turn in-  
formers, as maggets turn to flies; you may catch gudgeons  
with either. *Webster, White Devil, III. 2.*

**diversly**, *adv.* See *diversely*.

**diverso intuitu** (di-vér's'i-in-tú-i-tú), [LL.:  
*L. diverso, abl. masc. of diversus, different; in-  
tuitu, abl. of intuitus, look, view, consideration,  
< intueri, look upon, consider: see divers and intuition.*] In law, from a different motive or  
purpose; with a diverse intention. Thus, if two  
persons together contract with a third, but each engages  
for a separate thing on a separate consideration, although  
by the same instrument, they may be said to contract *di-  
verso intuitu*, as distinguished from contracting jointly,  
or as by principal and collateral stipulations.

**diversory** (di-vér's'i-rí), *a.* [*< L. as if diversor-  
ius, < divertere, pp. diversus, divert: see divert.*] Serving to divert. *North.*

**divert** (di-vér't'), *v.* [*< ME. diverten = D. diverten = G. divertieren = Dan. divertere = Sw. divertera, < OF. divertir, F. divertir = Sp. Pg. divertir = It. divertire, divertere, < L. divertere, divertere, turn or go different ways, part, sepa-  
rate, divert, < di- for dis-, apart, + vertere, vertere, turn: see verse. Cf. avort, advert, convert, covert, incovert, etc.*] *I. trans.* 1. To turn  
aside or away; change the direction or course  
of; cause to move or act in a different line or  
manner: as, to *divert* a stream from its bed;  
to *divert* the mind from its troubles; he was *di-  
verted* from his purpose.

This tastes of passion,  
And that must not divert the course of justice.  
*Pletcher, Spanish Curate, III. 2.*

O, impious sight!

Let me divert mine eyes. *J. Jackson, Footstool, iv. A.*

Other care perhaps

May have diverted from continual watch  
Our great Forbiddor. *Milton, P. L., ix. 212.*

2. To turn to a different point or end; change  
the aim or destination of; draw to another  
course, purpose, or destiny.

He has *diverted* all the ladies, and all your company  
thither, to frustrate your provision, and stick a dagger  
upon you. *E. Johnson, Epitome, III. 1.*

Miss Noble carried . . . a small basket, into which she  
*diverted* a bit of sugar, which she had first dropped in her  
sauce as if by mistake. *George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 128.*

3. To turn from customary or serious occupa-  
tion; furnish diversion to; amuse; entertain.

It [Emmaus] is the pleasantest spot about Jerusalem,  
and the Jews frequently come out here on the sabbath to  
divert themselves. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 48.*

O, I have been vastly *diverted* with the story! Ha! ha!  
ha! *Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.*

4. To subvert; destroy.

Frights, changes, horrors,  
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate  
The unity and married calm of states.

*Shak., T. and C., I. 2.*

— *Syn. 1.* To draw away. See absent, a. — 2. Amuse, Di-  
vert, Entertain, etc. (see amuse); to delight, exhilarate.

*II. & intrans.* To turn aside; turn out of one's  
way; digress.

If our thoughts do at any time wander, and divert upon  
other objects, bring them back again with prudent and  
severe arts. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 7.*

I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces.

*Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641.*

**diverter** (di-vér'tér), *n.* One who or that which  
diverts. *I. Walton.*

**divertible** (di-vér'ti-bl), *a.* [*< divert + -ible.*]  
Capable of being diverted.

**diverticle** (di-vér'ti-k'l), *n.* [*< L. diverticulum,  
more correctly diverticulum, old form divertic-  
ulum, a byway, a digression, an inn, < diver-  
tere, divertere, turn away, turn aside, < de,  
away, + vertere, vertere, turn.*] 1. A turning;  
a byway.

The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and  
deceit are wont to tread. *Hales, Golden Remains, p. 12.*

2. In anat., a diverticulum. [Rare.]

**diverticula**, *n.* Plural of *diverticulum*.

**diverticular** (di-vér'tik'ü-lär), *a.* [*< divertic-  
ulum + -ar.*] Pertaining to or of the nature  
of a diverticulum.

Another form of respiratory organ is developed from  
the wall of the gut, in the form of a *diverticular* out-  
growth of the anterior portion of that organ.

*Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 49.*

**diverticulated** (di-vér'tik'ü-lä-ted), *a.* [*< diverticulum + -ate<sup>2</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. Made or become  
a diverticulum; given off as a blind process;  
caecal. — 2. Furnished with one or more divertic-  
ula; having blind processes.

**diverticulum** (di-vér'tik'ü-lum), *n.*; pl. *diver-  
ticula* (-lā). [NL., a specific use of *L. divertic-  
ulum: see diverticle.*] In anat., a cecum; a  
blind tubular process; a hollow offset ending  
blindly; a cul-de-sac. Diverticula are very frequent  
formations, especially in connection with the alimentary  
canal, in which case they are usually known as *ceca*.  
(See out under alimentary.) The term, however, is of  
very general applicability.

The lungs of the air-breathing Vertebrata . . . are *di-  
verticula* of the alimentary canal.

*Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 29.*

**Diverticulum superius ventriculi tertii** (upper di-  
verticulum of the third ventricle), the recessus infra pine-  
alls (which see, under pineal).

**diverting** (di-vér'ting), *p. a.* [*ppr. of divert, v.*]  
Pleasing; amusing; entertaining: as, a *divert-  
ing* scene or sport.

The Little Plays were very *diverting* to me, particularly  
those of Moliere. *Liter. Journey to Paris, p. 171.*

**divertingly** (di-vér'ting-ly), *adv.* In a manner  
that diverts; so as to divert; amusingly.

He confuted it by saying that it was not meant of boys  
in age, but in manners. . . and then added, *divertingly*,  
that this argument therefore arose of wrong understand-  
ing the word. *Strype, Aylmer, xiv.*

**divertingness** (di-vér'ting-nes), *n.* The qual-  
ity of affording diversion. *Bayley, 1727.* [Rare.]

**divertissant**, *a.* [*< F. divertissant, ppr. of di-  
vertir, divert: see divertice.*] Diverting; enter-  
taining; interesting.

Doubtless one of the most *divertissant* and considerable  
vistas in 7<sup>e</sup> world. *Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 22, 1644.*

**divertise**, *v. t.* [*< F. divertise, stem of certain  
parts of divertir, divert: see divert.*] To divert;  
amuse; entertain.

But how shall we *divertise* ourselves till supper be  
ready? *Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, I. 1.*

**diverſement** (di-ver'ti-ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *diverſement*, < F. *diverſement* (cf. Sp. *diverſimento* = Pg. *diverſimento*), diversion, < *diverſi*, divert: see *diverſe*.] 1. Diversiſion; amuſement; recreation.

My haſte, perhaps, is not ſo great but it might diſpenſe with ſuch a *diverſement* as I promiſe myſelf in your company. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, li. 222.

Brahma, the poem which ſo myſtified the readers of the Atlantic Monthly, was one of [Emerson's] ſpiritual *diverſements*. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 297.

2. A ſhort ballet or other entertainment given between acts or longer pieces.

**diverſifying**, *p. a.* [Fr. of *diverſifie*, *v.*] Amuſing; entertaining.

To hear the nightingales and other birds, and hear fiddles, and there a harp, and here a Jew's trumpet, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty *diverſifying*. Pepys, Diary, III. 128.

**diverſive** (di-ver'tiv), *a.* [*< diverti + -ive*.] Tending to divert; diverting.

For if the ſubject's of a ſerious kind,  
Her thoughts are manly, and her ſenſe refin'd;  
But if *diverſive*, her expreſſions fit,  
Good language, join'd with inoffenſive wit.  
Pomfret, Stephen's Love for Della.

**divest** (di-vest'), *v. t.* [Also *deveſt*; < OF. *deveſtir*, also *deveſtir*, F. *deveſtir* = Pr. *deveſtir*, *deveſtir* = It. *deveſtire*, *deveſtire*, < L. *deveſtire*, ML. also *deveſtire*, *deveſtire*, undress, < de- (or di-, dis-) priv. + *veſtire*, dress, clothe, < *veſtia*, clothing, garment. The form *deveſt*, *q. v.*, is now uſed only as a technical term in law.] 1. To ſtrip of clothes, arms, or equipage; hence, to ſtrip of anything that ſurrounds or attends; deſpoil: oppoſed to *invest*: *as*, to *divest* one of his reputation.

Neither of our lives are in ſuch extremes: for you living at court without ambition, which would burn you, or envy, which would deſtroy others, live in the ſun, not in the fire. Donne, Letters, iv.

Even theſe men cannot entirely *divest* themſelves of humanity.

The people who forever keep the ſole right of legiſlation in their own repreſentatives, but *divest* themſelves wholly of any right to the adminiſtration.

N. Webster, A Plan of Policy.

2. To ſtrip by ſome definite or legal proceſs; deprive: *as*, to *divest* a perſon of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.

By what means can government, without being *divested* of the full command of the reſources of the community, be prevented from abuſing its power? Catbourn, Works, i. 10.

3. To ſtrip off; throw off.

In heaven we do not ſay that our bodies ſhall *divest* their mortality, *as*, that naturally they could not die; for they ſhall have a compoſition ſtill; and every compounded thing may perſiſt. Donne, Sermons, xvii.

**divestible** (di-ves'ti-bl), *a.* [*< divest + -ible*.] Capable of being *divested*.

Liberty being too high a bleſſing to be *divestible* of that nature by circumſtances. Boyle, Works, i. 242.

**divestiture** (di-ves'ti-tür), *n.* [= F. *divestiture*, < ML. *divestitus*, for L. *deveſtitus*, pp. of *deveſtire*, *divest*: see *divest* and *-ure*.] 1. The act of ſtripping, putting off, or depriving.

He is ſent away without remedy, with a *divestiture* from his pretended Orders. B. Hall, Works, i. 222.

2. In law, the act of ſurrendering one's effects or any part thereof: oppoſed to *investiture*.

**divestment** (di-vest'ment), *n.* [*< OF. deveſtment*, *deveſtment*, F. *deveſtment*, < *deveſtir*, *divest*: see *divest* and *-ment*.] The act of *divesting*. Coleridge, [Rare.]

**divesture** (di-ves'tür), *n.* [*< OF. deveſture*, *deveſture*, < *deveſtir*, *divest*: see *divest* and *-ure*.] An obſolete form of *divestiture*. Boyle.

**dividable** (di-vi'da-bl), *a.* [*< divide + -able*.] Divisible. [Rare.]

That power by which the ſeveral parts of matter, ſuch as ſtone, wood, or the like, firmly hold together, *as* to make them hard and not eaſily *dividable*. Peacock, Works, i. 11.

**divident** (di-vi'dant), *a.* [Irreg. < *divide + -ant*.] Divided; ſeparate.

Twin'd brothers of one womb—  
Whoſe procreation, reſidence, and birth  
Scarcely is *divident*. Shak., T. of A., iv. 2.

**divide** (di-vid'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divided*, ppr. *dividing*. [Early mod. E. also *divided*; < ME. *dividen*, *dyviden*, *dividen* = D. *divideren* = G. *dividiren* = Dan. *dividere* = Sw. *dividra* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dividir* = It. *dividere* (= F. *diviser* = Pr. *diviser*, *diviser*, *diviser*, from the L. pp. *dividens*: see *divis*, *s. and v.*), < L. *dividere*, pp. *dividens*, *divide*, ſeparate, diſtinguiſh, part, diſtribute, < di- for dis-, apart, + *videre*, of uncertain origin, prob. akin to *videre*, see (Gr. *idein*, *sidein*, see, = E. *wit*, know: see *vision*, and *wit*, *v.*), be-

ing thus orig. 'see, or put ſo as to ſee, apart.' Some aſſume for *videre* a root *vid* or *vi*, ſeparate; cf. Skt. *√ vid*, ſeparate, *vi*, prep. and prefix, apart, aſunder, away.] I. trans. 1. To ſeparate into parts or pieces; ſunder, *as* a whole into parts; cleave: *as*, to *divide* an apple.

Divide the living child in two. 1 Ki. iii. 25.

To him which *divided* the Red ſea into parts. Pa. xxxvi. 12.

2. To ſeparate; diſjoin; diſpart; ſever the union or connection of, *as* things joined in any way, or made up of ſeparate parts: *as*, to *divide* ſoul and body; to *divide* an army.

In their death they were not *divided*. 2 Sam. i. 22.

Calamity, that ſevers worldly friendſhips,  
Could ne'er *divide* us. Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

3. In math.: (a) To perform the operation of diſviſion on. In common arithmetic, to *divide* is to ſeparate into a given number of equal parts: thus, if we *divide* 22 by 7, the quotient will be 3 and the remainder 1. See *division*, 2. (b) To be a divisor of, without leaving a remainder: *as*, "7 *divides* 21." 4. To cauſe to be ſeparate; part by any means of diſjunction, real or imaginary; make or keep diſtinct: *as*, the equator *divides* the earth into two hemiſpheres.

Let it [the firmament] *divide* the waters from the waters. Gen. i. 6.

Behold his goodly feet, Where one great cleft  
*Divides* two toes pointed with iron claws. J. Beaumont, Pyche, ii. 174.

5. To make partition of; diſtribute; ſhare: *as*, to *divide* profits among ſhareholders, between partners, or with workmen.

Also near this place is an Aulter where the crucifixers of our Saviour Criſte *divided* his clothes by chance of dyce. Sir R. G. G. Pylgrimage, p. 25.

The moon is up, and yet it is not night;  
Sunset *divides* the ſky with her. Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 27.

Division of labour cannot be carried far when there are but few to *divide* the labour among them. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

6. To mark off into parts; make diſviſions on; graduate: *as*, to *divide* a ſextant, a rule, etc.—

7. To diſunite or cauſe to diſagree in opinion or intereſt; make diſcordant.

There ſhall be five in one houſe *divided*, three againſt two. Luke xii. 52.

The learned World is very much *divided* upon Milton. Addison, Spectator, No. 225.

8. To embarrass by indeciſion; cauſe to heſitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions.

This way and that *dividing* the ſwift mind. Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

9. In music, to perform, *as* a melody, eſpecially with variations or diſviſions.

Most heavenly melody  
About the bed sweet muſicke did *divide*. Spenser, F. Q., l. v. 17.

10. In logic: (a) To ſeparate (in thought or ſpeech) into parts any of the kinds of whole recognized by logic: *as*, to *divide* a conception into its elements (ſpecies into genus and difference), an eſſential whole into matter and form, or an integral whole into its integrate parts.

The Law of Moſes is *divided* into three parts, for either it is moral, judicial, or ceremonial. Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1561).

He could diſtinguiſh and *divide*  
A hair 'twixt ſouth and ſouth-weſt ſide. S. Butler, Hudibras, i. l. 67.

(b) Eſpecially, to ſeparate (a genus) into its ſpecies. Hence—11. To expound; explain.

They urge very colourably the Apoſtle's own ſentences, requiring that a miniſter ſhould be able to *divide* rightly the word of God. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Her influence was one thing, not to be *divided* or diſcussed, only to be felt with gratitude and joy. R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

**Edging-and-dividing bench**. See *bench*.—To *divide* the houſe, to take a vote by diſviſion. See *division*, 1 (c).—By 2. To ſever, ſunder, bar apart, divorce.—5. To allot, apportion, deal out, parcel out.

II. intrans. 1. To become ſeparated into parts; come or go apart; be diſunited.

Love cools, friendſhip falls off, brothers *divide*. Shak., Lear, i. 2.

She ſeem'd to *divide* in a dream from a band of the bleſt. Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 1.

2. To vote by diſviſion. See *division*, 1 (c).

The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals. Gibbon.

When the bill has been read a third time, the ſpeaker puts the queſtion *as* to whether it ſhall paſs. The Houſe then *divides*: thoſe in favour of the bill paſs out into one lobby, and thoſe againſt it take another. The two diſviſions are counted by the "tellers."

A. S. Sutherland, Nat. Institutions, p. 23.

3. To come to an iſſue; agree *as* to what are the preſiſe points in diſpute, or ſome of them. **divide** (di-vid'), *n.* [*< divide*, *v.*] 1. In *phys. geog.*, a water-ſhed; the height of land which ſeparates one drainage-baſin or area of catchment from another; often, but not always, a ridge or conſpicious elevation. [In common uſe in the United States, but much leſs frequently heard in England.]

That evening we ſtarted over the low "divide" to Sun Bay, where we were delayed for a few minutes in an attempt to kill a wolf which was ſeen near.

A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 261.

In looking eaſt from the ſummit of the great "continental divide" at this point, we ſaw in the diſtance a vaſt plain bounded by a chain of lofty mountains. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 401.

2. The act of dividing; a diſviſion or partition, *as* of winnings or gains of any kind: *as*, a fair *divide*. [Colloq., U. S.]

**divided** (di-vi'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *divide*, *v.*] Parted; ſeparated; diſunited; diſtributed: *as*, a *divided* hoof; a *divided* eſtate. Specifically—(a) In bot., cut into diſtinct ſegments; cleft to the baſe or to the midrib: applied to a leaf, calyx, etc. (b) In *anatom.*, ſaid of any part that is normally ſimple or undivided, when by exception it is formed of two parts. (c) In *music*, uſed of two inſtruments or voices that are uſually in unison, but are temporarily given independent parts: *as*, with flutes *divided*; with ſoprano *divided*.—*Divided* palp, thoſe palpi in which the laſt joint is ſplit longitudinally into two parts.—*Divided* propoſition, in *logic*, a propoſition in which a ſign of modality intervenes between the ſubject and the predicate.—*Divided* pygidium, the laſt dorsal ſegment of the abdomen when it is formed of two plates, *as* in the males of certain *Allynephora*.—*Divided* ſenſe, in *logic*, that ſenſe of a ſign of modality which it has in a diſiſed propoſition.

**dividedly** (di-vi'ded-li), *adv.* Separately; by diſviſion.

In this the middle term is taken *dividedly* or diſtributively in one premiſe. Atwater, Logic, p. 122.

**dividend** (div'i-dend), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *dividend* = F. *dividende* = Sp. Pg. It. *dividendo*, < L. *dividendus*, to be divided, ger. of *dividere*, *divide*: see *divide*, *v.*] 1. A ſum to be divided into equal parts, or one to be diſtributed proportionately. Particularly—(a) In math., a number or quantity which is to be divided by another called the *divisor*, the reſult being called the *quotient*. (b) A ſum to be divided *as* profits among the ſhareholders of a ſtock company, or perſons jointly intereſted in an enterpriſe. (c) A ſum out of an inſolvent eſtate to be divided among its creditors.

2. The ſhare of one of the individuals among whom a ſum is ſo divided; a ſhare or portion.

Concerning biſhops, how they ought to behave themſelves toward their clerks, or of ſuch obligations *as* the faithful offer upon the altar; what portions or *dividends* ought to be made thereof. Fox, Martyrs, p. 105.

**Cumulative dividend**, a dividend with regard to which it is agreed that if at any time it is not paid in full, the difference ſhall be added to the following payment. Thus if a cumulative dividend is 5 per cent., and only 4 per cent. is paid, the amount due at the next payment is 6 per cent.—*Dividend of* (or *much*) *per cent.*, a percentage on a capital ſtock or any other aggregate ſum, of the rate named, to be diſtributed proportionately among ſhareholders or others entitled to it.—*Dividend on* (or *off*), a ſtock-exchange phrase meaning that, on the day of cloſing the transfer-books of any ſtock for a dividend, the tranſactions in ſuch ſtock for caſh include (or do not include) the dividend up to the time officially designated for cloſing the books. In ſtock-exchange reports uſually written *cum* (or *ex*) *dividend*, *dividend*, *div.*, or *d.*—*Dividend warrant*, an order or authority on which a ſhareholder or ſtockholder receives his dividend.—*Stock dividend*, a diſviſion of profits, actual or anticipated, payable in reſerved or additional ſtock inſtead of caſh.—To *declare* a dividend, to announce readineſs to pay a ſpecified dividend.—To *make* a dividend, to ſet apart a ſum to be divided among the perſons intereſted in the property from which the ſum is taken.—To *pay* a dividend, to omit to make a regular or expected dividend. [U. S.]

**dividently**, *n.* [*< L. divident(-t)s*, ppr. of *dividere*, *divide*.] One who divides; a divider. [Rare.]

"Divide," ſays one, "and I will chooſe." If this be but once agreed upon, it is enough; for the *divident*, dividing unequally, loſes, in regard that the other takes the better half. Harrington, quoted in J. Adams's Works, iv. 411.

**divident's**, *n.* An erroneous form of *divident*.

**divider** (di-vi'der), *n.* 1. One who or that which divides; that which ſeparates into parts.

According *as* the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter the divided body. Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

2. A diſtributer; one who deals out to each his ſhare.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? Luke xii. 14.

3. One who or that which diſunites or keeps apart.

Money, the great *divider* of the world. Swift.

Ocean, man's path and their *divider* too. Lovell, Bon Voyage!

4. pl. A pair of ſmall compaſſes, of which the opening is adjusted by means of a ſcrew and

nut, used for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses in general. See *compass*, 8.—5. An attachment to a harvester for separating the swath of grain on the point of being cut from the portion left standing.—6. *pl.* In *mining*, same as *divisions*.—*dividing dividers*, dividers having the legs pivoted in such a way that the distance between one set of points shall always be half of the distance between another set of points.—*Proportional dividers*, dividers with a sliding pivot, so that the opening between the legs at one end bears any desired proportion to that at the other.

**dividing-engine** (di-vi' ding-en'jin), *n.* An apparatus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Also called *dividing-machine* and *graduation-engine*.

**dividingly** (di-vi' ding-li), *adv.* By division.

**dividing-machine** (di-vi' ding-ma-shen'), *n.* Same as *dividing-engine*.

**divi-divi** (div-i-div-i), *n.* 1. The native and commercial name of *Cassipouia coriaria* and its pods. The pods, which are about 2 inches long by 3 inch broad, and curled in a remarkable manner, are exceedingly astringent, containing a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, and are for this reason much used by tanners and dyers. The plant is a native of tropical America.



Pods of Divi-divi (*Cassipouia coriaria*).

2. A name given to the similar pods of *C. tinctoria*, which are used in Lima for making ink.

**dividual** (di-vig' u-al), *a.* and *n.* [*L. divinus*, divisible (see *dividuous*), + *-al*. Cf. *individual*.] 1. *a.* Divided; participated in; shared in common with others. [Obsolete or rare.]

True love 'twixt maid and maid may be more than in sex dividual.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, 1. 2.

A man may say his religion is now no more within himself, but is become a dividual movable.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 20.

Her religion  
With thousand lesser lights dividual holds.  
Milton, P. L., vii, 282.

But inasmuch as we can only anatomize the dead, and as nature certainly is not dead and dividual but living and unity, we perforce sacrifice or lose much by these enforced divisions.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 283.

II. *n.* In *arith.* and *alg.*, one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

**dividuality** (di-vig' u-al-i), *adv.* In a dividual manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**dividuous** (di-vig' u-us), *a.* [*L. divinus*, divisible, < *dividere*, divide; see *divide*.] Divided; individual; special; accidental; without universal significance. [Rare.]

The accidental and *dividuous* in this quiet and harmonious object is subjected to the life and light of nature.

Coleridge, Lay Sermons.

**divinal**, **divinall**, *n.* [*ME. divinall*, *divynalle*, < *OF. divinaille*, *divinaille*, *divinaille*, divination, a word or sign used in divination (cf. *divinal*, *divinel*, *divine*), < *diviner*, *divine*; see *divine*, *v.*] Divination; a sign used in divination.

What says we of hem that bilieven in *divynalles*, as by flight or by noyse of briddes or of beestes, or by sort, by geomancie, by dremes, by chyrkyngs of doores, or crakyngs of houses, by gnatwyngs of rattes, and sulch manere wretchednesse?

Chaucer (ed. Gilman), Parson's Tale.

**divination** (div-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*F. divination* = *Fr. divinacio* (cf. *Sp. divinacion* = *Pg. divinacion*) = *It. divinazione* = *D. divinatie* = *Dan. Sv. divination* (in comp.), < *L. divinatio* (*n.*), the faculty of foreseeing, divination, < *divinare*, *pp. divinatus*, *foresee*, *divine*; see *divine*, *v.*] 1. The act of divining; the pretended art of foretelling by supernatural or magical means that which is future, or of discovering that which is hidden or obscure. The practice of divination is very ancient, and has played an important part in the theologies of almost all nations. The first attempt to raise divination to the dignity of a science is attributed to the Chaldeans. The innumerable forms which have been in use for thousands of years may be reduced to two classes: (1) that effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; and (2) that effected by the observation of certain dispositions and collocations of things, circumstances, and appearances, etc., as the flight of birds, the disposition of the clouds, the condition of the entrails of slaughtered animals, the falling of lots, etc.

Divination hath been anciently and fitly divided into artificial and natural; whereof artificial is when the mind maketh a prediction by argument, concluding upon signs and tokens; natural is when the mind hath a presentation by an internal power, without the inducement of a sign.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II, 203.

2. Figuratively, a sort of instinctive prevision; a presentiment and knowledge of a future event or events; conjectural presage; omen.

There is much in their nature, much in their social position, which gives them a certain power of divination. And women know at first sight the characters of those with whom they converse.

American, Woman.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*: (a) A transaction in a criminal suit, in which one of several accusers of one and the same person was chosen as the chief prosecutor in the case, the others joining in it only as subscribers. (b) The speech or oration asking authority to fill such a rôle.—*Syn. 1.* *Prognostication*, etc. See *prediction*.

**divinator** (div-i-nā-tor), *n.* [= *F. divinateur* = *Fr. divinador* = *It. divinatore* (cf. *OF. divineur* = *Sp. adivinador* = *Pg. adivinhador*), < *LL. divinator*, < *L. divinare*, *pp. divinatus*, *divine*; see *divine*, *v.*] One who practises divination.

In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass., published within a stone's throw of the university, a professed divinator has kept for years a large, business-like, and soberly worded advertisement of his services.

Science, IV, 559.

**divinatory** (di-vin'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. divinatoire* = *Sp. Pg. lt. divinatorio*, < *LL. \*divinatorius*, < *divinator*; see *divinator*.] Pertaining to a divinator or to divination; divining.

We have seen such places before; we have visited them in that divinatory glance which strays away into space for a moment over the top of a suggestive book.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 304.

**divine** (di-vin'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* [*ME. divine*, *divine*, < *OF. divin*, *divin*, *F. divin* = *Pr. divin*, *divin* = *Sp. Pg. lt. divino*, *divine*, < *L. divinus*, *divine*, inspired, prophetic, belonging to a deity, < *divus*, *divus*, a deity, prop. adj., belonging to a deity; cf. *deus*, a god, a deity; see *deity*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or proceeding from God, or a god or heathen deity; as, *divine* perfections; *divine* judgments; the *divine* honors paid to the Roman emperors; a being half human, half *divine*; *divine* oracles.

The Soul is a Spark of Immortality, she is a *divine* Light, and the Body is but a Socket of Clay.

Howell, Letters, IV, 21.

"Know thyself," was the maxim of Thales, the old Greek realist: a maxim thought so *divine* that the ancients said it fell from heaven.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 83.

Theology cannot say the laws of Nature are not *divine*; all it can say is, they are not the most important of the *divine* laws.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 22.

2. Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; sacred: as, *divine* worship; *divine* service, songs, or ascriptions.

Ful wel sche sang the service *divyne*.

Chaucer (ed. Morris), Gen. ProL to C. T., I, 122.

3. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human.

A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king.

Prov. xvi, 10.

Over all this weary world of ours,  
Breathe, *diviner* Air!

Tennyson, The Sisters (No. 2).

A snug prebendary, rejoicing in the reputation of being the *divinest* wit and wittiest *divine* of the age.

Whipple, East and Rev., I, 10.

He (Wesley) saw the dead in sin coming to life all around him; he passed his happy years in this *divinest* of labors.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 79.

4. Divining; presageful; foreboding; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,  
Misgave him.

Milton, P. L., ix, 845.

5. Relating to divinity or theology.

Church history and other *divine* learning. *South.* *Divine* assistance. See *assistance*.—*Divine* office, the stated service of daily prayer; the canonical hours.—*Divine* right. (a) *Of kings*, the doctrine that the king stands toward his people in *loco parentis*, deriving his authority, not from the consent of the governed, but directly from God. This doctrine, which in English history was especially developed under the Stuarts, though still held by some as a matter of theory, has generally ceased to have practical political significance.

The *Divine Right of Kings*, independent of the wishes of the people, has been one of the most enduring and influential of superstitions, and it has even now not wholly vanished from the world. *Locky, Europ. Morals*, II, 265.

(b) *Of the clergy*, a claim of divine authority for particular persons and particular forms of ecclesiastical government. An instance in the Roman Catholic Church is the still unsettled claim of the bishops to power in their several dioceses, as opposed to the papal theory that they rule mediately through the pope.—*Divine* service, the public worship of God; especially, the stated or ordinary daily and Sunday worship; in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the hours or the daily morning and evening prayer, and the celebration of the eucharist.—*Temple by divine service*, in *Ang. law*, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants had to perform certain religious services, as to sing a specified number of masses, expend a certain sum in alms, etc.—The *divine remedy* (*divinum remedium*), the root of *Imperialis curatio*, or *marrow*, which was formerly highly esteemed in medicine, but seems to have been virtuous only because of an aromatic stimulant.—*Syn. 2.* *Holy*, *sacred*.—3. *Supernatural*, *superhuman*.

II. *n.* [*ME. divine*, *divine*, *divyn*, a soothsayer, theologian, < *OF. divin*, a soothsayer, theologian, *F. divin*, a soothsayer (cf. *Sp. adivino* = *Pg. adivinho*, a soothsayer), = *It. divino*, a soothsayer, theologian, < *L. divinus*, a soothsayer, augur, *ML. a* theologian, < *divinus*, adj.: see I. The last sense, 'divinity,' is directly from the adj.] 1. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian; as, a great *divine*; "the Revelation of St. John the *Divine*."

Voltaire was still a courtier; and . . . he had as yet published little that a *divine* of the mild and generous school of Grotius and Tillotson might not read with pleasure.

Manning.

2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

It is a good *divine* that follows his own instructions.

Shak., M. of V., I, 2.

3. A diviner; a prophet.

A grots *divyn* that cloped was Calcas.

Chaucer, Troilus, I, 68.

And thys ther he knew by a good *divyn*,  
Which somtyme was clerke Merlyn vnto.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 5073.

4. Divinity.

I sauh ther blisshope bolde and bachilers of *divyn*  
Bl-ooms clerkes of a-counte.

Piers Plowman (A), ProL, I, 90.

Assembly of Divines at Westminster. See *assembly*.—*Ecumenical* *divines*. See *ecumenical*.—*Syn. 2.* *Clergyman*, *Priest*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

**divine** (di-vin'), *v.*; pret. and *pp. divined*, *ppr. divining*. [*ME. divinen*, *divynen*, *foresee*, *foretell*, *interpret*, < *OF. diviner*, *F. diviner* (cf. *Sp. adivinar* = *Pg. adivinhar*) = *It. divinare*, < *L. divinare*, *foresee*, *foretell*, *divine*, < *divinus*, *divinely* inspired, prophetic, as a soothsayer, prophet; see *divine*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To learn or make out by or as if by divination; foretell; presage.

Why dost thou say King Richard is depos'd?

Derst thou, thou little better thing than earth,  
Divine his downfall?

Shak., Rich. II., III, 4.

Those acute and subtle spirits, in all their sagacity, can hardly *divine* who shall be saved.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I, 57.

2. To make out by observation or otherwise; conjecture; guess.

She is not of us, as I *divine*.

Tennyson, Maud, xxvii, 7.

The gaze of one who can *divine*  
A grief and sympathies.

M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

In you the heart some sweeter hints *divines*,  
And wiser, than in winter's dull despair.

Lowell, Bankside, II.

3. To render *divine*; deify; consecrate; sanctify.

She . . . seem'd of Angels race,  
Living on earth like Angela *new divinde*.

Spenser, Daphnida, I.

—*Syn. 1.* To prognosticate, predict, prophesy.—2. To see through, penetrate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use or practise divination.

They (Gipsies) mostly *divine* by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, &c., intermixed with them.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II, 108.

2. To afford or impart presages of the future; utter presages or prognostications.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money.

Micah iii, 11.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv, 6.

4. To make a guess or conjecture: as, you have *divined* rightly.

**divinely** (di-vin'li), *adv.* 1. In a *divine* or god-like manner; in a manner resembling deity.

Born from above and made *divinely* wise.

Cowper, Verses from Valadiction.

As when a painter, poring on a face,  
*Divinely* thro' all hindrances finds the man  
Behind it.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. By the agency or influence of God: as, a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.

In his (St. Paul's) *divinely*-inspired judgment, this kind of knowledge so far exceeds all other that none else deserves to be named with it.

Sp. Beveridge, Works, I, xviii.

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree: as, *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men a name expressing both beauty and goodness.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

*Divinest* imaged, clearer seen,  
With happier seal pursued.

M. Arnold, Obermann Once More, st. 78.

**divinement** (di-vin'ment), *n.* [*OF. divinement* = *Fr. divinement* (cf. *Sp. adivinamiento*) = *It. divinamento*; as *divine*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Divination.

**divineness** (di-vin'ness), *n.* 1. Divinity; participation in the *divine* nature: as, the *divineness* of the Scriptures.



The second person in divination is, Who vs assume, and bring vs to the bill. *Alabapt's Voyages*, I. 307.

All true work is sacred; in all work, were it but true hand-labour, there is something of divination. *Cartile*.

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

An earthly paragon! Behold divination No elder than a boy! *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, III. 2.

**diviner** (di-vi'nér), n. [*ME. divinour, devinour, devinor*, a soothsayer, a theologian, < *OF. devinour, devinour, F. devinour*, < *L.L. divinator*, a soothsayer: see *divinator*.] 1. One who professes or practises divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal hidden things, by the aid of superior beings or of supernatural means, or by the use of the divining-rod.

And weth it wale that he is the wisest man, and the beste *devynour* that is, sat only god. *Merita* (E. R. T. S.), I. 35.

These nations . . . hearkened unto observers of times, and unto *diviners*. *Deut.* xviii. 14.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

A notable *diviner* of thought. *Locke*.

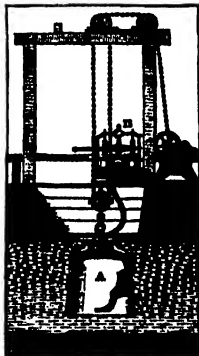
**bird-diviner**. Same as *bird-conjurer* (which see, under *conjurer*).

**divinatrice** (di-vi'nér-es), n. [*ME. divineresse*, < *F. divineresse*; fem. of *diviner*.] A female diviner or soothsayer; the priestess of an ancient oracle. [*Rare*.]

The *divinatrice* ought to have no perturbations of mind, or impure passions, at the time when she was to consult the oracle; and if she had, she was no more fit to be inspired than an instrument untuned to render an harmonious sound. *Dryden*, *Mitarch*.

**diving-beetle** (di-ving-bé'tl), n. A popular name for various aquatic beetles of the family *Dytiscidae*. They swim freely in the water, and may often be seen diving rapidly to the bottom, whence their name. See out under *Dytiscus*.

**diving-bell** (di-ving-bel), n. A mechanical contrivance consisting essentially of an inverted cup-shaped or bell-shaped chamber filled with air, in which persons are lowered beneath the surface of the water to perform various operations, such as examining the foundations of bridges, blasting rocks, recovering treasure from sunken vessels, etc. Diving-bells have been made of various forms, such as that of a bell, or a hollow truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller end closed and the larger one, which is placed lowermost, open. The air contained within the bell prevents it from being filled with water on submersion, so that the diver may descend in it and breathe freely, provided he is furnished with a new supply of fresh air as fast as the contained air becomes vitiated by respiration. The diving-bell is now generally made of cast-iron in the form of an oblong chest (A), open at the bottom, and with several strong convex lenses set in its upper side or roof, to admit light to the interior. It is suspended by chains from a barge or other suitable vessel, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure, in accordance with signals given by the persons within, who are supplied with fresh air injected into a flexible pipe by means of a forcing-pump (B) placed in the vessel, while the vitiated air escapes by a cock in the upper part of the bell. An improvement on this form, called the *scaphandre*, enables the occupant, instead of depending upon the attendants above, as in the older forms, to raise or sink the bell, move it about at pleasure, or raise great weights with it and deposit them in any desired spot.



Diving-bell.

**diving-bird**. n. Same as *diver*<sup>1</sup>, 1 (b).

**diving-buck** (di-ving-buk), n. A hook-name of the antelope *Cephalophus merroni*, translating the Dutch name *duyterbok* (which see): so called from the way in which the animal ducks or dives in the brush. See out under *Cephalophus*.

**diving-dress** (di-ving-dres), n. Submarine armor (which see, under *armor*).

**diving-spider** (di-ving-spi'dér), n. An aquatic spider, *Argyroseta aquatica*, which builds its nest under water, and habitually dives to reach it, carrying down bubbles of air, with which it fills its nest on the principle of the diving-bell. It is thus enabled to remain under water, though fitted only for breathing air. See out under *Argyroseta*.

**diving-stone** (di-ving-stón), n. A name given to a species of *Isopod*.

**divining-rod** (di-vi'ning-red), n. A rod or twig used in divining; especially, a twig, generally of hazel, held in the hand and supposed by its bending downward to indicate spots where met-

alliferous deposits or water may be found by digging. It is usually made of two twigs of hazel, or of apple or some other fruit-tree, tied together at the top with thread, or of a naturally forked branch, and is grasped by both hands in such a way that it moves when attracted by the sought-for deposit. This method of searching for ore or water has been in use for centuries, but its efficacy is now rarely credited by intelligent persons.

Shall we have most likelihood of success if we dig from east to west, or from west to east?—or will you assist us . . . with your *divining-rod* of witches-hazel? *Scott*, *Antiquary*, xliii.

The *divining-rod* of reverential study.

*Locall*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

**divining-staff** (di-vi'ning-stáf), n. Same as *divining-rod*.

The mire of high priests and the *divining-staff* of soothsayers were things of envy and ambition.

*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1855), I. 685.

**divinist**, n. [*ME. dyvynistre*; < *divine* + *-ist* + *-er*.] A diviner; a revealer of hidden things by supernatural means.

Therefore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistre*. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1368.

**divinity** (di-vin'i-ti), n.; pl. *divinities* (-tiz). [*ME. divinite, devynite*, < *OF. divinite, divinite*, *F. divinité* = *Pr. divinitat* = *Sp. divinidad* = *Pg. divindade* = *It. divinità, divinitade, divinitate*, < *L. divinitas* (-t-s), *divinity*, < *divinus*, *divine*; see *divine*.] 1. The character of being divine; deity; godhead; the nature of God; divine nature.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Sellingfleet*.

2. [*cap.*] God; the Deity; the Supreme Being: generally with the definite article.

'Tis the *Divinity* that sits within us; 'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter, And intimates eternity to man. *Addison*, *Cato*, v. 1.

3. In general, a celestial being; a divine being, or one regarded as divine; a deity.

There's a *divinity* that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2.

Prudence was the only *Divinity* which he worshipped, and the possession of virtue the only end which he proposed. *Dryden*, *Character of Polybius*.

4. That which is divine in character or quality; a divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, v. 1.

There's such *divinity* doth hedge a king, That treason can but peep to what it would, Acts little of his will. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

There is more *divinity* In beauty than in majesty. *Ford*, *Broken Heart*, iv. 1.

When the Church without temporal support is able to do her great works upon the unfor's obedience of men, it argues a *divinity* about her. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, II. 2.

5. The science of divine things; the science which treats of the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology: as, a system of *divinity*; a doctor of *divinity*.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*, And, all-admiring, with an inward wish You would desire the king were made a prelate. *Shak.*, *Ham. V.*, I. 1.

In some places the Author has been so attentive to his *Divinity* that he has neglected his Poetry. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 300.

One ounce of practical *divinity* is worth a painted shipload of all their reverences have imported these fifty years. *Sterne*.

Children are . . . breviaries of doctrine, living bodies of *divinity*, open always and inviting their elders to peruse the characters inscribed on the lovely leaves. *Alcott*, *Table-Talk*, p. 57.

**Berkshire Divinity**, a name sometimes given to the theological system of Edwards, Hopkins, and others, who resided in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. *Divinity* only. See out under *Divinity*. The name given in Scotland to a theological college, or to that department of a university in which theology is taught.—**New Divinity**, New-light Divinity, names given to the New England theology of Edwards and others, in the earlier history of its development.—**New Haven Divinity**, a popular title for a phase of modified Calvinism, deriving its name from the residence of its chief founder, N. W. Taylor (1786-1858) of Yale Theological Seminary in New Haven, Connecticut. **divinisation** (di-vi'ni-si-zh'n), n. [*F. divinisation* = *It. divinizzazione*; as *divinise* + *-ation*.] The act of divinizing; deification: as, the *divinisation* of pleasure. Also *divinization*. [*Rare*.]

With this natural bent (toward pleasure, life, and fecundity) . . . in the Indo-European race, . . . where would they be now if it had not been for Israel, and the stern check which Israel put upon the glorification and *divinisation* of this natural bent of mankind, this attractive aspect of the not necessary? *M. Arnold*, *Literature and Dogma*, I.

**divine** (div'i-nis), v. t.; pret. and pp. *divinised*, *pp. divinizing*. [*F. diviniser* = *Sp. divinizar* = *Pg. divinizar* = *It. divinizzare*; as *divine* + *-ee*.] To deify; render divine; regard as divine. Also *divinees*.

Man is . . . the animal transfigured and *divinised* by the Spirit. *Alcott*, *Tablets*, p. 181.

In pagan Rome, Vice was not regarded as heinous, because the Deities whom Rome worshipped were vicious, and thus Vice themselves were *divinised*. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, *Church of Ireland*, p. 168.

**divisat**, n. [*L. divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, *divide*: see *divide*. Cf. *divise*, v.] Divided; loose; crumbling.

Thal [oranges] loveth lands that rare is *divise*. *Paladianus*, *Hushondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

**divisi** (di-vi'si), [*It.*, pl. of *diviso*, < *L. divisu*, pp. of *dividere*, *divide*.] In music, separate: a direction that instruments playing from a single staff of music are to separate, one playing the upper and the other the lower notes.

**divisibility** (di-viz-i-bil'i-ti), n. [*F. divisibilité* = *Sp. divisibilidad* = *Pg. divisibilidade* = *It. divisibilità*, < *ML. \*divisibilia* (-t-s), < *L.L. divisibilis*, *divisible*: see *divisible*.] 1. The capacity of being divided or separated into parts.—2. In *arith.*, the capacity of being exactly divided—that is, divided without remainder.—Infinite divisibility, the character of being divisible into parts which are also divisible, and so on ad infinitum. As applied to matter, the term implies properly that any portion of matter may, by the exercise of sufficient force, be separated into parts. After the general acceptance of the Daltonian theory of atoms, the term *infinite divisibility* of matter was long retained with the meaning of the infinite divisibility of space.

The geometricians (y. u. know) teach the *divisibility* of quantity in *infinity*, or without stop, to be mathematically demonstrable. *Boyle*, *Things above Reason*.

I said at first that *infinite divisibility* of matter was the doctrine now in vogue amongst the learned, but upon second thoughts I believe I have misrepresented them, and the mistake arose from want of distinguishing between *infinite* and *indefinite divisibility*. *A. Tucker*, *Light of Nature*, III. III. § 12.

**divisible** (di-viz-i-bl), a. and n. [*F. divisible* = *Sp. divisible* = *Pg. divisible* = *It. divisibile*, < *L.L. divisibilis*, *divisible*, < *L. dividere*, pp. *divisu*, *divide*: see *divide*.] 1. a. 1. Capable of division; that may be separated or disjoined; consisting of separable parts or elements: as, a line is *divisible* into an infinite number of points.

The outermost layer of the body is a dense chitinous cuticula, usually *divisible* into several layers. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 544.

2. In *arith.*, capable of division without remainder: as, 100 is *divisible* by 10.

II. n. That which is susceptible of division.

The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or indivisibles, is a question which must be rank'd with the indiscussable. *Glennville*, *Vanity of Dogmatism*, v.

**divisibleness** (di-viz-i-bl-ness), n. Divisibility; capability of being divided.

The *divisibleness* of nitre into fixed and volatile parts. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 374.

**divisibly** (di-viz-i-bli), adv. In a divisible manner.

Besides body, which is impenetrably and *divisibly* extended, there is in nature another substance . . . which doth not consist of parts separable from one another. *Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, p. 234.

**division** (di-vizh'n), n. [*ME. divisioun, devisioun*, < *OF. division, division*, *F. division* = *Pr. divisioun, devisioun* = *Sp. division* = *Pg. divisao* = *It. divisione* = *D. divisie* = *G. Dan. Sw. division*, < *L. divisio* (-n-s), *division*, < *dividere*, *pp. divisu*, *divide*: see *divide*.] 1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, portions, or shares: as, the *division* of a word (as by means of a hyphen at the end of a line); the *division* of labor; the *division* of profits.

I'll make *division* of my present with you: Hold, there is half my coffee. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, III. 4. Specifically—(a) [*L. divisio* (-n-s), tr. of *Gr. scalperia*.] In logic, the enumeration and naming of the parts of a whole; especially, the enumeration of the species of a genus. The latter is also distinguished as *logical division*. *Division* is mainly distinguished from *classification* in that the latter is a modern word, and supposes minute observation of the facts, while the former, as an Aristotelian term, denotes a much ruder proceeding, based on ordinary knowledge, and undertaken at the outset of the study of the genus divided. One of the distinctive doctrines of the Ramist school of logicians was that all division should proceed by dichotomy.

*Division* is a dividing of that which is more commune into those which are less commune. As a definition therefore doth declare what a thing is, so the *division* sheweth how many things are contained in the same. *Sir T. Wilson*, *Rule of Reason* (1551).

*Division* is the parting or dividing of a word or thing that is more general, into other words or things less general. *Burndell*, *Arts of Logic* (1800), II. 2.

(b) In *her.*, the separating of the field by lines in the direction of the bend, the bar, etc. (called *division bands*).

heretics, etc.), also for the purpose of impaling two shields together, or in quartering. (c) The separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote. This is effected in the British House of Commons by the passing of the affirmative and negative sides into separate lobbies, to be counted by tellers; in American legislatures, by their rising alternately, or, as is frequently done in the House of Representatives, by passing between tellers standing in front of the Speaker's desk. In the British House of Commons the usual method of voting on any contested measure is by division; in the United States, by ayes and noes, or affirmative and negative answers on a call of the roll.

The motion passed without a division.

Macaulay.

2. In math.: (a) The operation inverse to multiplication; the finding of a quantity, the quotient, which, multiplied by a given quantity, the divisor, gives another given quantity, the dividend. In elementary arithmetic division is often defined as, for example, "the partition of a greater summe by a lesser" (Reorde, 1540); but such a definition applies only when the quotient is an abstract number and an integer. Division is denoted by various signs. Thus, a divided by b may be written in any of the following ways:

$$a \div b, \frac{a}{b}, a/b, a:b, ab^{-1}.$$

Where multiplication is not commutative (that is, where  $xy$  is not generally equal to  $yx$ ) there are two kinds of division; for if  $xy = z$ ,  $x$  may be regarded as the quotient of  $z$  divided by  $y$ , or  $y$  as the quotient of  $z$  divided by  $x$ . These two kinds of division are denoted as follows:

$$xy = z, \frac{zy}{x} = y, \frac{xy}{y} = x, \frac{xy}{x} = y, x^{-1}(zy) = y.$$

Division is one of the fundamental operations in arithmetic, common algebra, and quaternions; but in other forms of algebra it generally gives an indeterminate quotient, and so loses its importance. (b) A rule or method for ascertaining the quotient of a divisor into a dividend: as, long division. (c) A section; the separation of a geometrical figure into two parts.—3. The state of being divided; separation of parts: as, an army weakened by division; divisions among Christians.

Hate is of all things the mightiest divider; nay, is division itself.

Milton, Divorce, li. 21.

4. That which divides or separates; a dividing line, partition, or mark of separation; any sign or cause of separation or distinction.

I will put a division between my people and thy people.

Ex. viii. 22.

5. A part separated or distinguished in any way from the rest; a minor part or aggregate; a distinct portion: as, the divisions of an orange; a division of mankind or of a country; the divisions of a book or of a discourse.

Express the heads of your divisions in as few and clear words as you can.

Swift.

Specifically—(a) A definite part of an army or of a fleet, consisting of a certain number of brigades or of vessels under a single commander.

For his divisions, as the times do brawl,

Are in three heads; one power against the French,

And one against Glendower; perforce, a third

Must take up us.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

(b) A part of a ship's company set apart for a certain service in action. Those who serve at the guns are classed as the first, second, third, and fourth divisions; the powder division provide the guns with ammunition; the master's division steer the ship and work the sails; and the engineer's division manage the engines and the boilers. (c) A geographical military command, consisting of two or more departments. Thus, the Military Division of the Missouri consisted of the department of Dakota, the department of the Platte, the department of the Missouri, and the department of Texas. The United States is divided for military purposes at the present time (1890) into eight departments (see department), the system of divisions having been discontinued. (d) In nat. hist.: (1) In zoological classification, any group of species forming a part of a larger group; in entomology, sometimes specifically applied to a group smaller than a suborder and larger than a family, as the division *Gynacantha* of the *Heteroptera*. A section may be equivalent in value to a division, or a group subordinate to it; a series is a division in which the minor groups show a regular gradation in structure. (2) In botanical classification, one of the higher grades in the sequence of groups, equivalent to subkingdom or series, as the phanerogamous and cryptogamous divisions of plants. It is also often used as subordinate to class, as the polypetalous, apetalous, etc., divisions of dicotyledonous plants. By some authors it has been used to designate a grade between tribe and order.

6. The state of being divided in sentiment or interest; disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a division among the people.

John vii. 43.

Between these two

Division moulders hidden.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb,

Are they not sign and symbol of thy division from Him?

Tennyson, The Higher Pantheism.

7. In music, a rapid and florid melodic passage or phrase, usually intended to be sung at one breath to a single syllable: so called because originally conceived as the elaboration of a phrase of long tones by the division of each

into several short ones. It was common in the music of the eighteenth century.

Sweet as ditties highly penn'd,  
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bow,  
With ravishing division, to her lute.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Musical advance thee on thy golden wing.

And dance division from sweet string to string.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

Now that the manager has monopolised the Operahouse, haven't we the signors and signoras calling here, sliding their smooth semibreves, and gargling glib divisions in their outlandish throats?

Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

8. The precise statement of the points at issue in any dispute. [Rare.]

The division is an opening of thynge wherein we agree and rest upon, and wherein we stick and stand in travers, shewing what we have to sale in our owne behalfe.

Sir T. Wilson, Rhetoric (1553).

9. See the extracts.

At the University of Cambridge, England, each of the three terms is divided into two parts. Division is the time when this partition is made.

B. H. Hall, College Words.

The terms are still further divided, each into two parts; and after division in the Michaelmas and Lent terms, a student who can assign a good plea for absence to the College authorities may go down and take holiday for the rest of the time.

C. A. Brasted, English University, p. 67.

Accidental division, a division of a subject according to its accidents: as, good things are, according to Aristotle, either qualities of mind, qualities of body, or accidents of fortune.—Centesimal division. See centesimal.

Complementary division, a method of division given by Boethius. The smallest round number larger than the divisor is used, and also the complement of the divisor, or the remainder after subtracting it from the round number. The first figure of the quotient is set down, from the dividend is subtracted the product of this by the round number, and to the remainder is added the product of the same figure of the quotient by the complement of the divisor. The sum is treated as a new dividend.—Complex or compound division, the division of a complex or compound number either by a number of the same sort or by an abstract number, as the division of 3 days 18 hours 17 minutes by 1 day 18 hours 23 minutes 36 seconds, or by 7.—Direct division. (a) Division not complementary. (b) A rule for dividing one number by another, so as to obtain the entire period of the circulating decimal of the quotient. Both dividend and divisor are multiplied by the same number so as to make the last significant figure of the divisor 9. By striking off from the divisor so multiplied the 9, together with any ciphers which may follow it, and increasing the truncated remnant by 1, a number is obtained called the current multiplier. The last figure of the multiplied dividend is now struck off, multiplied by the current multiplier, and the product added to the truncated dividend. The sum is treated as a new dividend; and this process is continued until the dividends begin to repeat themselves. The successive figures struck off from the dividend from last to first are now written down from left to right as a whole number, and subtracted from the circulating part of the same figures repeated indefinitely into the decimal places. The remainder, after shifting the decimal point as many places to the left as there were zeros struck off from the divisor along with the 9, is the quotient sought.

Division by circulating decimals, a method of dividing by means of a table of circulating decimals.—Division by factors, the process of dividing successively by factors of the divisor.—Division by logarithms, a method of dividing based on the fact that the logarithm of the quotient is the logarithm of the dividend diminished by the logarithm of the divisor.—Division of a ratio, the reduction of a proportion from  $a:b::c:d$  to  $b:a::d:c$  or  $a:c::b:d$  or  $c:a::d:b$  or  $d:b::c:a$ .—Division of labor, in polit. econ., the dividing up of a process or an employment into particular parts, so that each person employed can devote himself wholly to one section of the process.—Division of the question, in a legislative body, the division of a complex proposition or motion into distinct propositions, in order that each may be considered and voted upon separately: a course resorted to, upon motion or demand, when any of the members favor parts but not the whole of the measure. The presiding officer usually has the power of deciding whether such division is admissible.—Division viol. See viol.—General of division. See general, n.—Golden division, arithmetical division not complementary.—Harmonic division of a line. See harmonic.—Iron division, same as complementary division.—Logical division, any division not a partition, being either a nominal, substantial, or accidental division.—Long division, the common modern method of arithmetical division when the divisor is a number larger than 10. The greatest number of times that the divisor is contained in the first figures of the dividend, beginning with the left (a sufficient number being taken to make a number greater than the divisor), is set down to the right of the dividend, as the first figure of the quotient; the divisor is then multiplied by this quotient, and the product is subtracted from the left-hand part of the dividend; to the remainder the next figure to the right in the dividend is then annexed, and the number thus formed is treated as a new dividend; and so on. The same method is extended in algebra to the division of polynomials in general.

The rule is of Italian origin. See scratch division.—Nominal division, an enumeration of the different senses of an equivocal word or expression; a distinction.—Partible division, the mental division of a whole into its parts, as of the English nation into sovereign, lords, and commons; partition.—Real division, a division relating to facts, not a mere distinction between different meanings of a word, embracing substantial, partible, and accidental division; the explication of a whole by its parts.—Scratch division, the ordinary method of division before long division came into general use, late in the seventeenth century. The products were not set down at all, but only the remainders. The divisor was set down under the dividend; the first figure of the quotient was then set

down and was multiplied by the first figure of the dividend, and the remainder was set down over the corresponding figure of the dividend, which was immediately canceled, together with the first figure of the dividend. This process having been repeated until the whole divisor had been canceled, the latter was written down again one place further to the left, the second figure of the quotient was set down, and the whole proceeding repeated until a remainder was obtained less than the divisor. The following shows the successive stages of the division of 251 by 13:

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 13 \overline{) 251} \\ \underline{26} \phantom{1} \\ 151 \\ \underline{156} \\ 51 \\ \underline{52} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

The rule was derived from Arabian writers.—Short division, a process of division practised with a divisor not larger than 10, in which the quotient is set down directly, being written from left to right, usually below a line under the dividend, without auxiliary figures.—Substantial division, or division per se, the division of a genus into its species.—To run division, in music, to make florid variations on a theme.

Running division on the panting air.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

No could not run division with more art

Upon his quaking instrument than she.

The nightingale, did with her various notes

Reply to.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

She launches out into descriptions of christianities, runs divisions upon a head-dream.

Addison, Lady Orators.

—Syn. 1. Demarcation, apportionment, allotment, distribution.—2. Section, portion, etc. (see part, n.), compartment, class, head, category, detachment.—3. Disagreement, breach, rupture, alienation.

divisional (di-vizh'on-əl), a. [[division + -al.]

1. Pertaining to or serving for division; noting or making division: as, a divisional line. Also divisionary.—2. Belonging to a division, as of an army, or to a district constituting a division for any purpose; having to do with a division: as, a divisional general (that is, a general of division in the French service); a divisional surgeon of police.

Stern soldier as Davoust was, the correspondence above him to have been on friendly, if not indeed affectionate, terms with his divisional general.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 302.

Divisional bonds. See bond.

divisionary (di-vizh'on-ə-ri), a. [[division + -ary.] Same as divisional, 1. Imp. Dict.

division-mark (di-vizh'on-mārk), n. One who divides.

division-mark (di-vizh'on-mārk), n. In musical notation, a horizontal curve inclosing a numeral which is placed over or under notes that are to be performed in a rhythm at variance with the general rhythm of the piece. The numeral indicates the desired rhythm. See triplet, quintole, sextole, etc.

division-plate (di-vizh'on-plāt), n. In a gear-cutting lathe, a disk or wheel perforated with circular systems of holes, representing the divisions of a circumference into a certain number of parts.

divisive (di-vi'siv), a. [= F. *divisif* = Pr. *divisiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *divisivo*, < L. as if *\*divisiuus*, < *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see divide.] 1. Forming or expressing division or distribution.

Those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, . . . &c.

J. Nodé, On Daniel, p. 12.

2. Creating division or discord: as, divisive courses.

In this discharge of the trust put upon us by God, we would not be looked upon as sowers of sedition, or broadcasters of national and *divisive* motions.

Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

There is nothing so fundamentally *divisive* as superficial misunderstanding.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 128.

Divisive descent. See descent, 12.—Divisive difference. Same as specific difference (which see, under difference).

Divisive members, the parts which come into view by the division of a whole.—Divisive method, Galen's method of treating a subject by successive definitions and divisions; otherwise called the *definitive method*.

divisively (di-vi'siv-lī), adv. In a divisive manner; by division. Hooker.

divisiveness (di-vi'siv-ness), n. The state or quality of being divisive; tendency to split up or separate into units.

So invincible is man's tendency to unite with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 1.

divisor (di-vi'sor), n. [= G. Dan. Sw. *divisor*, < F. *diviseur* = Sp. Pg. *divisor* = It. *divisore*, < L. *divisor*, a divider, distributor, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see divide.] In arith.: (a) A number or quantity by which another number or quantity (the dividend) is divided. (b) A number which, multiplied by an integer quotient, gives another number of which it is said to be a divisor.—Common divisor, or common measure, in math., a number or quantity that divides each of two or more numbers or quantities without leaving

a remainder.—*Cyclopaedia* divisor, a divisor of a cyclo-  
tomic function.—*Divisor* of a term, in arith., a whole  
number which exactly divides some number of the given  
term.—*Divisor* (opposed to extrinsic) divisor, a cy-  
clic divisor which at the same time divides the index  
of the congruence.—*Method of divisors*, a method for  
finding the commensurable roots of an equation by first  
rendering them integral and then searching for them  
among the factors of the absolute term.—*Theory of*  
*divisors*, that part of the theory of numbers which relates  
to the divisibility of numbers, embracing the greater part  
of the subject.

**divisoral** (di-viz'j-ral), *a.* [*< \*divisore* (*< L. divisore*, a division, *< dividere*, pp. *divisus*, di-  
vide) + -al.] *Divisoral*: in bot., applied to  
the median line of the teeth of mosses, along  
which splitting occurs.

**divorce** (di-vôr'), *n.* [*< ME. divorces, divorces*,  
*< OF. divorces, F. divorces = Pr. divorci = Sp. Pg.*  
*divorcio = It. divorzio, < L. divorcium*, a separation,  
*divorceo, < divorcere, divorciare*, separate;  
see *divert*.] 1. A legal dissolution of the bond  
of marriage. In its strictest application the term  
means a judicial decree or legislative act absolutely ter-  
minating or nullifying a marriage, more specifically called  
*divorce a vinculo matrimonii*. It is often used, however,  
to signify a judicial separation, or termination of cohabita-  
tion, more specifically called a *limited divorce*, or a *divor-  
ce a mensa et thoro* (from bed and board); and it is  
sometimes also used more broadly still of a judicial decree  
that a supposed marriage never had a valid existence, as  
in case of fraud or incapacity.

A bill of divorce I'll gar write for him;  
A mair better lord I'll get for thee.

*Laird of Blackwood* (Child's Ballads, IV. 200).

Hence—2. Complete separation; absolute dis-  
junction; abrogation of any close relation; as,  
to make *divorce* between soul and body; the  
*divorce* of church and state.

Never may ill office, or fell jealousy,  
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,  
To make divorce of their incorporate league.

*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,  
Make of my prayers one sweet sacrifice,  
And lift my soul to heaven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., II. 1.

3. The sentence or writing by which marriage  
is dissolved.

**divorce** (di-vôr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divorced*,  
ppr. *divorcing*. [= *F. divorcer = Sp. Pg. di-*  
*vorciar = It. divorziare, < ML. divorciare*, di-  
vorce; from the noun.] 1. To dissolve the  
marriage contract between by process of law;  
release legally from the marriage tie; release  
by legal process from sustaining the relation  
or performing the duties of husband or wife;  
absolutely or with *from* in this and the follow-  
ing senses. See *divorce*, *n.*, 1.

She was divorc'd,  
And the late marriage made of none effect.

*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., IV. 1.

Hence—2. To release or sever from any close  
connection; force asunder.

Have dwindled into unrespected forms,  
And knees and haseocks are well-nigh divorc'd.

*Cowper*, The Task, I. 748.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,  
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff  
For every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, IV.

Sin—sin everywhere, and the sorrow that never can be  
divorced from sin. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreams, XX.

3. To take away; put away. [*Rare.*]

Nothing but death  
Shall e'er divorce my dignities.

*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., III. 1.

**divorceable** (di-vôr'-a-ble), *a.* [*< divorces +*  
*-able*.] That can be divorced. [*< Divorceable.*]

If therefore the mind cannot have that due society by  
marriage that it may reasonably and humanly desire, it  
can be no human society, and so not without reason di-  
vorcable. *Milton*, Colasterion.

**divorcement** (di-vôr's-ment), *n.* [*< divorces +*  
*-ment*.] The act or process of divorcing; di-  
vorce.

Let him write her a bill of divorcement. *Deut.* xxiv. 1.

Now hand your tongue, my daughter dear,  
Leave off your weeping, let it be;  
For Jamie's divorcement I'll send over;  
For better lord I'll provide for thee.

*Jamie Douglas* (Child's Ballads, IV. 205).

**divorcer** (di-vôr's-er), *n.* One who or that which  
produces a divorce or separation.

Death is the violent stranger of acquaintance, the eter-  
nal divorcer of marriage. *Drummond*, Cypress Grove.

**divorcible** (di-vôr'si-ble), *a.* [*< divorces +*  
*-ible*.] Same as *divorceable*.

**divorcing** (di-vôr's-ing), *a.* [*< divorces +*  
*-ing*.] Having power to divorce.

All the divorces engines in heaven and earth.

*Milton*, Divorce, I. 2.

**divor** (div'g), *n.* [*< So. and North. E., also writ-*  
*ten divot, and divot in different form do-*

*vest*; origin obscure.] A piece of turf;  
a square sod, of a kind used to cover roofs, build  
outhouses, etc.

The old shepherd was sitting on his divot-seat without  
the door mending a shoe. *Logg*, Browdie, II. 188.

**divot** (div'ot), *n.* [*< L. devotus*, devout;  
see *devout*, and *devote*, *a.*] In music, devout;  
grave; solemn.

**divot-spade** (div'ot-spád), *n.* A spade for cut-  
ting divots or sods, having a semicircular blade,  
like a chopping-knife, and a long wooden  
handle with a crutch-head.

**divulgate** (di-vul'gát), *v. t.* [*< L. divulgatus*,  
pp. of *divulgare*, make common, divulge; see  
*divulge*.] To spread abroad; publish. [*Rare.*]

It were very perilous to divulgate that noble science  
to commune people, not learned in liberal sciences and  
philosophy. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, IV.

**divulgate** (di-vul'gát), *a.* [*< L. divulgatus*,  
pp.: see the verb.] Published.

Patience and sufferance, by which the faith was dy-  
vulgate and spread almost throwe the worlde in litel  
while. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 110.

**divulgate** (div-ul'gát-shun), *n.* [= *F. divul-*  
*gation = Sp. divulgacion = Pg. divulgacao = It.*  
*divulgazione, < LL. divulgatio(n-), < L. divul-*  
*gare*, pp. *divulgatus*, make common; see *di-*  
*vising*.] The act of spreading abroad or pub-  
lishing. [*Rare.*]

Secrecy hath no lesse use than divulgation.

*Sp. Hall*, Lazarus Raised.

**divulgatory** (di-vul'gát-j-ri), *a.* [*< divulgare*  
*+ -ory*.] Publishing; making known. [*Rare.*]

Nothing really is so self-publishing, so divulgatory,  
as thought. *Emerson*, Speech, Free Religious Association.

**divulge** (di-vul'j), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divulged*,  
ppr. *divulging*. [= *F. divulguer = Pr. Sp. Pg.*  
*divulgar = It. divulgare, < L. divulgare*, make  
common, spread among the people, publish, <  
*di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vulgare*, make public, <  
*vulgus*, the common people; see *vulgar*.] I.  
*trans.* 1. To make public; send or scatter  
abroad; publish. [Obsolete or archaic in the  
general sense.]

Of the benefits and commodity wherof there was a book  
*divulged* in Print not many years since.

*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 82.

After this the Queen commanded another Proclamation  
to be divulged. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

Specifically—2. To tell or make known, as  
something before private or secret; reveal;  
disclose; declare openly.

His fate makes table talk, divulged with scorn,  
And he, a jest, into his grave is borne.

*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, I. 218.

It would be endless to describe the different sensations  
of both families, when I divulged the news of our mis-  
fortune. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, II.

3†. To declare by a public act; proclaim.

God . . . marks

The just man, and divulges him through heaven.

*Milton*, P. R., III. 62.

4†. To impart, as a gift or faculty; confer gen-  
erally.

Think the same vouchsafed  
To cattle and each beast; which would not be  
To them made common, and divulged.

*Milton*, P. L., VIII. 682.

—*Syn.* 2. To let out, disclose, betray, impart, communi-  
cate.

II. *trans.* To become public; be made  
known; become visible.

To keep it [disease] from divulging, let it feed  
Even on the pith of life. *Shak.*, Hamlet, IV. 1.

**divulgement** (di-vul'j-ment), *n.* [= *It. divulga-*  
*mento; as divulge + -ment*.] The act of di-  
vulging. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

**divulgence** (di-vul'j-ens), *n.* [*< divulge + -ence*.]  
A making known; a divulging; revelation.  
[*Rare.*]

The Chancellor, in particular, was highly incensed at  
the divulgence of his threat to throw himself into the arms  
of France in the event of his advances being rejected by  
England. *Loose*, Bismarck, II. 244.

**divulger** (di-vul'j-er), *n.* One who or that which  
divulges or reveals.

We find that false priest Watson and arch traitor Percy  
to have been the first dividers and divulgers of this scan-  
dalous report. *State Trials*, Gunpowder Plot, an. 1600.

**divulset** (di-vuls'), *v. t.* [*< L. divulgare*, pp. of  
*divulgare*, tear asunder; see *divulge*.] To pull  
or tear apart or away; rend.

Valnes, synovses, arteries, why crack yee not?  
Burst and divuls'd with anguish of my griefe.

*Newton*, Antonio and Melida, I. 1. 1.

**divulsion** (di-vul'shun), *n.* [= *F. divulsion =*  
*Pg. divulsão = It. divulsione, < L. divulsio(n-), a*

tearing asunder, < *divellere*, pp. *divellus*, tear  
asunder; see *divel*.] The act of pulling or  
plucking away; a rending asunder; violent  
separation.

Water and massy bodies move to the centre of the  
earth; but rather than to suffer a divulsion in the con-  
tinuance of nature, they will move upwards.

*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 235.

The divulsion of a good handful of hair. *London*.

On the divulsion of Belgium from Holland, in 1831, the  
treaty of separation again provided for the free naviga-  
tion of this river [the Scheldt].

*Woolsey*, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 88.

**divulsi** (di-vul'si), *a.* [*< L. divulgare*, pp.  
of *divellere*, tear apart (see *divel*), + -si.]  
Tending to pull or tear asunder; rending. *Sp.*  
*Hall*.

**divulsor** (di-vul's-er), *n.* [*< NL, < L. divulgare*,  
pp. of *divellere*, tear apart; see *divulge*.] In  
*surg.*, an instrument for the forcible dilatation  
of a passage.

**diwan** (di-wan'), *n.* Same as *divan*.

**diwani** (di-wan'), *n.* Same as *divani*.

**disaint** (di-sân'), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also di-*  
*sayne; < F. disain, < dis, ten, < L. decem = E.*  
*ten*.] A poem of ten stanzas, each of ten lines.

*Devies*.

Strephon again began this disain.

*Sir F. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 217.

The Ascolle at large moralized, in three Disaynes.

*Puttenham*, Parthenocides.

**dize** (diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dized*, ppr. *dizing*.  
[*E. dial.*, also *dise*; see *dizen*.] To dizen (in  
def. 1). [*Prov. Eng.*]

**dizen** (dis'n or di'z-n), *v. t.* [*Early mod. E.*  
*dizen, dizen*; not found in ME., but appar. ult.  
AS. \*dise, E. dial. \*dizen, dizen (= LG. dizen),  
the bunch of flax on a distaff, whence in comp.  
AS. *dizestaf, distaf*; distaff; see *distaff*. Cf. *be-*  
*dizen*.] 1. To dress with flax for spinning, as  
a distaff.

I dizen a distaffe, I put the flax upon it to spin.

*Palegrave*.

2. To dress with clothes; attire; deck; bedizen.

Come, Doll, Doll, dizen thee.

*Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, IV. 6.

Like a tragedy queen he has dizen'd her out.

*Goldsmith*, Retaliation, I. 67.

**dizy** (diz), *v. t.* [Developed from *dizy*.] To  
astonish; puzzle; make dizzy.

Now he [Rochester] is dized with the continual circles  
of the stables, which are ever approached but never en-  
tered. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

**dizzard** (dis'zard), *n.* [Also written *dizard*,  
*dizard*; < *dizy*, foolish, + -ard. Cf. *dotard*.]  
A blockhead.

How many poor scholars have lost their wits, or be-  
come dizzards! *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 128.

He that cannot personate the wise-man well amongst  
wizards, let him learn to play the fool amongst dizzards.  
*Campion*, *Chapman*, and *Bacon*, Mask of the Middle  
Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

**dizzardly** (dis'zard-li), *a.* [*< dizzard + -ly*.]  
Like a dizzard or blockhead.

Where's this prating ass, this dizzardly fool?

*R. Wilson*, Cobbler's Prophecy, sig. A, 4.

**dissen** (dis'n), *n.* [*< Sc. var. of daren*.] A down;  
specifically, a dozen cuts of yarn. [*Scotch.*]

A country girl at her wheel.

Her dissen's done, she's unco weel.

*Burns*, The Two Dogs.

**dixily** (dis'i-li), *adv.* In a dixy or giddy  
manner.

**dixiness** (dis'i-ness), *n.* [*< dixy + -ness*.] Gid-  
diness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

**dixie** (dis'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dixied*, ppr.  
*dixing*. [*E. dial. (Corn.)*.] To break down  
or mine away the "country" on one side of a  
small and rich lode, so that this may afterward  
be taken down clean and free from waste. Also  
spelled *dixene*, and occasionally *dixen*. *Pryce*.

[*Cornwall, Eng.*]

**dixy** (dis'i), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also dixie*; <  
ME. *dixy, dyet, dest, duxy, duxi*, < AS. *dixig, dix-*  
*ig*, foolish, stupid (also as a noun, foolishness,  
stupidity), = MD. *dixeygh, duxeygh*, foolish, stu-  
pid, giddy, = Fries. *dixig* = MLG. *duxich*, fool-  
ish, stupid, LG. *dixig, duxig* (> G. dial. *dixig*),  
giddy; also in comp., AS. \**dixiglic, duxiglic, dix-*  
*iglic*, foolish, stupid, = D. *duxiglic* = LG. *duxig-*  
*lic, duxeygh, duxeygh*, > G. (chiefly dial.) *duxiglic*,  
*duxeygh, duxeygh, duxeygh, duxeygh*, giddy,  
with suffix -*ig*, LG. -*ig*, G. -*ich*, partly ac-  
com. in LG. and G. to -*ig* (as if \**duxel* + -*ig*),  
whence the later noun, LG. *duxel*, > G. *duxel*,  
*duxel*, giddiness, vertigo (> MD. *duxeygh*, D.  
*duxeygh* = LG. *duxeygh, duxeygh*, > G. *duxeygh*,



*duseola*, be giddy; < *dus*, \**dūs* (prob. connected with MHG. *tor*, *tör*, G. *thor*, *tör*, a fool), which may be regarded as a contr. of \**dwas*, AS. *dwas* = MD. *dwas*, D. *dwas*, foolish. The Dan. *dösig*, drowsy, belongs rather to the root of *dose*: see *dace* and *daze*. The sense of 'giddy' is not found before mod. E., and the word is scarcely found at all in later ME. Hence *dizzy*, v., and *dizzard*.] 1. Foolish; stupid.

Than waxes his hert hard and hevvy,  
And his head feble and drey.  
Hampole, Friok of Conscience, l. 770.

As *dusie* men and adoted doth. *Ancien Rieks*, p. 222.

2. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

'Tis looking downward makes one dizzy.  
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence.

3. Causing giddiness: as, a dizzy height.

How fearful  
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!  
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

So, with painful steps we climb  
Up the dizzy ways of time.  
Whittier, My Dream.

4. Arising from or caused by giddiness.

A dizzy mist of darkness swims around. Pitt.

5. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless.

What followers, what retinues canst thou gain,  
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,  
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy coast?  
Milton, P. R., II. 420.

**dizy** (diz'i), v.; pret. and pp. *dizied*, ppr. *dizying*. [*<* ME. \**dysien*, *desien*, < AS. *dysigian*, *dysigian*, *dysigian*, be foolish, act or talk foolishly (= OFries. *dusla*, be dizzy); from the adj. *1.†* *intrans*. To be foolish; act foolishly. II. *trans*. To make giddy; confuse.

If the jangling of thy bells had not *dizied* thy understanding.  
Scott, Ivanhoe, II.

Merrily, merrily whirled the wheels of the *dizying* dances  
Under the orchard-trees and down the path to the meadow.  
Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 4.

**djebel**, n. See *jebel*.

**dierced**, **dierrid**, n. See *jerred*, *jerred*.

**dizy**, n. See *dizy*.

**dinn**, **dinnies**. See *dinn*, *dinnies*.

**dolan** (dó'lan), n. [*E. Ind.*] The native name of the year-bird, *Buceros plicatus*, a hornbill with a white tail and a plicated membrane at the base of the beak, inhabiting the Sunda Islands, Malacca, etc.

**D-link** (dē'link), n. In *mining*, a flat iron bar suspended by chains in a shaft so that it may be raised or lowered at pleasure, and used to support a man engaged in making repairs or changes in the pit-work. The man sits on the bar, and is supported in part by a strap which goes round his body under the arms.

**D. M.** In *music*, an abbreviation of *destra mano* (which see).

**D. M., D. Mus.** Abbreviations of *Doctor of Music*.

**do** (dō), v.; pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *doest* or *dost* (you *do*), 3 *does*, *doeth*, or *doth*, pl. *do*; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing*. The forms *doth* and *dost* are confined almost entirely to the auxiliary use; *doeth* and *doest* are never auxiliary. [(a) Inf. *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*, *doos*, archaically *done*, *dane* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*; 2 *dost*, *doest*, early mod. E. also *doest*; 3 *does*, early mod. E. also *does*, *dō's*; *doth*, *doeth*, early mod. E. also *dooth*), < ME. *doon*, *doon*, with inf. suffix *don*, *doon*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *dost*, *dest*, 3 *doth*, *doth*, pl. *do*, *don*, *doon*, earlier *doth*), < AS. *dōn* (pres. ind. 1 *dō*, 2 *dēst*, 3 *dēth*, pl. *dōth*) = OS. *dōn*, *don*, *don*, *dōn* = OFries. *dōn* = D. *doen* = MLG. *doen*, LG. *doen* = OHG. *tūn*, *tūn*, *tūn*, *tūn*, *tūn*, MHG. *tūn*, G. *tun*, *tūn* (not in Scand. or Goth. except as in pret. suffix. Goth. *-da*, subj. *-dōgū*, = Icel. *-ða*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-de* = Dan. *-de* = AS. *-de*, E. *-d*, *-ed*: see *-ed*); (b) pret. *did* (3d pers. sing. *didst*, *didest*, *diddest*), < ME. *did*, *dyd*, *dyde*, *dyde*, *dede*, *dude*, pl. *didde*, *didde*, *dyden*, *deden*, *duiden*, < AS. *dīde*, *dyde*, pl. *dīdon*, *dydon* = OS. *doda*, pl. *dodun*, *dadan* = OFries. *dode*, pl. *doden* = D. *deed* = MLG. *dode*, pl. *doden* = OHG. *tān*, pl. (3) *tāten*, MHG. *tān*, *tān*, pl. *tāten*, G. *tāt*, *that*, pl. *tāten*, *thāten* (in Scand. and Goth. only as pret. suffix. Goth. *-da*, pl. (3) *-dōn*: see above): this pret. form being a reduplication of the present stem (cf. the reduplicated forms of the present in Gr. and Skt.), and the only form in mod. Teut. which retains visible traces of that method of indicating past time (this pret. *did*, used in the earliest Teut.

as a suffix to form the pret. of verbs then formed, became reduced in Goth. to *-da*, in AS. to *-de*, in E. to *-d*, usually treated as *-ed*, with the preceding stem-vowel: see *-ed*); (c) pp. *done*, < ME. *don*, *doon*, or *-don*, *-ydon*, often without the suffix *do*, *doo*, *-do*, *-ydo*, < AS. *gōdōn* = OS. *dōn*, *duan*, *dōn* = OFries. *dōn*, *dōn* = D. *gedaan* = MLG. *gōdōn*, LG. *daan* = OHG. *tān*, MHG. *getan*, G. *getan*, *gethan*; (d) ppr. *doing*, < ME. *doinge*, earlier *doende*, *doande*, < AS. *dōnde* = OS. OFries. \**duand* (not found) = OHG. *tuont*, MHG. *tuend*, G. *tuend*, *tuend*: a widely extended Indo-European root, 'do, make, put,' = L. *dere*, put, in comp. *addere*, put away (see *additive*), *condere*, put together, put up (see *condite*, *condiment*), *abscondere*, put away, hide (see *abscond*), *indere*, put upon, impose, *subdere*, put under, substitute (see *substitution*), *credere*, trust (see *credit*) (the L. verb being merged in form and sense with *dare*, in comp. *-dere*, give: see *dative*), = Gr. *√ dō*, *√ dōn*, in reduplicated pres. *ritōn*, ind. *ritōn*, put, place, *stōn*, a thing laid down, a proposition, theme, *stōn*, a putting, position, thesis, *stōn*, a case, etc. (see *thesis*, *thesis*, *theos*, *antithesis*, etc.), = OBulg. *dōti*, *dōti* = Slov. *dyati*, put, lay, say, etc. (being widely developed in the Slav. tongues), = Lith. *dėti* = Lett. *dēt*, put, lay, = OPers. *√ dā* = Skt. *√ dād* (pres. *dādmi*), put, lay. The orig. sense 'put' appears especially in the compounds, originally contractions of *do* with a following adverb, namely, *don* (< *do on*), *doff* (< *do off*), *dout* (< *do out*), *dop* (< *do up*). Peculiar inf. forms, consisting of *do* combined with the prepositional sign, appear as nouns in *ado* and *to-do*. Deriv. *deed*, *doom*, *deem*, *-dom*, etc. Cf. *doz*. The uses of *do*, as a verb expressing almost any kind of activity, are so various, and are involved in so many idiomatic constructions, that a complete discrimination and exhibition of them in strict sequence is impossible, the coloring of the verb being largely due to its context.] I. *trans*. 1. To put; place; lay. [The use of the word in this sense is now obsolete, except in combination with certain adverbs in some idiomatic phrases, as *do away*, *do away with*, *do up*. (See phrases below.) In composition it appears in the existing words *done* (< *do on*) and *doff* (< *do off*), and in the obsolete words *dout* (< *do out*) and *dop* (< *do up*). All the examples given above obsolete uses except the fourth and last: *do to death* has held its ground in literature as an archaic expression.]

He hit [the body] wolde *do* in golde.  
Eleven Thousand Virgins (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 154.

To Crist  
That *do* was on the tree. *St. Tristram*, l. 20.  
The gods ere of Warwik was *do* to the sword [sword].  
Langtoft's Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 47.

He *dude* to deth deliverd fies gode knyghtes.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2427.  
And for he wold toul no resoun.  
He was *do* in depe dounoun.  
And thore he lay in mirknes grete.  
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

In that place thre be *done*  
Holy bones mony on.  
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 116.  
Lady Malory *did* on her green mantle,  
Took her purse in her hand.  
Child Ballad (Child's Ballads, IV. 200).

Who should *do* the duke to death?  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2.

2. To perform; execute; achieve; carry out; effect by action or exertion; bring to pass by procedure of any kind: as, he has nothing to *do*; to *do* a man's work; to *do* errands; to *do* good.

This Josephathe was Kyng of that Contree, and was converted by an Heremyte, that was a worthi man, and *did* moche gode.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 95.

"Certeyn," quod she, "I will gladly *do* your counsell."  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 1.

And Ther fast by yz the Place wher kyng David dyd penance.  
Tortington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 52.

Six days shalt thou labour and *do* all thy work. Ex. xx. 9.

A miracle is, in the nature of it, somewhat *done* for the conversion of infidels: it is a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not.

Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 1.

Take this one rule of life and you never will rue it—  
Thy but *do* your own duty and hold your own tongue.  
Lowell, Blodell.

It is more shameful to *do* a wrong than to receive a wrong.  
Summer, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. To treat or act in regard to (an object) so as to perform or effect the action required by the nature of the case: as, to *do* (transact) business with one; to *do* (dress) the hair; to *do* (cook) the meat thoroughly; to *do* (visit and see the sights of) a country; to (trim) my

beard first; be sure and *do* (make) the shoes first; to *do* (work out) a problem in arithmetic. In this use, *do* is the most comprehensive of verbs, as it may assert any kind of action.

Many of them will, as soon as the sunne riseth, light from their horses, turning themselves to the South, and will lay their gownes before them, with their swords & beads, and so standing vpright *do* their holy things.  
Purkeas, Pilgrimage, p. 200.

All y<sup>e</sup> expences of y<sup>e</sup> Layden people [were] *done* by others in his absence.  
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 222.

You really have *done* your hair in a more heavenly style than ever: you mischievous creature, do you want to attract everybody? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 51.

We had two brave dishes of meat, one of fish, a carp and some other fishes, as well *done* as ever I eat any.  
Peppe, Diary, March 2, 1690.

When he [Johnson] wrote for publication, he *did* his sentences out of English into Johnsonese.  
Macaulay, Boswell's Life of Johnson.

It was a lovely afternoon in July that a party of Eastern tourists rode into Five Forks. They had just done the Valley of Big Things.  
Bret Harte, Fool of Five Forks.

Another wrote: "I cannot understand why you *do* lyrics so badly." *R. L. Stevenson*, A College Magazine, l.

4. To perform some act imparting or causing (some effect or result), or manifesting (some intention, purpose, or feeling); afford or cause by action, or as a consequence of action; cause; effect; render; offer; show: with a direct object, and an indirect object preceded by *to* or *for*, or itself preceding the direct object: as, to *do* good to one's neighbor; to *do* reverence to a superior; to *do* a favor for a friend; to *do* homage for land, as a vassal; he has *done* you a great favor; to *do* a patron honor or credit; to *do* a person harm or wrong.

But the Comyns chased him out of the Contree, and *did*den hym moche sorwe.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 57.

He waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm.  
Shak., Cor., II. 2.

But yesterday, the word of Caesar might have stood against the world; now lies he there, And none so poor to *do* him reverence.  
Shak., J. C., III. 2.

You are treacherous,  
And come to *do* me mischief.  
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, II. 2.

Their [the Hanatic League's] want of a Protector *did* do them some Prejudice in that famous Difference they had with our Queen.  
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 1.

This had been to *do* too great force to our assent, which ought to be free and voluntary.  
Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. x.

It is a very good office one man *do* another, when he tells him the manner of his being pleased.  
Steele, Tatler, No. 122.

As it were a duty *done* to the tomb,  
To be friends for her sake, to be reconciled.  
Tennyson, Maud, xix.

5. To bring to a conclusion; complete; finish: as, the business being *done*, the meeting adjourned.

Thys *don*, we passed out of the Vestre, and so to the hye Auter.  
Tortington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

It is not so soone *done* as said.  
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 265).

As when the Prisoner at the bar has *done*  
His tongue's last plea. *J. Burroughs*, Psycho, II. 71.

6. To deliver; convey.

Four or five times he yawns; and leaning on His (Lob-like) elbow, hears This Message *don*.  
Spenser, tr. of Du Barres's Works, II. The Vocation.

May one that is a herald, and a prince,  
Do a fair message to his kingly care?  
Shak., T. and C., I. 1.

He injoynd me  
To *do* unto you his most kinde commands.  
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

7. To impart; give; grant; afford.

Do me sikkenesse thereto, says Joseph thame.  
Joseph of Arimathea, l. 222.

To contrite hertis *do* to remission.  
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

It *doeth* us counten on thee to call.  
Hymns to Virgins, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

8. To serve.

I went and bought a common riding-cloak for myself, to save my best. It cost but 5s., and will *do* my two mighty well.  
Peppe, Diary, II. 212.

9. To put forth; use in effecting something; exert: as, I will *do* my endeavor in your behalf; do your best.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 1 Tim. iv. 9.

After him many good and godly men, divine spirits, have *done* their endeavors, and still *do*.  
Barton, Anat. of Mal., p. 222.

10. To cause; make: with an object and an infinitive: as, "do him come," *Parson Lettice*, 1474-85 (that is, cause him to come).

For she, that doth me all this we endure,  
Is not less than whether I say or she.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1288.

From Jerusalem he doth him come

In to the holy place of Rome.

Poetical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 127.

But ye know not the cause why, but yet I do you to  
understand.

Martin (R. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

Then on his breast his victor foot he thrust:  
With that he cryde: "Mercy! do me not dye."

Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 13.

Moreover, brethren, we do you to wit of the grace of  
God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.

1 Cor. vii. 1.

114. To cause: with an infinitive (without to):  
as, he *did* make (that is, he caused to make);  
"to do make a castle," *Palsgrave*, 1530 (that is,  
to cause to make a castle, or to cause a castle  
to be made or erected).

He stoward hath upon the gate above,  
In worship of Venus, goddess of Love,  
Do make an altar and an oratory.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1047.

And he founde with him one his sone of the age of ten  
yeres whom he dyde doo baptysme. And lyfte him fro the  
font.

Holy Rood (R. E. T. S.), p. 163.

12. To hoax; cheat; swindle; humbug; over-  
reach: as, to do a man out of his money. [Fam-  
iliar slang.]—13. To outdo, as in fighting;  
beat; overcome.

I have done the Jew, and am in good health.

R. Humphreys.

To do away. (a) To give up; lay aside. Chaucer. (b)  
To put away; remove; annul; abolish; obliterate: now  
usually in the form to do away with.

It [praise] is the most excellent part of our religious  
worship; enduring to eternity after the rest shall be done  
away.

Time's wasting hand has done away

The simple Cross of Sybil Grey.

Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.

To do (a person) brown. See brown.

Why they'll laugh at and quia us all over the town,  
We are all of us done so uncommonly brown.

Barkham, Ingoldby Legends, l. 287.

To do duty for, to take the place of; act as a substitute  
for.—To do no cure; to do no force. See the nouns.—  
To do one cheat. See cheat.—To do one proud, to  
make one feel proud: as, sir, you do me proud. [Colloq.  
or jocular.]—To do one right; to do one reason; to  
pledge one in drinking.

Do me right,

And dub me knight.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3 (song).

Your master's health, sir,

I'll do you reason, sir.

Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours.

To do one's business, to do one's diligence. See the  
nouns.—To do over. (a) To repeat the doing of; per-  
form again: as, do your exercise over. (b) To coat, as  
with paint; smear. [Rare.]

Boats . . . done over with a kind of slimy stuff. De/ba.  
To do the business for, See business.—To do to death.  
See death.—To do up. (a) To put up; raise; open. See  
do up.

Up the wyndow did he hastily.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 612.

(b) To wrap and tie up, as a parcel: as, do up these books  
neatly, and send them off at once. (c) To dress and fas-  
ten, as the hair.

It is easy to be merry and good-humored when one's  
new dress fits exquisitely, and one's hair hasn't been frac-  
tioned in the doing up.

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, iv.

(d) To freshen, as a room with paint, paper, and uphol-  
stery, or a garment by remodeling.

An old black coat which I have had done up, and smart-  
ened with metal buttons and a velvet collar.

Shelley, in Dowden, l. 289.

(e) To iron, or starch and iron: as, a laundress who does  
up muslins well.—To do with. (a) To effect or accom-  
plish through employment or disposal of: as, I don't  
know what to do with myself, or with my leisure.

There dwellen gode folk and reisonable, and manye  
Christene men amonget hem, that ben so riche, that thei  
wyt not what to done with hire Goden.

Mandelstam, Travels, p. 300.

What will He do with it? [Title of a book.] Butler.

(f) To have concern or business with; deal with; get on  
with: as, I can do nothing with this obstinate fellow.—  
To have to do with, to have concern or connection with.

What have I to do with you? 2 Sam. xvi. 10.

All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him  
with whom we have to do.

Job. iv. 13.

I vow, Ananias, I will never eat,  
Or drink, or sleep, or have to do with that  
That may preserve life.

Bacon and Pl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Dangle. What has a woman to do with politics, Mrs.  
Dangle?

Mrs. Dangle. And what has you to do with the theatre,  
Mrs. Dangle?

Sheridan, The Critic, l. 1.

What's to do here? what is the matter here? what is  
it all about?

What's to do here, Thomas Taggart? Let's withdraw.

Shak., M. for M., l. 2.

II. *do*. 1. To act; be in action; be ac-  
tive in performing or accomplishing; exert  
one's self in relation to something.

Doing is activity, and he will still be doing.

Shak., Hen. V., III. 7.

Be but your self,

And do not talk, but do.

Fletcher (and another?), Prothemas, iv. 1.

Mechanic soul, thou must not only do  
With Martha, but with Mary ponder too.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7, Epig.

Let us then be up and doing.

Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

2. To act or behave; conduct one's self: with  
adverbial adjuncts indicating manner of act-  
ing: as, to do well by a man.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do  
well to repress any more Copies of the Satire.

Howell, Letters, II. 2.

Behold God hath judg'd and don to him in the sight of  
all men according to the verdict of his own mouth.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, III.

3. To succeed (well or ill) in some undertaking  
or action; get along; come through.

On the Tuesday they went to the journey: where they  
did very nobly.

Shak., Arden's Eng. Garner, l. 478.

4. To arrange; contrive; shift: as, how shall  
we do for food?

How shall we do for money for these wars?

Shak., Rich. II., II. 2.

How shall I do to answer as they deserve your two last  
letters?

Richardson.

5. [Cf. the equiv. OF. *comment la faites-vous?*  
lit. how do you make it? G. *was machen sie?*  
lit. what make you? The sense of *do* in this  
usage merges in *do*. See *do*, *do*.] To be  
(well or ill); be in a state with regard to sick-  
ness or health; fare: as, we asked him how he  
did; how do you do?

How does my cousin Edward, uncle?

R. Johnson, Every Man in his Humour, l. 1.

Sir John Walter asked me lately how you did, and wished  
me to remember him to you.

Howell, Letters, l. IV. 24.

My dear Lady Sneerwell, how do you do to-day? Mr.  
Snake, your most obedient.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, l. 1.

Have done, desist; give over.

Moses, Sir, this is Mr. Premium, a gentleman of the strict-  
est honour and secrecy: . . . Mr. Premium, this is—  
Charles S. Fehay! I have done—Sir, my friend Moses is  
a very honest fellow, but a little slow at expression.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 2.

To do for. (a) To act for or in behalf of; provide or  
manage for: as, he does well for his family. (b) To ruin;  
defeat effectually; injure fatally.

This pretty smooth dialogue has done for me.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II.

"They have done for me at last, Hardy," said he [Nelson],  
"as he was raised up from the deck; "my backbone is shot  
through."

Amer. Cyc., XII. 222.

To do without, to dispense with; succeed or get along  
without: as, I can do without the book till Saturday.

The Romance words are some of them words which we  
cannot do without for some particular purposes, but which  
are not, by the first needs of speech, always on our lips.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 162.

To have done with, to have come to an end of; have fin-  
ished; cease to have part or interest in or connection with:  
as, I have done with speculating; I have done with you for  
the future.

III. *auxiliary* and *substitute*. 1. As an auxil-  
iary, *do* is inflected, while the principal verb is  
in the infinitive without *to*, and originally and  
strictly the object of *do*: thus, *I do know* is I  
perform an act of knowing. Compare *shall* and  
*will*.

O blessed Bond! O happy Marriage!  
Which does the match 'twixt Christ and us preface!

Spenser, tr. of Dr. Barlow's Works, l. 6.

The youth did ride, and soon did meet

John coming back again. Cooper, John Gilpin.

Certain uses of *do* as an auxiliary, with both transitive  
and intransitive verbs, may be pointed out. (a) In form-  
ing interrogative and negative expressions: as, do you  
want this book? I do not long for it; does he do his work  
well? he does not do it as well as I expected.

You seem to marvel I do not marry all this while, con-  
sidering that I am past the Meridian of my Age.

Howell, Letters, l. VI. 60.

(b) With the imperative, sometimes, to help the expres-  
sion of the subject: as, do thou go (instead of go, or go  
thou); do you stay here (instead of stay, or stay you here).

(c) To express emphasis: as, I do wish you had seen him; I  
did see him; do be quick; do not (don't) do that. (d) Some-  
times (now chiefly in poetry, where it is often used for  
merely metrical reasons, but formerly often in prose)  
merely as an inflection of the principal verb, with no other  
effect.

A fair smooth front, free from least wrinkle,  
Her eyes (on me) like stars do twinkle.

Howell, Letters, l. V. 21.

Greeks and Jews, together with the Turks, do inhabit  
the towns, and are admitted their churches and syna-  
gogues.

Savage, Travels, p. 21.

For deeds do die, how ever noble done,  
And thoughts of men do as themselves decay.

Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 400.

See. My lord, you once did love me.

Ham. So I do still, by those pickers and stealers.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.

This just reproach their virtue does excite.

Dryden.

2. *Do*, being capable of denoting any kind of  
action required by the circumstances in con-  
nection with which it is used, is often employed  
as a substitute for the principal verb, or for the  
whole clause directly dependent upon it, to  
avoid repetition: as, conduct your business on  
sound principles; so long as you do, you are safe.  
In such an expression there is an ellipsis either of the prin-  
cipal verb or of *do*, *that*, *these things*, *so*, etc.: as, I in-  
tend to come, but if I do not you will know how to act;  
so long as you do (so), you are safe.

The next morrow we sayd masse as we *did* the tuesday  
be for.

Torington, Diaries of Eng. Travels, p. 42.

I held it great injustice to believe

Thine enemy, and did not.

Bacon and Pl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Thus my soul still moves backward, as all the heavenly  
bodies do.

Howell, Letters, l. VI. 22.

I . . . chose my wife as she *did* her wedding-gown, not  
for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as would  
wear well.

Goldsmith, Vicer, l.

*do* (dō), n. [Formerly also *doe*; < *do*, v.] 14.  
Endeavor; duty; all that is required of one, or  
that one can do.

No sooner does he peep into

The world but he has done his *do*.

S. Butler, Hudibras.

"But," says he, "I have done my *do* in helping to get  
him out of the administration of things for which he is  
not fit."

Pepper, Diary, III. 312.

24. To-do; bustle; tumult; stir; fuss.

Disasters in Parliament may at length come to a good  
end, tho' first there be a great deal of *do*.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 21.

To Gresham College, where a great deal of *do* and for-  
mality in choosing of the Council and Officers.

Pepper, Diary, April 11, 1829.

3. A trick; a cheat; a hoax. [Slang.]

I thought it was a *do*, to get me out of the house.

Dickens, Sketches.

*do* (dō), v. t.; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing*.  
[Now identified in form and inflection with the  
much more common and comprehensive verb  
*do*.] The senses of *do* and *do*, v. t., are so  
intermingled that it is impossible to separate  
them completely. All uses not obviously be-  
longing to *do* it is best to refer to *do*. Same  
as *do* and *do*, dial. *do*, which is phonetically  
the right modern form: see *do*.] To suit; be  
fit or suitable; serve the purpose or end in view;  
avail; suffice: as, will this do?

Ab. Well, recruit will do—let it be so.

Fag. O, sir, recruit will do surprisingly.

Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

"Let women vote!" cries one. "Why, wives and  
daughters might be Democrats, while their fathers and  
husbands were Whigs. It would never do."

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 24.

Not so careful for what is best as for what will do.

Lovell, Biglow Papers, Int.

To do for, to suit for; serve as; answer the purpose of; be  
sufficient for; satisfy: as, this piece of timber will do for  
the corner post; a trusty stick will do for a weapon; very  
plain food will do for me.

Of course, it is a great pleasure to me to sit and talk  
with Mrs. Benson, while you and that pretty girl walk up  
and down the piazza all the evening; but I'm easily satis-  
fied, and two evenings did for me.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 22.

*do* (dō), An old English form of *done*, past participle  
of *do*.

With thy Ryth kne lottie hit be do,

Thy worschyp thou mayst saue so.

Babes Book (R. E. T. S.), p. 12.

*do* (dō), n. [A mere syllable, more sonorous  
than *ut*, for which it is substituted.] In solm-  
ization, the syllable now commonly used for the  
first tone or key-note of the musical scale, and  
also for the tone C (as the key-note of the typi-  
cal scale of the pianoforte keyboard). About  
1670 it replaced the Aretinian *ut*, which is still somewhat  
used in France. In the tonic sol-fa system it is spelled  
*do*, and indicated by its initial *d*; its significance is  
limited to the first tone of the scale, without reference to the  
keyboard. In teaching sight-singing by the help of sol-  
mization, two general methods are in use: (a) the *fixed-d*  
method, in which *do* is always applied to tones bearing  
the letter-name C, whether they are key-notes or not; and  
(b) the *movable-d* method, in which *do* is always applied  
to the key-note, whatever be its letter-name. The second  
method is generally regarded as the more scientific, and  
is far the more practical, although the first has had the  
support of many excellent musicians.

*do*. An abbreviation of *ditto*.

*doab* (dōb), n. [R. *dob*, plaster, gutter, mire;  
*dobab*, I plaster, daub.] A dark sandy clay  
found in the neighborhood of many bogs in Ire-

land. It is used for floors, and, mixed with lime, for plastering walls.

**doab<sup>2</sup>**, **doab** (dō'ab), *n.* [Hind. *doab*, also *doab*, a tract of land between two rivers, < *do*, in comp. also *du* (< Skt. *do* = Pers. *dā* = E. *two*), + *ab*, < Skt. *āp*, water, a river.] In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers. Also written *duab*.

**doable** (dō'ā-bl), *a.* [*< do* + *-able*.] Capable of being done or executed. [Rare.]

It was doable, it was done for others.

*Caryle, Misc.*, IV. 216.

**do-all** (dō'al), *n.* [*< do*, *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A servant, an official, or a dependent who does all sorts of work; a factotum. *Fuller*.

**doandt**. A Middle English form of the present participle of *do*.

**doat**, **doating**, etc. See *dote*, etc.

**dob** (dob), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A Scotch name of the razor-fish, a bivalve, *Solen ossis*.

**dobbel-dollar** (dob'el-dā-lēr), *n.* [Dan., = E. *double dollar*.] A coin formerly current in Norway and Denmark, and worth about \$1.12.

**dobbin** (dob'in), *n.* [A familiar use of the proper personal name *Dobbin*, which is a dim. of *Dob* or *Dobb* (now more frequently in the patronymic form *Dobbins*, *Dobbie*), these being variations of *Robin*, *Rob*, diminutives of *Robert*. Cf. *dikey*, an ass, similarly derived from a dim. of *Richard*.] A common English name for a work-horse. [As a quasi-proper name it is often written with a capital letter.]

Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my phill-horse has on his tail.

*Shak.*, M. of V., II. 1.

The hard-featured farmer reins up his grateful *dobbin* to inquire what you are doing. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 171.

**dobby** (dob'i), *n.*; pl. *dobbies* (-iz). [Sc. also *dobbie*; dim. of *Dob*, *Dobb*, like *Hob*, var. of *Rob*, abbr. of *Robert*; a familiar use of the proper name. Cf. *dobbie*.] 1. A fool; a childish old man.—2. A sprite or apparition. *Gross*. [Prov. Eng.]

He needed not to care for ghast or barghaist, devil or *dobbie*.

*Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xiv.

3. Same as *dobby-machine*.

Taylor's loom does not appear to have come into use but a small Jacquard machine, or *dobby*, was introduced in the silk trade in 1830 by Mr. B. Dean, of Spitalfields.

*A. Barlow*, *Weaving*, p. 270.

**dobby-machine** (dob'i-mā-shēn'), *n.* A loom for weaving fancy patterns, constructed on a principle similar to that of the Jacquard loom.

**dobchick** (dob'chik), *n.* Same as *dabchick*.

**dobee** (dō'bē), *n.* Same as *dhobie*.

**dobhash** (dō'bāsh), *n.* [Hind. *dobhash*, Telugu *dubash*, *dubasi*, an interpreter, a native man of business in the service of a European (Madras), < Hind. *do*, *du* (< Skt. *do* = E. *two*), + Hind. Skt. *bhashā*, language.] In the East Indies, an interpreter; one who speaks two or more languages.

**dobie<sup>1</sup>** (dō'bi), *n.* [By aphoresis from *adobe*.] Adobe. [Colloq., U. S.]

**dobie<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* Same as *dhoby*.

**Dobie's line**, **Dobie's stripe**. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).

**dobia** (dō'bi), *n.* [OSP. (= Pg. *dobra*), fem. of *dobro*, now *dobie*, = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly used in Spain. The earliest coins so called are Moorish dinars, coined by the Almohade dynasty, and distinguished from the earlier dinars by having the full weight of a mithqal, while the fineness was reduced so that they should be of the same value. As coined by John II. of Castile in 1442, there were 49 to the mark (230.04 grams), of a fineness of 19 carats, making the value \$2.47.

**doblet**, *a.* An obsolete form of *double*.

**doblet<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *doubler*.

**doblet<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *doublet*.

**dohra** (dō'brā), *n.* [Pg., a coin (see def.), also a fold, plait, double, fem. of *dobro* = Sp. *doblo* = F. *double*, > E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly current in Portugal, first issued by John V., in the eighteenth century. Its value varied: the specimen here illustrated was worth \$3 11s. 9d., or about \$17.35.



*Circum.*



*Reverse.*

Obverse of John V., King of Portugal, 1725—1750. (Size of the original.)

Reverse of John V., King of Portugal, 1725—1750. (Size of the original.)

**doct**, *n.* An erroneous form of *doct*, 2.

**doctant** (dō'sant), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *doctant*, a university teacher, < L. *doctus* (-t)s, pp. of *docere*, teach: see *doctile*.] 1. a. Teaching.

The church here is taken for the church as it is *doctant* and repent, as it teaches and governs.

*Abp. Laud*, *Against Fisher*, xxxiii.

**Doct**, *n.* See *privat-doct*.

**Doctet** (dō'set'ik), *n.* pl. [LL., < Gr. *doctai*, < *doctis*, seem.] A sect of heretics of the first and second centuries who denied the human origin of Christ's body, some holding that it was a mere phantom, and others that it was real but of celestial substance. Thus they believed the incarnation, crucifixion, and resurrection of Christ to have been mere appearances or illusions. Strictly this name seems to have belonged to a single sect of the second century, but it is commonly used indifferently or collectively of the various Gnostic sects which held similar views on this point. Certain Monophysites afterward taught a doctrine as to Christ's body related to that of the Doctet. See *Apharistic Doctet*, *Phaniasis*.

**Doctet** (dō'set'ik), *a.* [*< Doctet* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or held by the Doctet: as, "Doctet Gnosticism," *Plumptre*.

**Doctism** (dō'set'izm), *n.* [*< Doctet* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Doctet.

**Doctist** (dō'set'tist), *n.* [*< Doctet* + *-ist*.] One of the Doctet.

These Doctists, as they were called, had a whole series of successors in the early church. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 780.

**Doctistic** (dō'set'tis'tik), *a.* [*< Doctist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Doctet or their doctrines; Doctetic.

The Gnostic heresy . . . sunders Christianity from its historical basis, resolves the real humanity of the Saviour into a Doctetic illusion.

*Schoff*, *Hist. Christ. Church*, I. § 78.

**doch-an-doris**, **doch-an-dorach** (doch'an-dō'-ris, -rach), *n.* [Sc., also written *doch-an-doris*, *doch-an-dorach*, repr. Gael. *doch an dorais*, a stirrup-cup, lit. a drink at the door: *doch*, drink; *an*, the; *dorais*, gen. of *dorus*, door.] A stirrup-cup; a parting-cup.

**dochme** (dok'mē), *n.* [Gr. *doxhē* or *doxym*, the space contained in a handbreadth, < *doxos*, receive.] An ancient Greek measure of length: same as *palastus*. See *palm*.

**dochmiac** (dok'mi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. doxmiac*, < *doxmos*: see *dochmiac*.] 1. *a.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*: (a) Having or characterized by a difference of more than one between the number of times or more in the thesis and that in the arsis: as, a *dochmiac* foot; *dochmiac* rhythm. (b) Consisting of *dochmi*: as, a *dochmiac* verse, trimeter, strophe.—*Dochmiac* rhythm. See *rhythm*.

2. *n.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a verse or series composed of *dochmi*.

**dochmius** (dok'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *dochmi* (-i). [L., < Gr. *doxmos*, sc. *rois*, foot; lit. across, athwart, salant.] 1. In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a foot consisting in its fundamental form (— — — —) of five syllables, the first and fourth of which are short, and the second, third, and fifth long.—2. [*asp.*] [NL.] In *soil*, a genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidae*. *D. duodenalis* is an intestinal parasite from which a large part of the population of Egypt suffer, often fatally. By means of its large, hard, and dentate mouth it pierces the intestinal mucous membrane and sucks the blood, the repeated bleedings thus caused resulting in what is known as Egyptian chlorosis. This formidable parasite is about four tenths of an inch long. Another species, *D. tricocephalus*, infests dogs. Also called *Anaploctoma*, *Anaploctoma*.

**dochter** (doch'tēr), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *daughter*.

*Agua*, the king of Borneo.

*Belandier*, *Cham.*, III. 20, 2.

**doctility** (dos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< OF. doctilité*, < LL. *doctilitas* (-t)s, < *doctilis*, doctile: see *doctile*.] Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

To persons of *doctility*, the real character may be easily taught in a few days.

*Boyle*, *Works*, VI. 446.

**doctile** (dos'i-bl), *a.* [*< OF. doctile* = It. *doctile*, < LL. *doctilis*, that learns easily, teachable, < L. *doctus*, teach: see *doctile*.] 1. Doctile; tractable; ready to be taught; easily taught or managed. [Rare or obsolete.]

Their Camels also are *doctile*; they will more be persuaded to hold on a journey further than ordinary by songs than blows.

*Boyle*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 361.

They shall be able to speak little to the purpose, so as to satisfy sober, humble, *doctile* persons, who have not passionately espoused an error.

*Sp. Sermons*, VI. 2.

That may be imparted by teaching; communicable. [Rare.]

Whom nature hath made *doctile*, it is injurious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *doctile*.

*Sp. Hæbet*.

**doctileness** (dos'i-bl-ness), *n.* Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

I might enlarge myself in the commendation of Hunting, and of the noble Hound especially, as also of the *doctileness* of dogs.

*J. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 31.

The World stands in Admiration of the Capacity and *Doctileness* of the English.

*Howell*, *Letters*, IV. 47.

**doctile** (dos'il or dō'sil), *a.* [Formerly also *doctil*; = F. *doctile* = Sp. *doctil* = Pg. *doctil* = It. *doctile*, < L. *doctilis*, easily taught, teachable, < *doctus*, teach. Cf. *didactic*.] 1. Teachable; easily taught; quick to learn; amenable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *doctile* and tractable, are very useful.

*H. Ellis*, *Voyage to Hudson's Bay*.

2. Tractable; easily managed or handled.

The ore is *doctile* and contains ruby-silver and sub-sulphides.

*L. Hamilton*, *Mex. Handbook*, p. 98.

The different ores of the Rayo Mine are *doctile* in their reduction, undergoing the common Spanish amalgamation process. Quoted in *Mexico's Arizona* and *Bonora*, p. 148.

**doctility** (dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *doctilité* = Sp. *doctitud* = Pg. *doctitude* = It. *doctilità*, *doctitudine*, < L. *doctilitas* (-t)s, teachableness, < *doctilis*, teachable, doctile: see *doctile*.] The quality of being doctile; teachableness; readiness or aptness to learn; tractableness.

The humble *doctility* of little children is, in the New Testament, represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith.

*Beattie*, *Moral Science*, I. II. 5.

**doctimacy** (dos'i-mā-si), *n.* A less correct spelling of *doctimacy*.

**Docimaster** (dos-i-mas'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), also *Docimaster* (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *doxymastēs*, *doxymastēs*, an assayer, examiner, < *doxos*, assay, test, examine.] A genus of humming-birds, notable for the enormous length of the beak, which may exceed that of all the rest of the bird. *D. ensiferus* is the only species. The bill is from 3 to 4 inches long, the whole bird being from 7½ to 8½ inches. The bill is used to probe



Beak-bearing Humming-bird (*Docimaster ensiferus*).

long tubular flowers for food, whence the generic name. This remarkable humming-bird inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The male is chiefly green, varied with brown and purple tints; the throat, bill, and feet are black, the throat varied with buff, and behind the eye is a white spot.



**doctmastic** (doo-i-man'tik), *a.* [= *F. doctmasticus*, *n.*, *doctmastic* (cf. *Fr. doctmasticus* = *Fr. doctmasticus*, *n.*, *doctmastic*), < *Gr. doctmasticus*, < *doctmastic*, an assayer, examiner, < *doctmastic*, assay, test, examine, scrutinize, < *doctmastic*, assay, tested, examined, approved, < *doctmastic*, take, approve.] Proving by experiments or tests; assaying; specifically, relating to the assaying of metals: as, the *doctmastic* art. Also *doctmastic*.

**doctmasty** (doo-i-mas'ti), *n.* [Also written *doctmasty*, and less correctly *doctmasty* = *F. doctmasty* = *Sp. Pg. It. doctmasty*, < *Gr. doctmasty*, an assay, examination, scrutiny, < *doctmastic*, assay, examine: see *doctmastic*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a judicial inquiry into the civic standing, character, and previous life of all persons elected for public office, of youths applying for enrolment on the list of full citizens, of persons aiming at political leadership, etc. The inquiry was public; any citizen might denounce the subject of it, and his civic privileges were suspended if he could not justify himself.

2. The art or practice of assaying metals, or the art of separating metals from foreign matters, and of determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral. — 3. The art of ascertaining the nature and properties of medicines and poisons, or of ascertaining certain facts pertaining to physiology.

**doctmology** (doo-i-mol'og-i), *n.* [< *Gr. doctmologos*, assayed, examined, tested (see *doctmastic*), + *-logia*, < *lógos*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the art of assaying or examining metallic substances.

**doctmous** (doo'shuus), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *doctile*, with suffix *-ous*. Cf. *doctily*.] Doctile; amenable. [Colloq., western U. S.]

I can hardly keep my tongue *doctmous* now to talk about it. *Spirit of the Times* (New York).

**docty** (doo'i-ti), *n.* [Also written *docty* (Halliwell); a contr. of *doctily*, *q. v.*] Quickness of comprehension; doctility; gumption. *Groves*; *Bartlett*. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

**doek** (dok), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *dooke*; < *ME. dooke*, *dooke* (> *OF. doque*, *doque*, *doka*, *F. dial. doque*, *dogue*, *dock*, patience), < *AS. dooce*, rarely *dooca* (gen. *doocan*, whence late *ME. dookan*, *E. dial. dookan*, *dookan*), *dook* (*L. lapa-thum*, *ruwer*), used also with descriptive adjectives, *soð fealwe dooce*, the fallow-dock, golden dock (*Eumaz maritimus*), *soð rotte dooce*, the red dock (*R. sanguineus*), *soð soarpe dooce*, the sharp dock (*R. acetosa*), and in comp. *ed-dooce* (= *ODan. d-dooke*), water-dock (water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*), *sir-dooce*, sour dock (*R. acetosa*), *wudu-dooce*, wood-dock (*R. acetosa*); = *MD. dooke* (in comp. *dooke-bladeren* (glossed *potatoes*), *Flem. dooke-bladeren* = *G. dooke* (prob. < *D.*), *Colothium autumnale*, in comp. *dooken-bladder*, *Eumaz acutus*; *dooken-kraut*, burdock, *Arietum Lappa*; *wasser-dooke*, water-lily. The relation of these forms to the Celtic is not clear; cf. *Gael. dogha*, burdock, *Ir. meacan-dogha*, burdock (*meacan*, a tap-rooted plant, as the carrot, parsnip, etc.).] 1. The common name of those species of *Eumaz* which are characterized by little or no acidity and the leaves of which are not hastate. They are coarse herbs, mostly perennials, with thickened rootstocks. Some of the European species are troublesome weeds and widely naturalized. The roots are astringent and slightly tonic and laxative, and have been used as a remedy in cutaneous affections and numerous other diseases. Particular designations are *bitter dock*, *R. obtusifolius*; *curled or yellow dock*, *R. crispus*; *golden dock* (from the shape of the leaves), *R. pulcherr*; *golden dock*, *R. maritimus*; *patience dock*, *R. Patientia*; *sharp or sour dock*, *R. Acetosa*; *running dock*, *R. corymbosa*; *water dock*, *R. Aquatica*; *R. Hydrocotylum*; and *white dock*, *R. ciliatifolia*.

Nothing seems  
But hateful docks, rough thistles, burs,  
Shak. *Ham. V. v. 2*

2. A name of various other species of plants, mostly coarse weeds with broad leaves, as *dove-dock*, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; *elf-dock*, the elecampane, *Inula Holentium*; *prairie-dock*, *Silphium laciniatum*; *round dock*, the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; *spatter-dock*, the yellow pond-lily, *Nuphar advena*; *sweet dock*, *Polygonum bistorta*; *velvet dock*, the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *burdock*, *candock*, and *herdock*. — In *doek*, *cut petiole*, a formula used as an incantation in the north of England. If a person is stung with a nettle, *doek-leaves* are rubbed on the affected part, and the formula is repeated. It was long used proverbially to express unobedience or inconstancy, or sudden change.

Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,  
But here, there, everywhere; do *doek*, and settle.  
John Taylor, *Watts* (1696).

Who fight with words for life care best settle,  
Since 'tis no more than this, in *doek*, and settle.  
Wrangling *Leaves* (1677).

**doek** (dok), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *dooke*; < (1) *ME. dok* (rare), < *leel. dooker*, a short stumpy tail (Haldorsen); cf. *doggr*, a conical projection (Haldorsen); supposed to be nearly related to (2) *leel. dokke*, *dokka*, a windlass, and to *leel. dooke* (Haldorsen) = *Norw. dokke* = *Sw. dooka* = *Dan. dukke*, a skein, = *Fries. dok*, a bundle, bunch, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), = *LG. dokke*, a bundle (of straw, thread, etc.), a skein of silk or yarn, whence *G. docke*, a bundle, bunch, plug, skein of thread, etc., a thick, short piece of anything. These words, again, are prob. identical with (3) *Norw. dokka* = *Sw. dooka* = *Dan. dukke* = *MD. dooke* = *East Fries. dok*, *dooke* = *LG. dokke* = *OHG. tocka*, *tocka*, a doll, *MHG. tocke*, a doll, a young girl, *G. docke* (after *LG.*), a doll. From the *LG.* form in this third group are derived (prob.) *E. duck*, *q. v.*, and *doxy*, *q. v.*] 1. The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of a tail. — 2. The buttocks; the rump.

I will not go to school but when we lest [list].  
For there beginneth a sorry feast  
When the master should lift my doek.  
*The World and the Child* (Halliwell's Dodsley, I. 247).  
Some call the Bishops weathercocks  
Who where there heads were turn their doeks.  
*Colvil*.

3. The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the rump. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — 4. A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse. — 5. A piece of leather forming part of a crupper. *Groves*. [Prov. Eng.] — 6. The crupper of a saddle. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — 7. The stern of a ship. [Scotch.]

She bare many canons, . . . with three great basils,  
two behind in her dock, and one before.  
*Priest's Chron. of Scotland*, p. 108.

**doek** (dok), *v. t.* [< *ME. dooken*, *dokken*, cut off the tail, cut short, curtail, < *doek*, tail: see *doek*, *n.*] The connection of thought between 'tail' and 'cut short' appears again in the perverted form *curtail*, orig. *curtail*. The resemblance to *W. toco*, *twoco*, clip, dock, is prob. accidental. Hence *doeked*.] 1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; cut short; clip; curtail: as, to *doek* the tail of a horse.

His heer was by his eres round ybarn,  
His top was *doeked* lyk a prest before.  
*Chaucer*, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 580.  
To pluck the eyes of Sentiment,  
And dock the tail of Rhyme.  
*O. W. Holmes*, *Musio-Grinders*.

Hence — 2. To deduct a part from; shorten; curtail; diminish: as, to *doek* one's wages.

We know they [bishops] hate to be *doeked* and clipped.  
*Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, l.

They . . .  
Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea:  
For which his gains were *doeked*, & however small.  
*Tempest*, *Sea Dreams*.

Some pretend to find defects in the work, and *doek* the payments without a shadow of justice.  
*The American*, XIV. 344.

3. *Naut.*, to elue up (a corner of a sail) when it hinders the helmsman from seeing: usually with *up*. — 4. To cut off, rescind, or destroy; bar: as, to *doek* an entail.

**doek** (dok), *n.* [< *MD. dooke* = *D. dok* = *Flem. dok*, a dock; cf. (from the *E.* or *D.*) *Sw. dooka* = *Dan. dok*, *dooke* = *G. dook*, *dock* = *F. dock*, a dock. Origin unknown; cf. *OFlem. dooke*, a cage (see *doek*); *leel. dökk*, *dökk*, a pit, pool, = *Norw. dokk*, *dakk*, *dokk*, a hollow, low ground surrounded by hills. The word is by some connected with *It. doocia*, a canal, conduit, pipe, formerly also "a damme of a mill" (*Florio*), ult. < *L. duere*, lead (see *duoke*, *duet*), or with *ML. doga*, a ditch, canal, also a vessel, cup, perhaps < *Gr. dogx*, a receptacle, < *dox*, receive.] In *hydraulic engin.*, strictly, an inclosed water-space in which a ship floats while being loaded or unloaded, as the space between two wharves or piers; by extension, any space or structure in or upon which a ship may be berthed or held for loading, unloading, repairing, or safe-keeping. The water-space may communicate freely with the stream or harbor, or the entrance to it may be closed by a gate or by a lock. If provided with a lock or gate, the level of the water within the dock remains at all times nearly the same, as the gate is opened only at full tide, when the level without and within is the same. If a lock is employed, vessels can pass in and out at all stages of the tide, but this does not materially affect the level of the water inside the dock. In an open dock the tide continually lowers or raises the vessel, and this interferes in some degree with the work of loading or unloading. The closed docks are free from this

inconvenience, while a greater advantage is found in the absence of currents. In a larger sense the term is also applied to a basin or inclosed water-space for the storage of floating timber or the safe-keeping of river-steamers, barges, or canal-boats laid up for the winter, and by a further extension is made to include the wharves and warehouses on or in the neighborhood of a dock. The largest closed docks are at Liverpool and London, in England. In a particular sense the term is also applied to the construction and apparatus used in repairing and building ships, as the *floating dock*, *dry-dock*, *depositing-dock*, and *cantional dock*.

The *saide shippe*, called the *Holy Crosse*, was so shaken in this voyage, and so weakened, that she was layd vp in the docks, and neuer made a voyage after.

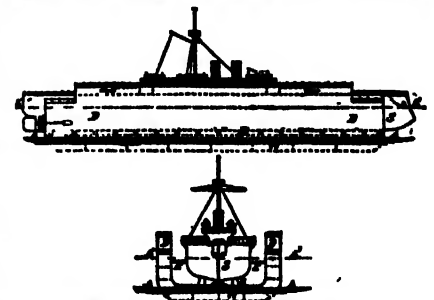
*Hall's Voyages*, II. l. 68.

**Depositing-dock**, a caisson or an elevator for lifting vessels from the water and placing them upon stages or wharves erected for the purpose. The lifting apparatus consists of a series of caissons or pontoons, placed side by side and joined at one end to another pontoon that, with a series of upright tabular structures, forms a girder and makes the back of a comb-like structure, of which the pontoons are the teeth. In the rear of the girder is a large floating pontoon, connected with it by two rows of heavy booms that, being pivoted at each end, serve as a series of parallel bars and keep the entire structure upright while aloft. To lift a vessel, a row of blocks with shores and docks is arranged on top of all the pontoons. The air is allowed to escape, and the entire structure, except the float in the rear, sinks till the vessel can be floated over the pontoons. When the vessel is in position the water is pumped out of the pontoons, and they all rise together, lifting the vessel out of the water. — **Dry-dock**, a dock or an excavated basin adjoining navigable water, provided with a gate, and so arranged that, after the docking of a ship, the water can be exhausted from it. Such docks are long and narrow, with sloping sides formed in steps. The modern method of construction is to excavate the basin in the shore, and to drive heavy piling along the bottom and upon the sloping sides and rear end. Upon the piles are laid heavy timbers to form the floor and the steps at the sides. At the entrance are double gates opening outward, and meeting at an angle when closed, to resist the pressure of the water on the outside when the dock is empty. A recent method of closing a dry-dock is by means of a float-



Dry-dock, or *Gruving-dock*.

ing gate or caisson with flat bottom and wide stem and stern, which is floated into position across the entrance and loaded with water-ballast till it sinks, fitting tightly by a keel into a groove in the gateway. To use the dock, the gate is opened, or floated away at high water, and the ship is drawn into the dock and held afloat over a line of blocks along the center of the dock. The gate is then put in position, and sunk till the dock is closed water-tight. The water within the dock is then exhausted by steam-pumps, leaving the ship supported on the blocks, and braced on both sides by shores extending to the dock-steps. A typical dry-dock is the Brooklyn Navy-yard Dock No. 1, which is 500 feet long, 60 feet wide at the bottom, and capable of admitting a ship drawing 18 feet. Steam-pumps with a capacity of 40,000 gallons of water a minute are used to empty it. — **Floating dock**, a capacious wooden or iron structure, generally rectangular, intended to serve as a graving-dock. Sometimes floating docks are built in water-tight compartments, and can be sunk to the required



Side and End Elevations of Floating Dock.  
A, B, water-line; C, D, lowered water-line for taking in ships; E, blocks for supporting ships; F, G, dock; H, shores for side support; I, ship raised on dock; J, water-tight compartments.

depth by the admission of water into these compartments. When the vessel is docked, the floating dock is raised by pumping, till its bottom touches the keel of the ship. Shores are then added to keep the ship in position, and the dock is raised higher. Instead of compartments, water-tight tanks are occasionally used, and the dock is raised and

lowered on the same principle. A floating dock may also be made so heavy as to sink by its own weight deep enough to receive the largest vessel, and be raised by means of empty water-tight tanks, which lift dock and ship by their buoyancy.—Graving-dock, a dry-dock: so called because used in graving or cleaning the bottom of ships. The graving-docks in the navy-yards of Brooklyn, Boston, and Norfolk are important examples.—Half-tide dock, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.—Sectional dock, a floating dock composed of a succession of pontoons or calsons attached to a platform below the vessel. Steam-pumps are used to remove the water from the calsons, and, as they float, the vessel is raised.

**dock<sup>3</sup>** (dok), v. t. [= D. Flem. *dokken* = Dan. *dokke*, dock; from the noun.] To bring or draw into or place in a dock.

It floweth 18. foot, that you may make, dock, or carine ships with much facility.  
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 111.

**dock<sup>4</sup>** (dok), n. [Appar. the same word as *doek<sup>2</sup>*; cf. OFlem. *doeke*, a cage.] The place where a criminal stands in court.

Here will be officers, presently; bethink you  
Of some course suddenly to scape the dock;  
For thither you'll come else.

R. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 5.

**dockage<sup>1</sup>** (dok'aj), n. [cf. *doek<sup>2</sup>* + -age.] Curtailment; deduction; as of wages.

There is no docking for accidental delays. . . . I do not find in the time-book a single instance of dockage for any reason.  
Phila. Times, March 20, 1895.

**dockage<sup>2</sup>** (dok'aj), n. [cf. *doek<sup>2</sup>* + -age.] Provision for the docking of vessels; accommodation in a dock; the act of docking a vessel; the charge for the use of a dock: as, the port has ample dockage; dockage, so much (in an account).

The plethora of "cities" and "city sites," whose prospects the vast dockage and trade territory of Chicago has superseded.  
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 324.

**doekan**, n. See *doeken*.

**dock-block** (dok'blok), n. A pulley-block secured to a dock, and used in loading and unloading vessels.

**doeked** (doki), p. a. [cf. ME. *doeked*; pp. of *doek<sup>2</sup>*, v.] Cut off short; having the end or tail cut off; specifically, in *entom.*, cut off sharply in any direction, as if with a knife; truncated, as a tip or apex.

**doeken**, **doekan** (dok'en, -an), n. [Dial. var. of *doek<sup>1</sup>*.] The dock, a plant of the genus *Eum.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Wad ye compare yer sell to me,  
A doeken till a tansie!

Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 182.

**docker** (dok'er), n. [cf. *doek<sup>2</sup>*, v. t. + -er<sup>1</sup>.] A stamp used to cut and perforate the dough for crackers or sea-biscuit.

**doeket** (dok'et), n. [Formerly sometimes spelled *doquet* (as if of F. origin), and with altered form *dogget*; cf. late ME. *doeket*; appar. *doek*, v., + dim. -et (less prob. cf. ME. *doeket*, var. of *doeked*, pp. of *doek*, v., and thus lit. 'a thing cut short,' 'an abridgment').] 1. In general, a summarised statement; an abridgment or abstract; a brief.

On the outer edge of these tablets a *doeket* is occasionally inscribed in alphabetic characters, containing a brief reference to the contents, evidently for the purpose of enabling the keeper of the records to find any particular document in the archives where they were piled up.  
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 253.

2. In law: (a) A summary of a larger writing; a paper or parchment, or a marginal space, containing the heads of a writing; a digest. (b) A register of judgments, more specifically of money judgments. Thus, a judgment for the foreclosure of a mortgage and sale of the property is not docketed in this sense; but if after sale there remains a deficiency for which a defendant is personally liable, the judgment for the deficiency is docketed against him, thus being made a lien on his real property in the county or district. (c) A list of causes in court for trial or hearing, or of the names of the parties who have causes pending, usually made in the order in which the causes are to be called. (d) In England, the copy of a decree in chancery, left with the record and writ clerk, preparatory to enrolment.—3. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods, specifying their measurement. See *ticket*.—4. A shred or piece. [Prov. Eng.].—5. A woodman's bill. [Prov. Eng.].—To strike a docket, in *Ran. law*, to give a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove the debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a fiat of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor: said of a creditor.

**docket** (dok'et), v. t. [cf. *doeket*, n.] 1. In law: (a) To make an abstract or summary of the heads of, as a document; abstract and enter in a book: as, judgments regularly docketed. (b)

To make a judgment a lien on lands.—2. To enter in a docket; write a brief of the contents of, as on the back of a writing.

They were all docketed and marked, and tied with red tape.  
Theobry, Vanity Fair.

3. To mark with a docket or ticket.

**docking** (dok'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *doek<sup>2</sup>*, v. t.]

1. A cutting or clipping, as of a horse's tail.—

2. The operation of cutting and piercing the dough for sea-biscuit.

**dockmackle** (dok'mak-i), n. A common name in the United States for the *Verbena acerifolia*, sometimes used as an application to tumors.

**dock-master** (dok'mas'ter), n. One who has the superintendence of docks.

**dock-rent** (dok'rent), n. Charge for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.

**dock-warrant** (dok'wor'ant), n. In England, a certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks; a warehouse-receipt. When a transfer is made, the certificate is indorsed with an order to deliver the goods to the purchaser. The warrant thus becomes an authority for the removal of the goods.

The holder of a dock-warrant has a prima-facie claim to the pipes of wine, hales of wool, hogheads of sugar, or other packages named thereon.  
Jewins, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 207.

**dockyard** (dok'yård), n. A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. Dockyards belonging to the government (called in the United States *navy yards*) usually include dry-docks for repairing ships, and slips on which new vessels are built, besides the storehouses and workshops.

**doemac** (dok'mak), n. A silurid fish of the genus *Bagrus* (*B. doemac*), inhabiting the Nile. It is a kind of catfish.

The genus *Bagrus*, of which the Bayad (*B. bayad*) and *Doemac* (*B. doemac*) frequently come under the notice of travellers on the Nile. *Gutcher, Encycy. Brit.*, XXII. 68.

**Dooglossa** (dok-ō-glos'sa), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *doōs*, a bearing-beam, a beam, bar, + *glossa*, tongue.] A group or order of diocious gastropods, characterised by having transverse rows of beam-like teeth on the odontophore or lingual ribbon. Different limits have been assigned to it.

(a) In Tröschel's system it was made to include the limpet-like gastropods and the chitons. (b) In Olli's and later systems it is restricted to the limpet-like forms, as the families *Patellida*, *Acanthina*, and *Lepetida*.

**dooglossate** (dok-ō-glos'sat), a. and n. [An *dooglossa* + -ate<sup>1</sup>.] 1. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dooglossa*; being one of the *Patellida* or limpets.

At any rate, it is certain that the old views of a close relation between the *Polypacophora* and the *dooglossate* Gastropoda had very little morphological basis.  
Science, IV. 235.

II. n. A gastropod of the order *Dooglossa*.

**doquet**, n. and v. An obsolete form of *docket*.  
**doctor** (dok'tor), n. [Early mod. E. also *doctur*; < ME. *doctour*, *doctur*, *doctur*, *doctur*, a doctor (of divinity, law, or medicine), < OF. *doctour*, *doctur*, F. *docteur* = Pr. Sp. *doctor* = Pg. *doctor* = It. *dotto* = D. G. *doctor* = Dan. Sw. *doctör*, < L. *doctor*, a teacher, ML. esp. in the university sense, < *doctore*, teach; see *doctile*.] 1. A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; one skilled in a learned profession.

But freres henen forgotten this, . . .  
Wher [whether] Fraunceis or Domyng other Austen or deynide

Any of this dotardes doctur to worthe (become).

Piers Plowman's Creed (R. E. T. S.), l. 580.

Then stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctur of the law.

Acts v. 34.

The best and ablest doctors of Christendom have been actually deceived in matters of great consequence.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 377.

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,

And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?

Pope, Epistle to Lord Bathurst, l. 1.

2. In a university, one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty: as, a doctor in divinity. The degree is also regularly conferred by certain technical schools, as those of medicine, and, under certain conditions, by colleges. An honorary degree of doctor, as of divinity or law, is often conferred by universities and colleges. The degree of doctor differs only in name from that of master. When there was but one degree in each faculty, the graduate was called a *master* in Paris, a *doctor* in Bologna. The faculty of the decretals being modeled after that of Bologna, those who took the highest degree in law were called *doctores*. This title was afterward extended to masters in theology, and finally to masters in medicine. The degrees of doctor conferred by universities, colleges, and professional schools include doctor of divinity (*L. divinitatis doctor*, abbreviated D. D.; or *maior theologiae doctor*, abbreviated S. T. D.; or *doctor theologiae*, abbreviated D. T.); doctor of medicine, abbreviated D. M. (*L. medicinae doctor*, abbreviated M. D.); doctor of laws (*L. legum doctor*, ab-

bricated L. L. D.); doctor of civil law, abbreviated D. C. L. (*L. legis civilis doctor*); doctor of both laws (*utriusque juris doctor*, abbreviated J. U. D.); doctor of philosophy, abbreviated D. P. (*L. philosophiae doctor*, abbreviated Ph. D.); doctor of science (*L. scientiae doctor*, abbreviated Sc. D.); doctor of music, abbreviated D. M. (*L. musicae doctor*, abbreviated Mus. D.);—the abbreviations of the Latin forms being more commonly used; doctor of dental surgery, abbreviated D. D. S.; doctor of veterinary surgery, abbreviated D. V. S.

With us there was a Doctor of Phisick.  
In all this world no was ther non him lik  
To speke of phisick and of surgerye.

Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., l. 411.  
And the nombre of doctours of Cyayle and phyryk was grete exceedingly. Sir R. Glynforde, Fygyrmyge, p. 6.

The doctor of the civil law had to prove his knowledge of the Digest and the Institutes.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

Specifically.—3. A person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases. [In the second and third senses much used as a title before the person's name (and then often abbreviated Dr.), or alone, as a customary form of address: as, Doctor Martin Luther; Doctor Johnson; Dr. Holmes; come in, doctor.]

When ill, indeed,  
Fen dismissing the doctor don't always succeed.  
Colman the Younger, Lodgings for Single Gentlemen.

4. A minor part of certain pieces of machinery employed in regulating the feed or in removing surplus material; specifically, the roller in a power printing-press which serves as a conductor of ink to the distributing rollers (see *crab-roller*, *drop-roller*): as, a color-doctor; a cleaning-doctor; a lint-doctor, etc. [In some uses the word is probably a corruption of *L. doctor*, leader.]—5. An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine.—6. In wine-making: (a) A liquor used to mix with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or to give it a resemblance to a better wine. (b) A liquor used to darken the color of wine, as boiled must mixed with pale sherry to produce brown sherry. See *sherry*, *mosto*, and *must*.—7. A translation of a local name in North Africa of the bird *Emberiza striolata*. See the extract.

The house-sparrow is not found; between Morocco and Mogador its place is taken by a beautiful bird (*Emberiza striolata*), locally called tabib, or "the doctor."  
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 333.

8. Same as *doctor-fish*.—9. pl. False or doctored dice. [Old slang.]

Now, Sir, here is your true dice; a man seldom gets anything by them; here is your false, Sir; hey how they run!  
Now, Sir, those we generally call doctors.

Mrs. Centlivre, Gamester, I.  
Doctor of philosophy. (a) In the German universities, a degree corresponding to master of arts. (b) In some American universities, a degree superior to that of master of arts. Abbreviated Ph. D. See above, 2.—Doctors' Commons. See *commons*.

**doctor** (dok'tor), v. [= ML. *doctorare*, make or become a doctor, confer the degree of doctor on; from the noun. See *doctor*, n.] I. trans. 1. To treat, as a doctor or physician; treat medically; apply medicines for the cure of; administer medicine or medical treatment to: as, to doctor a disease; to doctor a patient. Hence—2. To repair; mend; patch up. [Colloq.].—3. To confer the degree of doctor upon. [Rare.]

I am taking it into serious deliberation whether I shall or shall not be made a Doctor, and . . . I begin to think that no man who deliberates is likely to be doctored.  
Southey, Letters, III. 190.

Albertus Magnus was thirty-five years of age before he was doctored by the University of Paris in 1245.

Laurie, Universities, p. 212.

4. To disguise by mixture or manipulation; especially, to alter for the purpose of deception; give a false appearance to; adulterate; cook up; tamper with: as, to doctor wine or an account. [Colloq. or slang.]

The Cross Keys . . . had doctored ale, an odour of bad tobacco, and remarkably strong cheese.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

The news all came through Northern channels, and was doctored by the government, which controlled the telegraph. H. Greeley, in New York Independent, June, 1862.

II. intrans. 1. To practise physic.—2. To receive medical treatment; take medicine: as, to doctor for ague. [Colloq.]

**doctorel** (dok'to-ral), a. [Formerly also *doctoreal*; = F. *doctoreal* = Sp. *doctoreal* = Pg. *doctoreal* = It. *dotto* + *rale*, < NL. *doctorealis*, < L. *doctor*, doctor; see *doctor*.] Relating or pertaining to the degree of doctor, or to the profession of a teacher or doctor.

But Rabbi in Israel, and Rab and Mar in Babylon, began to be Doctorel titles about that time.

Purshes, Pilgrimage, p. 172.

Magisterial or doctorel authority and truth.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

The dignity with which he [Hume] wears the doctorel far renders his absurdities infinitely more grotesque.

Macaulay, Macaulay.

**doctrinally** (dok'tr-i-nal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. *Blackwell*. [Rare.]  
**doctorate** (dok'to-rāt), *n.* [*F. doctorat* = *Sp. doctorado* = *Pg. doctorado* = *It. dottorato* = *D. doctoratus* = *Sw. doktorat*, < *ML. doctoratus*, doctorship, doctorate, < *L. doctor*, a doctor: see *doctor* and *-ate*.] The degree of doctor.  
*I thank you . . . for your congratulations on my advancement to the doctorate.*  
*Sp. Hurd*, To Warburton, Letters, civi.

According to Wood, in 1590 Nicolas Staughton, of Eton College, was admitted doctor both of civil and canon law; and it is not impossible that there were other attempts to revive the canon law doctorate as an adjunct to the degree in civil law.  
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 330.

**doctorate** (dok'to-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doctorated*, ppr. *doctorating*. [*< doctor* + *-ate*; appar. with ref. to *doctorate*, *n.*] To make a doctor of; confer the degree of doctor upon.  
*Watson*. [Rare.] Also *doctorise*.

Even after Salernum had a teacher of law it could not doctorate in law.  
*Laurie*, Universities, p. 123.

**doctor-box** (dok'tor-boks), *n.* In *dyeing*, a piece of copper attached to doctor-shears to prevent the exposure of too much color to the atmosphere; used for colors susceptible to quick oxidation, such as penicil-blue.

There is less especial difficulty in printing penicil-blue with the cylinder. Thousands of pieces are weekly printed in America, and a considerable number here. The apparatus used is a doctor-box.  
*W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 483.

**doctress**, **doctress** (dok'tor-es, -tres), *n.* A female physician.

Should you say an ague was a fever, the doctress would have a shaking fit of laughter.  
*Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 47.

**doctor-fish** (dok'tor-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Acanthurus*: so called from the sharp and glassy, lancet-like, movable spines with which it is armed on each side of the tail, so that it cannot be handled incautiously with impunity. All the species belong to the tropics. Also called *doctor*, *surgeon*, *surgeon-fish*, *barber-fish*.  
**doctor-gum** (dok'tor-gum), *n.* A South American gum of uncertain derivation, but usually considered to be a product of *Rhus Metopium*. Also called *hog-gum*.

**doctorial** (dok'to-ri-al), *a.* [*< doctor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a doctor, professor, or teacher.

His humour of sententiousness and doctorial stills is a mask he delights in, but you ought to know him and not be frightened by it.  
*G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xviii.

**doctorisation** (dok'to-ri-zā-shun), *n.* [*< doctor* + *-ise* + *-ation*.] The ceremony of investing a candidate for the doctorate with the doctor's hood.

**doctorize** (dok'to-ri-iz), *v. t.* [*< doctor* + *-ize*.] Same as *doctorate*.

Lord Northampton and I were doctorized in due form.  
*Titchner*, W. H. Prescott.

**doctorly** (dok'tor-li), *a.* [*< doctor* + *-ly*.] Of, pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly.  
*Sp. Hall*.

**doctorship** (dok'tor-ship), *n.* [*< doctor* + *-ship*.] The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate.

In one place of Cartwright's book he speaks of Whitgift's "bearing out himself, by the credit of his doctorship and deanery."  
*Strype*, Whitgift, an. 1572.

**doctress**, *n.* See *doctress*.  
**doctrinaire** (dok'tri-nēr), *n.* and *a.* [= *D. doctrinarius* = *Dan. Sw. doktrinär*, < *F. doctrinaire*, < *ML. doctrinarius*, pertaining to doctrine, < *L. doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.] *I. n.* 1. One who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist; an ideologist; one who undertakes to explain things by one narrow theory or group of theories, leaving out of view all other forces at work.  
*He* [Malthus] said a doctrinaire was a fool, but an honest man.  
*Greville*, Memoirs, Sept. 25, 1834.  
In our opinion, there is no more unsafe politician than a conscientiously rigid doctrinaire, nothing more sure to end in disaster than a theoretic scheme of policy that admits of no pliancy for contingencies.  
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 160.

2. In French Met., during the period of the Restoration (1815-30) and later, one of a class of politicians and political philosophers who desired a constitution constructed on historical principles, especially after the analogy of the British constitution. They were opposed to absolutism and to revolutionary ideas, and were devoted to abstract doctrines and theories rather than to practical politics. Their chief leaders were Royer-Collard and Guizot.  
*ML. n.* Characteristic of a doctrinaire or unpractical theorist; merely theoretical; insisting

upon the exclusive importance of a one-sided theory.

The whole scheme [of civil-service organization] of 1870 and 1872 must be pronounced to have been a grave mistake: it is doctrinaire, and quite unsuited to the practical requirements of the public office.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XX, 501.

In his [Justin Moser's] wayward and caustic style, he often criticizes effectively the doctrinaire narrowness of his contemporaries.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 264.

**doctrinal** (dok'tri-nal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *doctrinall*; = *F. doctrinale* = *Sp. doctrinal* = *Pg. doutrinal* = *It. dottrinale*, < *LL. doctrinālis*, pertaining to doctrine, theoretical (*ML. neut. doctrinale*, a book of doctrine), < *L. doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to doctrine; consisting of or characterized by doctrine; relating or pertaining to fundamental belief or instruction: as, *doctrinal* theology; *doctrinal* soundness in religion, science, or politics; a *doctrinal* controversy.

There are four kinds of disputation, whereof the first is called *doctrinal*, because it appertaineth to science. The second is called dialectical, which belongeth to probable opinion.  
*Blundeville*.

The doctrinal element is not a thing independent, purely theoretic, disconnected from the realities of life and history.  
*G. F. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 2.

2. Serving for instruction or guidance; having the office or effect of teaching.

The word of God no otherwise serveth, than . . . in the nature of a doctrinal instrument.  
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.  
Action is doctrinal, and teaches both art and virtue.  
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 29.

**Doctrinal disputation**. See *disputation*, 2.

*II. n.* Something that is a part of doctrine; a tenet or article of belief.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ.  
*South*.

**doctrinally** (dok'tri-nal-i), *adv.* In a doctrinal manner; in the form of doctrine; by way of teaching or positive direction; as regards doctrine.  
*Milton*.

**doctrinarian** (dok'tri-nār-i-an), *n.* [*< ML. doctrinarius* (see *doctrinaire*) + *-an*.] A doctrinaire; a political theorist.  
*J. H. Newman*.

**doctrinarianism** (dok'tri-nār-i-an-izm), *n.* [*< doctrinarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or practices of doctrinarians or doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical principles; blind adhesion to one-sided theories.

He [the student of Russian civilization] will find the most primitive institutions side by side with the latest products of French doctrinarianism, and the most childish superstitions in close proximity with the most advanced free-thinking.  
*D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 52.

**doctrine** (dok'trin), *n.* [*< ME. doctrine*, < *OF. doctrine*, *F. doctrine* = *Pr. Sp. doctrina* = *Pg. doutrina* = *It. dottrina* = *G. doktrín* = *Dan. Sw. doktrin*, < *L. doctrina*, teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge, < *doctor*, a teacher, < *doctore*, teach: see *doctor*.] 1. In general, whatever is taught; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; hence, a principle or body of principles relating to or connected with religion, science, politics, or any department of knowledge; anything held as true; a tenet or set of tenets: as, the *doctrines* of the gospel; the *doctrines* of Plato; the *doctrine* of evolution.  
If they learn pure and cleane doctrine in youth, they pour out plenty of good works in age.  
*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

That they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things.  
*Tit. II. 10.*

The New Testament contains not only all *doctrines* necessary to salvation, but necessary to moral teaching.  
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 294.

2. The act of teaching; instruction; course of discipline; specifically, instruction and confirmation in the principles of religion.

For Saint Paul saith that all that written is To our doctrine it is I write ywis.  
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 622.

He shall be wel taught in outerte and speche, For such doctrine schol hym here and teche.  
*Rem. of Puritany* (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

This art hath two several methods of doctrine, the one by way of direction, the other by way of caution.  
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II, 223.

**Doctrine of chances**. See *probability*.—**Doctrine of correspondences**. See *correspondence*.—**Doctrine of cy-près**. See *cy-près*.—**Doctrine of definite proportion**. See *atomic theory*, under *atoms*.—**Doctrine of enumerated powers**. See *enumeration*.—**Doctrine of occasional causes**. See *occasional*.—**Monroe doctrine**, in American politics, the doctrine of the non-intervention of European powers in matters relating to the American continent. It received its name from statements contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in December, 1823, at the period of a suspected concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. The following are the most

significant passages in the message: "We could not view an interposition for oppressing them [the Spanish-American republics] or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. . . . The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."  
The only thing which the *Monroe Doctrine* really contains is the intimation on the part of the United States of a right to resist attempts of European Powers to alter the conditions of American communities.  
*G. F. Fisher*, Outlines of Universal Hist., p. 603.

**-DYM. 1. Precept, Doctrine, Dogma, Tenet**. Precept is a rule of conduct, generally of some exactness, laid down by some competent or authoritative person, and to be obeyed; it differs from the others in not being especially a matter of belief. (See *principles*.) *Doctrine* is the only other of these words referring to conduct, and in that meaning it is inferior and obsolescent. In the Bible it refers equally to teaching as to the abstract truths and as to the duties of religion: "In vain they do worship me, teaching for doctrine the commandments of men." (Mat. xv. 9.) As distinguished from *dogma* and *tenet*, *doctrine* is a thing taught by an individual, a school, a sect, etc., while a *dogma* is a specific doctrine formulated as the position of some school, sect, etc., and pressed for acceptance as important or essential. *Dogma* is falling into disrepute as the word for an opinion which one is expected to accept on pure authority and without investigation. *Tenet* is a belief viewed as held, a doctrinal position taken and defended. It is equally applicable to the beliefs of an individual and of a number; it has no unfavorable sense.

Here [shall] patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw, Pledged to religion, liberty, and law.  
*Story*, Motto of Salem Register, Life of Story.

How the bold teacher's doctrine, sanctified By truth, shall spread throughout the world dispersed.  
*Wordsworth*, Wreck.

*Dogmas* and creeds concerning Christ have been built up on texts taken from Paul's writings.  
*J. F. Clarke*, Ideas of the Apostle Paul, p. 266.

His faith, perhaps, in some nice tenets might Be wrong; his life, I'm sure, was in the right.  
*Cowley*, Death of Craslow.

**document** (dok't-ment), *n.* [*< ME. document*, < *OF. document*, *F. document* = *Sp. Pg. It. documento* = *D. Dan. Sw. dokument* = *G. document*, < *L. documentum*, a lesson, example, proof, instance, *ML.* also an official or authoritative paper, < *L. docere*, teach: see *docile*, *doctor*.] 1. That which is taught; precept; teaching; instruction; direction; authoritative dogma.

For alle of tondre age In curtesye remoyve shulde document, And vertues knowe, by this lyti comend.  
*Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

If punishment were instantly and totally inflicted, it would be but a sudden and single document.  
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I, 215.

2. Strictly, a written or printed paper containing an authoritative record or statement of any kind; more generally, any writing or publication that may be used as a source of evidence or information upon a particular subject or class of subjects; specifically, in the law of evidence, anything bearing a legible or significant inscription or legend; anything that may be read as communicating an idea (including thus a tombstone, a seal, a coin, a sign-board, etc., as well as paper writings).

Saint Luke professes not to write as an eye-witness, but to have investigated the original of every account which he delivers: in other words, to have collected them from such documents and testimonies as he . . . judged to be authentic.  
*Paley*, Evidences, viii.

**Document bill**, a bill of exchange accompanied by a document as collateral security, such as a bill of lading, policy of insurance, or the like, of merchandise on its way to market, given to a banker or broker in return for an advance of money. The bill is drawn against a part of the estimated value of the goods covered by the collateral security. Used especially of an Indian bill drawn on London. Also called *documentary exchange*.—**Public document**, one of the regular official publications of a government, containing reports, statistics, etc. Often abbreviated *pub. doc.*

**document** (dok't-ment), *v. t.* [*< document*, *n.*] 1. To teach with authority; instruct; school.

I am finely documented by mine own daughter.  
*Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

What, you are documenting Miss Nancy, reading her a Lecture upon the pinch'd Coll, I warrant ye.  
*Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke, II.

2. To support by recorded evidence; bring evidence of; prove.  
*Jameson*.

This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be documented.  
*Blue Blanket*, p. 4.

Since the story [La Terre] cannot remain valuable as literature, but must have other interest as a scientific study, . . . it seems a great pity it should not have been fully documented.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI, 62.

3. To furnish with documents; furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts: as, a ship should be documented according to the directions of law.

No state can emulde the properly documented subjects of another friendly state, or send them away after they



have been once admitted, without definite reasons, which must be submitted to the foreign government concerned.  
Woolsey, *Introduct. to Intern. Law*, § 59.

There were 256 disasters to documented vessels.

*The American*, XII, 339.

**documental** (dok-ū-men'tal), *a.* [*< document + -al*.] 1. Pertaining to instruction. *Dr. H. More*.—2. Same as *documentary*.

**documentary** (dok-ū-men'tā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from documents; consisting in documents.

We have, through the whole, a well-ordered and documentary record of affairs. *Wheeler, Span. Lit.*, I, 169.

**Documentary evidence.** See *evidence*.—Documentary exchange. Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—Documentary hypothesis. In Biblical criticism, the hypothesis that the Pentateuch is composed of two or more documents of which Moses or some later and unknown author was the editor. See *Klosterke, Jewish Lit.*

**documentation** (dok-ū-men-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. documentatio(n)-*], a reminding, *< L. documentum*, a lesson, example, warning, etc.: see *document*.] Instruction; teaching.

"I am to be closeted, and to be documented," proceeded he. "Not another word of your documentations, dame Selby; I am not in a humour to hear them; I will take my own way." *Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison*, VI, 187.

**documentize** (dok-ū-men-tiz), *v.* [*< document + -ize*.] I. *trans.* To didactize. II. *trans.* To instruct; admonish.

The Attorney-General . . . desired the wife would not be so very busy, being, as he said, well documented, meaning by this Whiteacre. *Roper North, Examen*, p. 294.

**dod**<sup>1</sup> (dod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dodded*, ppr. *dodding*. [*E. dial.*, *< ME. dodden*, cut off, lop, shear; origin unknown. Hence *dodded*, *dodding*.] To cut off; lop; shear.

*Dodden* trees or herbs and other lyke, [*L. desomo*, capula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 122.

The more that he *dodded* the heairs [hairs], so mych more thei wexen [grew]. *Wyclif*, 2 *Kl.* xiv. 26 (*Oct.*).

**dod**<sup>2</sup> (dod), *n.* [*< Gael. dod*, peevishness, a pet. Hence *doddy*.] A fit of ill humor or sullenness. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

Your mother should be as egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak' the *dods* now and then. *Galt, The Entail*, II, 143.

**dod**<sup>3</sup> (dod), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The fox-tail reed. [*North. Eng.*]—2. A shell. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. In *tile-making*, a mold with an annular throat through which clay is forced to form drain-pipe.



Dod, 3.

**dod**<sup>4</sup> (dod), *v. t.* [Same as *dod*<sup>2</sup>.] To beat; beat out.

Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the *Sheriffs* of several Counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions. *Fuller, Worthies*, xv.

**dodaars**, *n.* [A Dutch sailors' name; also written *dodaars*, mod. D. as if *\*dodaars*, *< dood*, = *E. dead*, + *aars* = *E. ear*: see further under *dodo*.] Same as *dodo*. *Bontius*.

**doddart** (dod'art), *n.* [Perhaps *< dod*<sup>1</sup> (in reference to the stick) + *-art*, *-ard*.] The game of hockey or shinty. See *hockey*.

**dodded** (dod'ed), *p. a.* [*Ep. of dod*<sup>1</sup>, cut off, lop, shear: see *doddy*<sup>1</sup>.] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle; polled. [*Scotch.*]

**dodder**<sup>1</sup> (dod'er), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doder*; *< ME. doder*, *dodur*, *< AN. dodder*, *\*doder* = *MLG. doder*, *dodder*, late MHG. *dotter*, G. *dotter* = Dan. *dodder* = Sw. *dodra*, *dodder*. Perhaps connected, with ref. to yellowness, with AS. *dydrin*, *\*dydren* = OS. *dodro* = *MLG. doder*, *dodder*, *dudder* = OHG. *totoro*, *tutaro*, MHG. *toter*, G. (with D. *d*) *dotter*, dial. *dottern* (cf. D. *dojer*), the yolk of an egg.] The common name of plants of the genus



Lesser Dodder (*Cuscuta Epithymum*).

*Cuscuta*, a group of very slender, branched, twining, leafless, yellowish or reddish annual parasites, belonging to the natural order *Convolvulaceae*. They are found on many kinds of herbs and low shrubs. The seed germinates on the ground, but the young plant soon attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Some species have proved very injurious to cultivated crops, especially to fax and clover. See *Cuscuta*.

**dodder**<sup>2</sup> (dod'er), *v. t.* [*Also E. dial. dodder*, equiv. to *doddie*, *doddie*: see *doddie*, *doddie*.] To shake; tremble.

Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm,  
The sailor hugs thee to the *doddering* mast,  
Of shipwreck negligent, while thou art kind.

*Thomson, Skitsness*, iv.

**doddered** (dod'erd), *a.* [*< dodder*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*.] Overgrown with dodder; covered with parasitic plants.

The peasants were enjoined

Sere-wood, and fir, and *doddered* oaks to find.

*Dryden, Pal. and Arc.*, III, 905.

**dodder-grass** (dod'er-grās), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Eriose media*: so called from the trembling of its spikelets. Also called locally in England *doddering grass* or *doddle-grass*, *doddering dikkies* or *jockies*, and *dodderis* Nancy.

**doddies** (dod'err), *n.* Same as *malis*.

**dodder-seed** (dod'er-sēd), *n.* A name sometimes given to the seeds of *Camelina sativa*, occasionally cultivated in Europe for their oil.

**doddle** (dod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doddled*, ppr. *doddling*. [*Sc.*, = *doddle*.] To toddle.

**doddy**<sup>1</sup> (dod'i), *n.*; pl. *doddies* (-iz). [*Sc.*, also written *doddie*, dim., equiv. to *dodded*, pp., *< dod*<sup>1</sup>, cut off.] A cow without horns.

**doddy**<sup>2</sup> (dod'i), *a.* [*< dod*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*; cf. Gael. *do-dach*, peevish, *< dod*.] Ill-natured; snappish. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

I fancy dogs are like men. . . . Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary. *Galt, The Entail*, I, 160.

**doddypate**, *n.* See *doddy*.

**doddy**, *n.* See *doddy*.

**dodeca-**. [*< L. (NL.) dōdeka*, *< Gr. dōdeka*, poet. *dōdeka*, twelve, *< dō*, = *E. two*, + *deka* = *E. ten*. Cf. *E. twelve*.] The first element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'twelve.'

**Dodecactinias** (dō-de-kak-tin'i-ās), *n.* pl. [*NL.*, *< Gr. dōdeka*, twelve, + *NL. actinia*.] A group of polyps.

**dodecadactylont** (dō-dek-a-dak'ti-lon), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. dōdeka*, twelve, + *dactylōn*, finger.] Same as *dodecadactylus*.

**dodecadactylus** (dō-dek-a-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. dōdeka*, twelve, + *dactylōn*, a finger, finger's breadth. See *duodenum*.] The duodenum.

**dodecagon** (dō-dek-a-gon), *n.* [*< Gr. dōdeka*, twelve, + *gonia*, angle.] A polygon having twelve sides and twelve angles.—Regular dodecagon, one whose sides are all equal and whose angles are all equal.

**dodecagonal** (dō-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [*< dodecagon* + *-al*.] Having twelve sides and twelve angles.

**dodecagyn** (dō-dek-a-jin), *n.* [*< NL. dodecagynus*, adj.: see *dodecagynous*.] In bot., a plant having twelve styles.

**Dodecagynia** (dō-dek-a-jin'i-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*: see *dodecagynous*.] The name given by Linnaeus to the orders which in his system of plants have twelve styles.

**dodecagynian** (dō-dek-a-jin'i-an), *a.* Belonging to the Linnaean order *Dodecagynia*.

**dodecagynous** (dō-de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [*< NL. dodecagynus*, *< Gr. dōdeka*, twelve, + *gynē*, a female (in mod. bot. a style or pistil).] In bot.: (a) Having twelve styles or pistils. (b) Same as *dodecagynian*.

**dodecahedral** (dō-dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [*< dodecahedron* + *-al*.] Having the form of a dodecahedron: as, the *dodecahedral* cleavage of sphalerite. Also *duodecahedral*.

**dodecahedron** (dō-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [= *F. dodecadre*, *< NL. dodecahedron*, *< Gr. dōdeka*, twelve, + *hēdra*, a seat, base.] In geom., a solid having twelve faces. Also *duodecahedron*.—Great dodecahedron, in geom., a regular solid each face of which has the same boundaries as five coverlets



Great Dodecahedron.



Great Stellated Dodecahedron.

faces of an ordinary icosahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sides per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex involves the vertex twice, the succession of vertices about a face involves the face once, and the center is triply inscribed.—Great stellated dodecahedron, in geom., a regular solid each face of which is formed by stellating a face of the great dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sides per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex involves the vertex twice, the succession of vertices about a face involves the face once, and the center is triply inscribed.—Small stellated dodecahedron, in geom., a solid contained by twelve similar faces, each of which is a rhomb, the angle between any two adjacent faces being 150°.—Small stellated dodecahedron, in geom., a solid formed by stellating each face of the ordinary dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sides per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex involves the vertex once, the succession of vertices about a face goes round the center of the face twice, and the center of the solid is twice inscribed.—Truncated dodecahedron, a dodecahedron formed by cutting off the faces of the regular dodecahedron parallel to those of the coaxial icosahedron so as to leave the former decagons. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

**dodecahedron**. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sides per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex goes once round the vertex, while the succession of vertices about a face goes twice round the center of the face, and the center is quadruply inscribed.—Ordinary dodecahedron, in geom., a regular body, a species of pentagonal dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sides per vertex. Its surface is 20.64578 times the square of a side, its volume 7.638119 times the cube of a side. The ordinary dodecahedron of geometry is an impossible form among crystals, for its faces extended would cut the axes at distances from the center having an irrational ratio to each other. The form approximating most closely to it is the pentagonal dodecahedron, or the pyritohedron, in which the faces are five-sided, but not regular pentagons.—Regular dodecahedron, in geom., a dodecahedron whose faces are all regular polygons, and whose vertices are all regular solid angles. There are in fact four such figures; but those which include the center more than once being commonly neglected, the term *regular dodecahedron* is used for the ordinary dodecahedron.—Rhombic dodecahe-



Rhombic Dodecahedron.

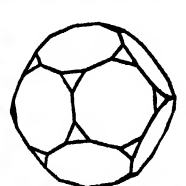


Pentagonal Dodecahedron.

dron, in crystal, a solid contained by twelve similar faces, each of which is a rhomb, the angle between any two adjacent faces being 150°.—Small stellated dodecahedron, in geom., a solid formed by stellating each face of the ordinary dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sides per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex involves the vertex once, the succession of vertices about a face goes round the center of the face twice, and the center of the solid is twice inscribed.—Truncated dodecahedron, a dodecahedron formed by cutting off the faces of the regular dodecahedron parallel to those of the coaxial icosahedron so as to leave the former decagons. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.



Small Stellated Dodecahedron.



Truncated Dodecahedron.

**dodecamerous** (dō-de-kam'e-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. dōdeka*, twelve, + *meros*, part.] In bot., having the parts of the flower in twelves. Also written *12-merous*.

**dodecander** (dō-de-kan'dér), *n.* [*< dodecandrous*, *q. v.*] In bot., a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class *Dodecandria*.

**Dodecandria** (dō-de-kan'dri-ā), *n.* pl. [*NL.*: see *dodecandrous*.] A Linnaean class of plants having twelve stamens, or any number from twelve to nineteen inclusive, provided they do not cohere by their filaments.

**dodecandrian** (dō-de-kan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *dodecandrous*.

**dodecandrous** (dō-de-kan'drus), *a.* [*< Gr. dōdeka*, twelve, + *andros* (*andros*), a male. (In mod. bot. a stamen).] Having twelve stamens; belonging to the class *Dodecandria*.

**dodecapetalous** (dō-dek-a-pet'ā-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. dōdeka*, twelve, + *petala* (*petala*), a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In bot., having twelve petals; having a corolla consisting of twelve parts.

**dodecarchy** (dō-de-kār-ki), *n.* [*< Gr. dōdeka*, twelve, + *archia*, *< archon*, ruler.] Government by twelve chiefs or kings. [*Rare.*]

The so-called *Dodecarchy*, or "government of the twelve" petty kings, appears now in an interregnum of the Dynasty. *H. S. O'Brien, Ancient Egypt*, p. 66.

**dodecasemic** (dō-dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. dōdeka*, twelve, + *semic*, *< semic*, a sign, mark.] In geom., consisting of twelve more or units of time; having a magnitude of twelve normal shorts: as, a *dodecasemic* foot (for instance, the trochee semant). An Ionic dipyrr, a dactylic or an anapestic tripod, a trochee or an iambic tetrapod, is *dodecasemic*.



Dodecandrous Plant (Common Nettle).

**dodge** (dō'gē-gē), a. and n. [*Gr. dōgē, twelve, + gē, a column: see style.*] I. n. In arch., having twelve columns in front: mid. of a portico, etc.

II. a. A portico having twelve columns in front.

**dodecasyllabic** (dō'dēk-gē-sil'ab'ik), a. [*do-dodecasyllab-ic + -ic.*] Containing twelve syllables.

**dodecasyllable** (dō'dēk-gē-sil'ab'l), n. [*Gr. dōdēk, twelve, + syllabē, a syllable: see syllable.*] A word of twelve syllables.

**dodecatemorian** (dō'dēk-gē-tē-mō'ri-on), n. [*LL., < Gr. dōdēkatēmorion, a twelfth part, < dōdēk, twelve, + morion, a part.*] A twelfth part. [Rare.]

**dodecatemory** (dō'dēk-gē-tē-mō'ri), n. [*LL., < Gr. dōdēkatēmorion: see dodecatemorian.*] A twelfth part: a term formerly sometimes used for a sign of the zodiac, as being the twelfth part of a circle.

**Dodecatheon** (dō-de-kath'ē-on), n. [*NL., < L. dodecatheon, an herb, so called after the twelve greater gods, < Gr. dōdēk, twelve, + theos, a god.*] A North American genus of primulaeous plants, much resembling the cyclamen of Europe. They are smooth perennials, with a rosette of radical leaves and an upright scape bearing an umbel of handsome purple or white nodding flowers. The more common eastern species, *D. media*, is known as shooting-star. There are several other very similar species of the western coast, from California to Alaska.

**dodecuple** (dō-dek'ē-plet), n. [*Gr. dōdēk, twelve, + -uple, as in quintuple, octuple, etc., + -et. Cf. octuplet.*] In music, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight.

**dodge** (dōj), v.; pret. and pp. *dodged*, ppr. *dodging*. [First recorded in early mod. E.; perhaps (the term -ge being appar. due to a ME. form \**dodien*, \**dodien*; cf. *soldier*, pron. sol'di'ēr) connected with *So. dod*, jog, North. E. *dad*, shake, whence the freq. forms *dodder*, *doddle*, *dadder*, *diddle*; cf. *didder*, *diddle*.] I. *intr.* 1. To start suddenly aside; shift place by a sudden start, as to evade a blow or escape observation. As I am an old fox-hunter, I should have turned and dodged, and have played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before.

*Addison, Sir Roger at the Play.*

2. To shift about; move cautiously, as in avoiding discovery, or in following and watching another's movements: as, he dodged along byways and hedges; the Indians dodged from tree to tree.

For he had, any time this ten years full,  
Dodged with him, betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.  
*Milton, Ep. to Hobson, l.*

3. To play tricks; be evasive; play fast and loose; raise expectations and disappoint them; quibble.

*Now I must*

To the young man send humble treaties, *dodge*  
And pater in the shifts of lowness.

*Shak., A. and C. III. 3.*

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she dodged with me above thirty years.

*Addison.*

4. To jog; walk in a slow, listless, or clumsy manner. [Colloq., North. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To evade by a sudden shift of place, or by trick or device; escape by starting aside, or by baffling or roundabout movements: as, to *dodge* a blow; to *dodge* a pursuer or a creditor; to *dodge* a perplexing question.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!  
And still it near'd and near'd:  
As if it dodged a water-sprite,  
It plunged, and tacked, and veered.

*Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, III.*

It might have begun otherwise or elsewhere, but war was in the minds and bones of the combatants, it was written on the iron leaf, and you might as easily dodge gravitation.

*Emerson, Emancipation Proclamation.*

2. To play fast and loose with; baffle by shifts and pretexts; trick. [Colloq.]

He dodged me with a long and loose account.  
*Tennyson, Sea Dreams.*

**dodge** (dōj), n. [*< dodge, v.*] A shifty or ingenious trick; an artifice; an evasion.

Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent *dodge*, if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionary.

*Trachway.*

In the friction of competition, expedients which their successful deceiver thinks fair enough may become *dodges* in the eyes of his fellows, who had not happened to think of them.

*Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 84.*

**dodger** (dōj'ēr), n. [*< dodge + -er.*] 1. One who dodges or evades; one who practices artful shifts or dodges.

A sower haggler, a lousy dodger, or a cruel extortioner.  
*Colgrave.*

He had a rather slight and dissolute mode of conversing, and furthermore avowed that among his intimate friends he was . . . known by the sobriquet of "The Artful Dodger."

*Dickens, Oliver Twist, viii.*

2. A small handbill distributed in the streets or other public places. [U. S.]

A number of printed dodgers were distributed in different parts of the city, and also posted on the doors of all houses occupied by the Chinese.

*Philadelphia Times, Sept. 23, 1885.*

3. Same as *corn-dodger*. [U. S.]

**dodgery** (dōj'ēr-i), n. [*< dodge + -ery.*] Trickery; a trick.

When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a feast of laughter to him.

*Sp. Haecht, Alp. Williams, p. 28.*

**dodgily** (dōj'ēr-lī), adv. [*< dodgy + -ly.*] Artfully; cunningly.

The Ewer strains water into his basins, on the upper one of which is a towel folded *dodgily*.

*Babes Book (R. E. T. S.), p. 223, note.*

**dodgy** (dōj'ī), a. [*< dodge + -y.*] Disposed to dodge; evasive; artful; cunning.

**dodgypate**, **doddypate** (dōd'ī-pāt), n. [*< ME. dodgypate, equiv. to dodcpoll, both meaning 'dodged' (i. e., shaven) head, in contemptuous reference to the priestly tonsure: < dod, ME. dodden, shear, shave, + pate.*] Same as *dodcpoll*.

**dodcpoll**, **doddypoll** (dōd'ī-pōl), n. [Also written *dodcpole*, *doddcpole*, *dodcpole*, *dodcpole*, *ME. dodcpoll*, equiv. to *dodcpate*, q. v.; < *dod*, *ME. dodden*, shear, shave, + *poll*, head.] A stupid person; a thickhead.

Some will say, our curate is naught, an ass-head, a *dodcpoll*.

*Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.*

This Noah was laughed to scorn; they, like *dodcpoles*, laughed this gully father to scorn.

*Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.*

**dodkin** (dōd'kin), n. [Also written *dotkin*; var. of *dotkin*: see *dotkin*.] See *dotkin*.

**dodman** (dōd'man), n. [Early mod. E.; origin obscure. Also called *hodmandod*, q. v.] 1. An animal that casts its shell, like the lobster and crab.

A sely *dodman* crepe. *Sp. Bale, Kynges Johan, p. 7.*

2. A shell-snail.

**dodo** (dō'dō), n. [*< Pg. doudo, a dodo, < doudo, doido, a simpleton, a fool, < doudo, doido, adj., simple, foolish. According to Dies, this word, which is unknown in Spanish, came from England (?) E. dial. (Devon) doid, stupid, confused: see dolt. Cf. booby, a bird so named for a similar reason. The bird was also named by the Dutch (1) walgh-vogel, now walg-vogel, lit. 'nauseous bird'; also (2) dod-aers, lit. 'dead-aers', 'proper fodam posterioris partis crassitudo' (note dated 1826), or because of some resemblance to the dabchick or little grebe, which was also so called; also (3) dronte (> Dan. dronte = Sw. dront); origin unknown. The NL. name is *didus*, Sp. *didu*: see *Didus*.] A recently extinct bird of Mauritius, *Didus inop-**



Dodo (*Didus inopator*).

From a painting in the Belvedere, Vienna.

*us*, the type of the family *Dididae* and suborder *Didi*, now usually assigned to the order *Columba*. The dodo was living in Mauritius on the discovery of that island by the Portuguese under Mascarenhas in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it is known to have survived until July, 1681. Knowledge of the bird was for some time confined to the quaint and often questionable narratives of voyagers, certain pictures, mostly by Dutch artists, and a few fragmentary remains. In 1865 bones in abundance were found, and the osseous structure has been described in detail. The dodo was a massive, clumsy, flightless, and defenseless bird, about as large as a swan, covered with downy feathers, with a very stout hooked bill, short strong legs, short tail, and wings too small for flight; so that it soon succumbed under the new conditions which the occupation of the island introduced, its extinction being probably due as much to the animals which man introduced as to the human invaders of the island. The solitaire (*Phaethon solitarius*) of Rodrigues, an island of the same group, was similar to the dodo, but sufficiently distinct to be placed in a different genus. (See *solitaire*.) The neighboring island of Réunion or Bourbon also had a dodo, in all probability a third kind.

You shall receive . . . a strange fowle: which I had at the Island Mauritius called by y<sup>e</sup> Portingalls a *Do*: which for the rareness thereof I hope will be welcome to you.

*Emmanuel Altham, letter written in 1688.*

[This is the earliest known English mention of the bird.] The *Dodo* comes first to a description: here and in Dyrarous (Rodrigues) (and no where else, that I ever could see or hear of) is generated the *Dodo* (a Portuguese name it is, and has reference to her simplicity), a bird which for shape and rareness might be call'd a Phoenix (wer't it in Arabia).

*Sir T. Herbert, Travels (ed. 1688).*

**Dodonian** (dō-dō-nē'an), a. [*< L. Dodonius, < Dodona, < Gr. Dodōnē, Dodona.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Dodona, beneath Mount Tomarus in Epirus, and to the famed sanctuary and oracle of Zeus (Jupiter) seated in a grove of oaks at that place. The oracle was one of the most ancient of the Greeks, and ranked with those of Delphi in Greece and of Zeus Ammon in Libya as one of the three in highest repute. Recent excavations on the site have brought to light a rich collection of works of art, particularly of small bronzes, and a large number of inscriptions, many of them on leaden plates. Also written *Dodonian*, *Dodonian*.

The wreath of wild olive distinguishes the Olympian from the *Dodonian* Jupiter, who has the crown of oak-leaves. C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 840.

It is in the great prayer, where Achilles addresses Zeus as *Dodonian* and *Phaëgic*.

*Contemporary Rev., LIII. 188.*

**dodrans** (dō'drans), n. [*< L., contr. of 'dequadrans, three fourths, lit. less one fourth, < de, away, + quadrans, a fourth: see quadrant.*] 1. In *Rom. metrology*, three fourths; especially, three fourths of a Roman foot, equal to 8.75 English inches.—2. An ancient Roman coin.

**dodrum** (dōd'rūm), n. [*< Sc. Cf. dod.*] A whim; a crotchety. *Jameson.*

Ne'er fash your head w<sup>th</sup> your father's *dodrans*.  
*Galk, The Buntall, III. 21.*

**doe** (dō), n. [*< ME. doo, do, earlier da, < AS. dā (once, glossing L. 'damna vel damnaula') = Dan. daa, in comp. daa-dyr (dyr = E. deer), deer, fallow deer, daa-hind (hind = E. hind), doe, daa-hjort (hjort = E. hart), buck, daa-kat (kat = E. calf), fawn, = Sw. dof, in comp. dof-hind, a doe, dof-hjort, a buck, = OHG. tamo, damo, MHG. tamo, G. dam-, in comp. dam-book (book = E. buck), dam-hirsch (hirsch = E. hart), dam-thier (thier = E. deer), dam-wild, dawn-, tawn-wild (wild = E. wild), a deer, = F. daim, m., deer, daine, f., doe, = Fr. dam = Sp. dama = It. daino, m., daina, f., damma, f., < L. dāma, damma (f., used also as m.), a deer, prob. connected with *damare* = E. tame, q. v. The AS., Scand., and mod. G. forms are variously altered from the normal form in their derivation from the L. dāma. The native AS. word is *hind*: see *hind*.] 1. The female of the deer (the feminine corresponding to *buck*) and of most antelopes.*

There might men *does* and roes yae,  
And of squyrels ful great plenty.  
*Ross, of the Rose, l. 1401.*

It was a stag, a stag of ten,  
Rearing his branches sturdily;  
It was there he met with a wounded doe,  
She was bleeding deathfully.

*Scott, L. of the L., IV. 25.*

2. The female of the hare or rabbit.

**doe**, v. and n. An obsolete spelling of *do*.

**doe** (dō), n. [*< Sc.; origin obscure.*] The wooden ball used in the game of shinty. Also called *knowt*.

**doe-bird**, n. See *dough-bird*.

**Dodidurus** (dō-di-kū'rus), n. [*NL., prop. 'Dedidurus, < Gr. dōidēf (dōidēn), a pestle, + dōidē, tail.*] A genus of glyptodonts or fossil armadillos, having only three digits on the fore feet and four on the hind. *D. giganteus* is the typical species, from the Pleistocene of South America. *Burmeister, 1875.*

**doer** (dō'ēr), n. [*< ME. doer, doers, < AS. dōere, < dōn, do: see do.*] 1. One who does something; one who performs or executes; an efficient actor or agent.

If we should now communicate all such wicked *doers*, there would be much ado in England.

*Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.*

The *doers* of the law shall be justified. *Rom. II. 13.*

Tut, tut, my lord, we will not stand to prate:  
Talkers are no good *doers*. *Shak., Rich. III., l. 1.*

Thy story I'll have written, and in good too,  
In prose and verse, and by the ablest *doers*.

*Pletcher, Double Marriage, IV. 2.*

Specifically—2. In *Scott's law*, an agent or attorney.

**does** (dūz). [Early mod. E. also *does*, *dō's*, < *ME. doe*, *doe*, commonly *doth*, *doth*: see *do*.] The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *do*. See *do*.

**doeskin** (dō'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a doe.—  
2. A very close and compact woolen cloth, smoothly finished on the face, made for wearing-apparel, especially for men.  
**doef** (dōf), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *doffe*; in 17th century sometimes printed *doff*; < ME. *doffe*, orig., in impv. (in which form the word first appears) *dof*, contr. of *do* of, inf. *don* of, put off: see *do* and *off*. Cf. *don*, *dout*, *dup*. Cf. E. dial. *gawf* (for *goff*), contr. of *go off*.] *I. trans.* 1. To put or take off, as dress, or any article of dress, especially the hat or cap.

Then to her he did *doff* his cap.  
*Robin Hood and the Tanners Daughter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 336).

You have *doffed* our trust,  
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Heaven's king who *doff* himself our flesh to wear.  
*Crusoe*.

Would I could *doff* my royal robes, and be  
One of the people who are ruled by me.  
*R. H. Stoddard*, King's Bell.

**St.** To strip; uncover; lay bare.—**St.** To put or drive off; thrust aside or away.

Every day thou *doff'st* [at *doff'st* or *doffest* in most editions] me with some device.  
*Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

With their tails do sweep  
The dewy grass, to *doff* the simpler sheep.  
*B. Johnson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

4. To throw, as something taken off or rejected; put or thrust so as to be out of the way. [Rare.]

This need for a special organ, not included within the range of sensible Experience, is *doffed* aside.  
*G. H. Lewes*, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, 1st ser., III. [vii. § 64.]

5. In textile manuf.: (a) To strip off, as cotton or wool for spinning from the cards or carding-cylinder, etc. (see *doffer*); also, to remove or take away, as full bobbins, to make way for empty ones. (b) To mend or piece together, as broken threads.

**II. intrans.** To remove the hat from the head in salutation.

And feeding high, and living soft,  
Grew plump and able-bodied;  
Until the grave churchwarden *doff'd*,  
The person smir'd and nodded.  
*Tennyson*, The Goosie.

**doffer** (dof'er), *n.* One who or that which *doffs*; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which *doffs* or strips off the cotton from the cards. See out under *carding-machine*.

The *doffers*, who refused to pack yarn, are still making trouble.  
*Strikes of American Linen Co.*, New York Evening Post, [March 1, 1893.]

**doffing-cylinder** (dof'ing-sil'in-dér), *n.* A carded cylinder in a carding-machine for removing fibers from the teeth of the main cylinder.  
**doffing-knife** (dof'ing-nif), *n.* In a carding-machine, a steel blade with a finely toothed edge, which is reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the *doffer*, for the purpose of taking off from it the carded wool which is collected into a sliver.

**dog** (dog or dōg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dogg*, *dogge*; < ME. *dog*, *dogge*, < AS. *doğa* (found only once, in a gloss, in gen. pl. *doğena*) = MD. *dogge*, D. *dog* = LG. *dogge*, > G. *dogge*, dial. *dogge*, < Sw. *dogg* = Dan. *dogge*, a dog, mastiff; cf. (from LG. or E.) OF. and F. *dogue* = Sp. *dogo* = Pg. *dogue*, *dogue* = It. *dogo*, a mastiff, bulldog; origin unknown. The general Teut. and Indo-European name for the dog appears in *hound*, *q. v.* Hence in comp. *bandog*, *bulldog*, etc.] 1. A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, *C. familiaris*. The origin of the dog is a question most difficult of solution. Some think the breed is derived from the wolf, others affirm it to be a familiarized jackal; all agree that no trace of it is to be found in a primitive state, the dhole of India and the dingoo of Australia being wild descendants from domesticated ancestors. The view now generally taken by naturalists is that the dog is neither a species, in the zoological sense, nor even the descendant of any one species modified by domestication, but that the dogs of different parts of the world have a correspondingly various ancestry, from different wild species of the genus *Canis*, as wolves, foxes, and jackals. This view is supported not only by the enormous differences between dogs, but also by the readiness with which nearly all dogs cross with their wild relatives; and, accordingly, the name *Canis familiaris* is a conventional rather than a proper zoological designation of the dog as a species. No satisfactory classification of the different kinds of dogs has been arrived at, what some naturalists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mongrels. An old classification grouped dogs in three classes, the *Canes*, *Spines*, and *Pugnas*. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domestic dog into six sections: (1) the *wolf-dogs*, including the Siberian, Eskimo, Newfoundland, Great St. Bernard, sheep-dog, etc.; (2) *watch* and *estate-dogs*, including the German hound, Danish dog, dog of

the North American Indians, etc.; (3) the *greyhounds*, in the diverse kinds of greyhound, Irish hound, pointer, Egyptian street-dog, etc.; (4) the *herds*, as the blood-hound, stag-hound, rough-hound, border, beagle, pointer, setter, spaniel, springer, cocker, Blenheim dog, poodle, etc.; (5) the *curs*, including the terrier and its allies; (6) the *massifs*, including the different kinds of mastiff, bulldog, pug-dog, etc. All these are artificial varieties, having comparatively little stability, their distinctive characters being soon lost by reversion to a more generalized type if they are left to interbreed. This tendency to reversion requires to be constantly counteracted by "artificial selection" at the hands of breeders, in order that the several strains may be kept pure, and their peculiarities be perpetuated along the desired lines of specialization. The best-bred dogs, of whatever kind, are those furthest removed from an original or common type of structure. The differences between dogs of all kinds are vastly greater than those found among individuals of any species in a state of nature; so great that, were they not known to be artificial, the dog would represent several different genera of the family *Canidae* in ordinary zoological classification. In fact, some genera, based upon actual and constant differences in the dental formula, have been named in order to signalize certain structural modifications which are found to exist, affording an example of the evolution of generic characters as well as of specific differences. These variations extend not only to size and general configuration, character of the pelage, and other outward features, but also to positive osteological and dental peculiarities, more marked probably than those of any other domesticated animals. The corresponding physiological and psychological differences are equally decided, as witnessed in the dispositions and temperaments of dogs, their comparative docility, intelligence, etc., and consequently the uses to which they are or may be put. In the matter of size alone, for example, some toy dogs are tiny enough to stand easily on one of the fore paws of a large dog. Throughout the endless varieties, however, the influence of heredity is witnessed in the readiness with which dogs interbreed with one another, and cross with wolves, foxes, and jackals, bearing fertile progeny in all cases, and the readiness with which they revert to the wild state of their several ancestors. See the names of the several breeds. See also *Canidae* and *Canis*.

Now is a *dogge* also dere that in a dygh lygge.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ll. 1792.

Many pretty ridiculous aspersions are cast upon *dogges*, so that it would make a *dogge* laugh to hear and understand them: as, I have heard a man say, I am as hot as a *dogge*, or, as cold as a *dogge*; I sweat like a *dogge* (when indeed a *dogge* never sweats); as drunk as a *dogge*; how swore like a *dogge*; and one said a mad man that his wife was not to be believed for she would fly like a *dogge*.  
*John Taylor*, The Worlde Runnes on Wheels (Works, [1630], p. 232).

He asks no angel's wings, no seraph's fire;  
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,  
His faithful dog shall bear him company.  
*Pope*, Essay on Man, l. 112.

2. In distinguishing sex, a male dog, as opposed to *bitch*; hence sometimes used in composition for the male of other animals, as in *dog-fox*, *dog-ape*.—3. *pl.* Canine quadrupeds in general; the family *Canidae* (which see).—4. The prairie-dog. [Colloq., western U. S.]—5. The dogfish. [Local, Eng.]—6. A mean, worthless fellow; a curish or sneaking scoundrel: applied in reproach or contempt.

A! *doggs*! the dewyll! the drowne! *York Plays*, p. 62.  
Whoever saw the like? what men have I?—  
*Dogs*! cowards! dastards!—I would ne'er have fled,  
But that they left me midst my enemies.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., l. 2.

7. A gay or rakish man, especially if young; a sport or gallant: applied, usually with an epithet (*young*, *impudent*, etc.), in mild or humorous reprobation.

I love the *young dogs* of this age. *Johnson*, in Boswell.  
Here, sir, I give my daughter to you, who are the most impudent *dog* I ever saw in my life.  
*Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, ll. 4.

8. In *astron.*: (a) (*cap.*) One of two ancient constellations lying south of the zodiac, known as *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. See *Canis*. (b) The dog-star.

The burnt air, when the *Dog* reigns, is not fouler  
Than thy contagious name.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 1.

9. A name of various mechanical devices, tools, and pieces of machinery. (a) *pl.* *Androns*: specifically called *fire-dogs*.  
*Dogs* for androns is still current in New England, and in Walter de Ribleworth I find *chims* glossed in the margin by androns.  
*Lovell*, *Biglow Papers*, Int. (b) Same as *dog-head*, 1. (c) A sort of iron hook or bar, with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, which



may be fastened into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of moving it: used with various specific purposes. See out, (4) An iron with fangs for fasten-

ing a log in a saw-pit or on the carriage of a saw-mill. (5) Any part of a machine which, by a screw or screw, or the carrier of a lathe, or an adjustable dog, to change the motion of a machine-tool. (7) *pl.* The set-screws which adjust the bed-tool of a planing-machine. (8) A grapple-hook which lifts the monkey or hammer of a pile-driver. (9) A click or pallet to restrain the back-action of a ratchet-wheel by engaging the teeth; a pawl. (10) *pl.* In ship-building, the final supports which are knocked aside when a ship is launched; a dophora. (11) In a lock, a tooth, projection, task, or jag which acts as a detent. (12) A grab used to grasp well-tubes or tools, to withdraw them from bored, drilled, or driven wells. (13) *pl.* Nippers used in wire-drawing. They resemble carpenter's strong pliers or pliers, and are sometimes closed by a sliding ring at the end of the strap or chain which slides down the handles of the nippers.—A *dog's* age, a comparatively long time; as, I haven't seen him in a *dog's* age. [Colloq.]—A *dog's* death, a humiliating or disgraceful death, such as is inflicted upon a worthless or dangerous dog.

Let neither my father nor mother get wit  
This *dog's* death I'm to die.  
*The Queen's Merle* (Child's Ballads, III. 129).

A hair of the dog that bit him. See *hair*.—Burying-dog, the prairie-wolf or coyote, *Canis latrans*.—Curial dog. See *curial*.—Dalmatian dog, the coach-dog; an artificial breed of dogs, resembling the pointer in form and stature, but white in color, profusely spotted with black. It is trained to run under a vehicle, and is kept mainly as an appendage to an equipage, having little sagacity, and being practically worthless for other purposes. Also called *Dalmat* dog.—Derry dog. See *Derry*.—Dog Fo, Dog of Fo. See *Fo*.—Dog in the manger, a curish fellow who will neither use a thing himself nor let another use it, or who from mere perversity stands in the way of the interest or enjoyment of another without benefiting himself: referring to the fable of an ill-natured dog which, stationing himself in a horse's manger, will not let the horse eat the food in it, although he cannot eat it himself.—Dog trot or far trot, a dog used in shooting. Such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people. *Dandie*.

And seek to Januaries he gooth as lowe  
As evers dide a *dogge* for the bowe.  
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 770.

**Eskimo dog**, one of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of America and of eastern Asia. It is rather heavier than the English pointer, but appears smaller on account of the shortness of its legs. It has oblique eyes, an elongated snout, and a bushy tail, which characteristics give it a wolfish appearance. The color is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with a darker color. It is the only breed of dog in arctic latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to his sledges the Eskimo can travel 60 miles a day for several successive days.—Field-dog, a dog used for the pursuit of game in the field. In the United States the term is commonly applied to pointers and setters.—Hunting-dog. (a) A dog used for hunting. (b) The palmed hyena, or cynohyaena. See *Lynx*.—Maltese dog, very small kind of spaniel with long silky hair, generally white, and with a round muzzle.—Newfoundland dog, a fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, where it is employed in drawing sledges and little carriages laden with wood, fish, or other commodities. There are several varieties of this dog, the principal being a very large breed with broad muzzle, head carried well up, noble expression, waving or curly hair, thick and bushy curled tail, black and white color. Another breed is smaller and almost entirely black. Some breeds seem to be crossed with hounds, mastiffs, etc. The Newfoundland dog is remarkable for its sagacity, patience, and good nature, and for its affection for its master. No dog excels it as a water-dog, its broad half-webbed paws making it an excellent and powerful swimmer.—Fouled dog, a marauding, thevish canine depredator of *Thamania*. See *Apsara*, 2, and *sea-wolf*.—Frankie dog. See *Frankie*.—To ruin one's dog, to ruin one's self.—To the dogs, to waste, ruin, perdition, etc.: used with *give*, *go*, *sand*, *throw*, etc.

Give not that which is holy unto the dogs. *Mat. vii. 6*.  
Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 8.

If that mischievous Atë that has engaged the two most mighty monarchs in the world in a bloody war were sent to her place, i. e., to the dogs.  
*Baileys*, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, p. 208.

**dog** (dog or dōg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dogged*, *ppr.* *dogging*. [Early mod. E. *dogge*; < dog, *n.*] 1. To follow like a dog; follow with or as with dogs, as in hunting with dogs; hunt; follow pertinaciously or maliciously; keep at the heels of; worry with importunity: as, to dog deer; to dog a person's footsteps.

We'll dog you, we'll follow you star off.  
*B. Johnson*, *Epilogue*, ll. 2.  
I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid.  
*Pope*.  
On your crests sit fear and shame,  
And foul suspicion dog your name.  
*Scott*, *Robbery*, ll. 28.

This is it to dog the fashion: i. e., to follow the fashion at a distance, as a dog follows the heels of his master.  
*Whalley*, Note to *B. Johnson's Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 6.

2. To fasten, as a log by means of a dog (see *dog*, *n.*, 9 (d)), for sawing.

When the log reached the carriage it was *dogged*, not with the old-fashioned lever dog driven by a mallet, but by the simple movement of a lever.  
*Engels*, *Brit.*, XXXI. 285.

It has novel features of construction, and is particularly intended for dogging small ironing logs.  
*Brit. Amer.*, N. S., XVI. 276.



**2.** *Went, to grip, as a rope, to a spar or cable so that the parts bind on each other, to prevent slipping, and causing it to cling.*

**dogal** (dō'gāl), *a.* [*ML. dogale*, var. (after *It. doge*, *doge*; see *doge*) of *ducalle*, *duc*; see *duc*.] Belonging or pertaining to a doge. *Mill. House.*

**dogana** (dō-gā'nā), *n.* [*It.* = *F. douane*, customs, a custom-house: see *douane*, *douan*.] A custom-house.

**dog-and-chain** (dog'and-chān'), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a bent lever with a chain attached, by means of which props are withdrawn from the goaf without endangering the safety of the miner.

**dog-age** (dog'āp), *n.* A male ape.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliment is like the encounter of two dog-apes. *Shak.*, As you like it, II. 5.

**dogaresse** (dō-gā-res's), *n.* [*It.*, fem. < *doge*, *doge*.] The wife of a doge.

See-reliefs of the doge and the dogaresse kneeling at the feet of the enthroned Christ. *C. G. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 205.

**dogate** (dō-gāt), *n.* [= *F. dogat* = *It. dogato*, < *ML. ducatus*, *ducatus*, a ducy: see *duc*, *duchy*.] The office or dignity of a doge. Also written *dogeste*. *E. D.*

**dogbane**, *n.* See *dog's-bane*.

**dog-bee** (dog'bē), *n.* 1. A drone or male bee. — 2. A fly troublesome to dogs.

**dog-belt** (dog'bēlt), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a strong broad belt of leather to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men drawing duns or sledges in the low works. [*Eng.*]

**dogberry** (dog'ber'ī), *n.*; pl. *dogberries* (-īz).

1. The berry of the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. — 2. In Nova Scotia, the mountain-ash, *Pyrus Americana*.

**dogberry-tree** (dog'ber'ī-trē), *n.* 1. The dogwood. — 2. In the United States, the chokeberry, *Pyrus arbutifolia*.

**dog-biscuit** (dog'bis'kit), *n.* A kind of biscuit made with scraps of meat, for feeding dogs.

**dogblow** (dog'blō), *n.* In Nova Scotia, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

**dog-bolt** (dog'bōlt), *n.* [*Appar.* < *dog* + *bolt* (obscure); a vague term of contempt. There is no basis of fact for the fanciful explanation of the word as "a corruption of *AS. dolgbote* [meaning *dolgbot*, compensation for a wound] — *dolg*, a wound, and *bote* [meaning *bōt*, recompense; hence, a pettifogger who first provoked an assault and then sued for damages therefor."!] A fool; a butt; a term of contempt.

On me attendeth simple Sir John, (a chaplayne more meet to serve a thatcher, than in the church,) who is made a dog-bolt by every serving-man. *Ulpian Fulwell*, *Am. Aduland*, the Arts of Flatterers.

I have been fool'd and jaded, made a dog-bolt: My daughter's run away. *Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, III. 1.

O, ye dog-bolts!

That tear no hell but Dunkirk.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

**dog-brier** (dog'brī'er), *n.* A brier, the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

**dog-cart** (dog'kāt), *n.* 1. A carriage with a box for holding sportmen's dogs; hence, a carriage for ordinary driving similar to a village cart, but with two transverse seats back to back, the second of which, as originally made, could be shut down, thus forming a box to hold dogs.

We have never yet satisfactorily discovered whether the dog-cart be an English or French invention, as it is common with both nations, where it is used for hunting as well as for pleasure-riding.

*E. H. Straton*, *World on Wheels*, p. 340.

**2.** A small cart made to be drawn by dogs.

**dog-cheap** (dog'chēp), *a.* [*Early mod. E.* also *dog-cheape*, *dogge-cheape*, *dog-chape*; < *dog* (as a type of worthlessness) (see *dog*, *a.*, 6) + *cheap*, *a.* There is nothing to connect the word with *dogger-cheap*, q. v.] Very cheap; in little estimation.

*W. B.*, *vile* [*It.*, *vile*, base, . . . good cheap, of little price, *dogge cheap*.]

They afforded their wares so dog-cheap.

*Stanhurst*, *Descrip. of Ireland*, p. 22.

The nearest to the Chaucerian in virtue and wisdom is Trigon, who holds all the gods dog-cheap. *Lander*.

**dog-collar**, *n.* Dog's-bane. *Palgrave*.

**dog-collar** (dog'kol'ār), *n.* 1. A collar for a dog. — 2. An ornamental band or collar made of metal, beads, velvet, etc., and worn close round the throat by women.

**dog-daisy** (dog'dā'sī), *n.* The field-daisy.

[*North. Eng.*]

**dog-days** (dog'dāz), *a.* pl. A part of the year about the time of the heliacal rising of the dog-star. Various dates, from July 23 to August 12th,

have been assigned for the first dog-day, and various durations, from 20 to 34 days. Fliny says they began with the heliacal rising of Procyon, which took place, he says, July 19th, N. E.; and this date has been widely accepted. But he also says the sun was then entering Leo, which rule, making the dog-days begin July 23d, has also been used. Hippocrates (460 B. C.) says they were in the hottest and most unhealthy part of summer. If the season was of Babylonian origin, it would originally probably have been in early summer. Perhaps they are now most usually reckoned from July 23 to August 12th, inclusive.

I should have look'd as soon for frost In the Dog-days, or another inundation, As hop'd this strange conversion above miracle. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Woman-Hater*, III. 1.

I generally lay aside the dog-days and the hot time of the summer for the teaching of this part of the exercise. *Addison*, *The Fan Exercise*.

**dog-draw** (dog'drāv), *n.* A kind of sea-fish mentioned in early charters. *Hamorely*.

**dogdraw** (dog'drā), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, an apprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest when he was found drawing after the deer by the scent of a led hound, especially after a deer which he had wounded with crossbow or longbow.

**doge** (dōj), *n.* [= *F. doge* = *Sp. Pg. doge* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. doge*, < *It. doge*, prop. dial. (Venetian) for *duce*, *duce*, *It.* usually *duca* (after *MGr. dōkēs*, acc. of *dōf*), < *L. dux* (*duc-*), leader, duke; see *duke*.] The title of the chief magis-

trate of the old republics of Venice and Genoa. In Venice the office was established in the eighth century; the doge was chosen for life, at first by the citizens, but toward the end of the twelfth century the election was restricted to a small committee of the Great Council. The power and dignity of the doge were originally very great, but gradually became limited through the jealousy of the Venetian aristocracy. In Genoa the dignity was established in the fourteenth century; the doge was at first elected for life, but from the first part of the sixteenth century the term was restricted to two years, and the authority of the doge became more limited. The office disappeared in Venice in 1797, at the overthrow of the republic, and in Genoa in the same year, although there was a temporary restoration of it in the latter city a few years later.

**dog-eared** (dog'ērd), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves curled over and soiled by use, as a book. Also *dog's-eared*.

Statute books before unopened, not dog-eared. *Lord Mansfield*.

**dogeate** (dō'jāt), *n.* [*doge* + *-ate*.] Same as *dogate*.

**dogehip** (dōj'hip), *n.* [*doge* + *-ship*.] The office and dignity of a doge.

It is hard to acquit the Venetian commonwealth, under the dogehip of Giovanni Mocenigo, of risking the lasting interests of all Christendom, and of their Eastern dominion as part of it, to serve the momentary calls of a petty Italian policy. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 319.

**dog-faced** (dog'fāt), *a.* Same as *dog-headed* (a).

**dog-fancier** (dog'fan'sī-ēr), *n.* One who breeds dogs and keeps them for sale.

**dog-fennel**, *n.* See *dog's-fennel*.

**dogfish** (dog'fish), *n.* 1. A name of various selachians and fishes belonging to widely distinct families. (a) The shark *Squalus acanthias*, of the family *Squalidae* or *Squaloidea*, having similar teeth in both jaws, of subquadrate form, with nearly horizontal cutting



Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

edges pointed outward, and with a spine in the front of each dorsal fin. It is the common dogfish of New England fishermen, and is often called *piked dogfish* by the English. It attains a length of from 1 to 2 feet, and is regarded as a pest, being very destructive to food-fishes. (b) A general name of sharks of the family *Squalidae* or *Squaloidea*. (c) A shark of the family *Chimaeridae* or *Chimaeridae*, as *Macrurus hiemalis*, etc., having flattened teeth forming a pavement in both jaws, and unarmored dorsal fins. (d) Any shark of the subfamily *Mustelidae*. (e) A shark of the family *Bohlidae*, as the spotted dogfish, *Spiliorhynchus setulosus*, the rough skin of which is used by joiners and other artificers in polishing various substances, as wood. The small-spotted dogfish is a second species, *Spiliorhynchus ocellatus*. (f) A name of the mudfish, *Ambloplites*. (g) A name of *Dallia pectoralis*. See *Dallia*. Also called blackfish. (h) A kind of wrasse, *Oreodentobius caninus*.

**2.** A name of the menobranchius or mud-puppy, *Necturus maculatus*, a batrachian reptile.

**dog-fisher** (dog'fish'er), *n.* One of the kinds of fish called *dogfish*.

The dog-fisher is good against the falling sickness.

*I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*.

**dog-fly** (dog'fi), *n.* [*ME. dogfly*; < *dog* + *fly*.] A voracious biting fly, common in woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles the black fly which infests cattle.

**dog-footed** (dog'fūt'ed), *a.* Digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws, as a dog; cynopodous: specifically applied to a division of the *Viverridae*: opposed to *cat-footed* or *catopodous*. *J. E. Gray*.

**dog-fox** (dog'foks), *n.* 1. A male fox.

The policy of those crafty swearing rascals—that stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor, and that same dog-fox, Ulysses—is not proved worth a blackberry.

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, v. 4.

**2.** A name of some small burrowing species of *Vulpes*, as the corsak, *V. corsak*, with reference to their resemblance to both the dog and the fox (which see). They inhabit the warmer portions of Asia and Africa. The American representative of the same group is the kit-fox, *Vulpes velox*. See out under *corsak*.

**dogged** (dog'ed), *a.* [*ME. dogged*, sullen, morose, dogglah; < *dog* + *-ed*.] 1. Having the meaner qualities of a dog; malicious; mean; contemptible; surly.

How found thou that filthe in thi false will,

Of so dogged a dede in thi dert herf?

*Deconstruction of Troy* (R. E. T. S.), I. 1079.

Arriving at Cheltenham, that dogged Nation was too well acquainted with our wants, refusing to trade, with as much scorn and insolency as they could express.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 198.

**2.** Having the pertinacity of a dog; silently obstinate; unyielding.

You will find him [the barbel] a heavy and a dogged fish to be dealt withal.

*I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, I. 14.

In the Presidency, as in the war, he [Grant] showed a tenacious, dogged will, and a certain massive force, which carried him far toward his ends.

*G. S. Merriam*, *S. Bowles*, II. 112.

—*Syn.* 2. Stubborn, mulish, inflexible, headstrong.

**dogged** (dog'ed), *adv.* [*dogged*, *a.*] Very: as, a dogged mean trick. [*Prov. Eng.*, and colloq., U. S.]

**doggedly** (dog'ed-lī), *adv.* [*ME. doggedly*, *doggetly*; < *dogged* + *-ly*.] 1. In a dogged manner; with the pertinacity of a dog; persistently; unyieldingly.

He [Johnson] verified his own doctrine, that a man may always write well when he will set himself doggedly to it.

*Boswell*.

Of all stupidities there are few greater, and yet few in which we more doggedly persist, than this of estimating other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings.

*H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 253.

**2.** Badly; basely; shamefully. *Groce*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**doggedness** (dog'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogged; stubbornness; firm or sullen determination or obstinacy.

Now you are friendly.

Your doggedness and nigardizee flung from you,

And now we will come to you.

*Fletcher*, *Spanish Curate*, IV. 7.

There was a churlish and unusual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time a little frightened, he had scrowed himself into doggedness.

*Diarmid*, *Cornaby*, VIII. 2.

**dogger** (dog'ēr), *n.* [= *Sp. dogre* = *G. dogger*, < *MD. doggher*, *D. dogger*, also in comp. *dogger-boot*, *MD. doggher-boot*, also *doggher-boot* (boot = *E. boat*).] A Dutch fishing-vessel used



Dutch Dogger.

in the North Sea, particularly in the cod- and herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts, and somewhat resembles a ketch.

**dogger** (dog'ér), *n.* [See also *dogger*: see below.] The term was introduced into English geology by Young and Bird in 1823. A sandy and oolitic ironstone. The term *Dogger Series*, however, is generally taken to include not only the dogger proper, but the gray and yellow sands which underlie it. The *Dogger Series* rests upon the alum shale (Upper Lias) in Yorkshire, where *dogger* is a provincial word meaning a rounded stone, in allusion to the rounded appearance caused by atmospheric action on the large blocks into which the rock is divided by joints. The dogger is much worked for the iron ore which it contains. This name as used by Continental geologists is the equivalent of that part of the Jurassic series which corresponds to the Lower Oolite of the English geologists. It is the Brown Jura of the Germans, and is there divided into three groups, distinguished by their fossil remains. The entire series consists of many alternations of clays, marls, shales, and sandstones, frequently containing iron ore, as is the case in England.

**doggerel** (dog'ér-el), *a.* and *n.* [Sometimes written *doggerl*; < ME. *dogerel*, adj.; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with *dog*; cf. *dog-Latin*.] *I. a.* An epithet originally given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of "Hudibras," but now more generally applied to mean verses defective alike in sense and in rhythm.

"Now such a rym the devel I betoche!

This may wel be rym doggerel," quod he.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Tale of Melibee*, l. 7.

I confess the most part to be so rude, blunt, and harsh, and so full of tautologie (which I could not avoid), that they are not worthy to be accepted for verses or meters, but rather for rime doggerel.

T. Hall, *Arithmetic* (1600), Pref.

Two fools that . . . Shall live in spite of their own doggerel rhymes.

Dryden, *Abs. and Achit.*, ll. 411.

**II. n.** 1. Burlesque poetry, generally in irregular measure.

*Doggerel* like that of Hudibras. Addison, *Spectator*.

2. Mean, paltry verses, defective in sense and in rhythm.

The rhyming puffs of blacking, cosmetics, and quack medicines are well-known specimens of *doggerel*, which only the ignorant class style poetry.

W. Chambers.

The author of the *Dialogues de Scarrillo* and the Latin biographer of Richard I. both run into what would be *doggerel* if it were not Latin, apparently out of the very glories of their hearts and devotion to their subject-matter.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 182.

**doggerel** (dog'ér-el-ist), *n.* [*< doggerel + -ist*.] A writer of doggerel. [Rare.]

The greatest modern *doggerelist* was John Wolcott, better known as Peter Pindar, whose satirical and scurrilous verses fill several volumes.

W. Chambers.

**doggerelise** (dog'ér-el-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doggerelised*, ppr. *doggerelizing*. [*< doggerel + -ize*.] To write doggerel; as, to *doggerelise* for advertising purposes. E. D.

**doggerelizer** (dog'ér-el-iz-ér), *n.* One who doggerelizes; a writer of mean rimes.

A sarcastical and ill-tempered *doggerelizer*.

Annals of Phil. and Penn., l. 178.

Master Dove, a *doggerelizer* and satirist.

Annals of Phil. and Penn., l. 412.

**doggerman** (dog'ér-man), *n.*; pl. *doggermen* (-men). [*< dogger + man*.] A sailor belonging to a dogger.

**dogger** (dog'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *doggeries* (-is). [*< dog + -ery*.] 1. Doggish conduct; mean, low, or worthless character; quackery. Carlyle. — 2. A low drinking-house; a groggery. [Slang. U. S.]

**dogget** (dog'et), *n.* An old form of *doctet*.

**dogging** (dog'ing), *n.* [*< dog + -ing*.] The method or practice of hunting game with dogs; as, the *dogging* of deer.

**doggish** (dog'ish), *a.* [*< dog + -ish*.] Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish.

Or if we will be so vnordinate, and (with reverence be it spoken, without offence to God or man) so *doggish* and curish, one to another, the Lord lacketh not his dog-strickers to whip us.

Foxe, *Martyrs*, p. 17.

**doggishly** (dog'ish-li), *adv.* In a doggish manner; as a dog.

**doggishness** (dog'ish-ness), *n.* The quality of being doggish.

**dog-gone**, **dog-on** (dog'gón', -ón'), *interj.* [An allusive mitigation of the oath *God damn*.] A minced oath, used imperatively, equivalent to *damn* as a euphemism for *damn*. [Colloq. and low.]

**dog-goned** (dog'gón'd'), *a.* [See *dog-gone*.] Confounded; a minced epithet equivalent to *damned* as a euphemism for *damned*. [Colloq. and low, U. S.]

An' reckoned he warr't goin' to stan' no sech *doggoned* soon 'ay.

Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., p. 22.

But when that their got up to sing

I couldn't catch a word;

They sang the most *dog-goned* thing

A body ever heard.

Will Carleton, *Farm Ballads*, p. 20.

**dog-grass** (dog'grás), *n.* A coarse grass, *Alopecurus pratensis*, resembling couch-grass, but with fibrous roots and longer awns. Also *dog-grass*, *dog-wheat*.

**dog-grate** (dog'grát), *n.* A fire-grate of the general shape of a basket, supported on fire-dogs or andirons.

A grate with standards, which we still call a *dog-grate*.

G. T. Robinson, in *Art Journal*, 1881.

**doggerel** (dog'ré), *a.* and *n.* See *doggerel*.

**doggy** (dog'í), *a.* [*< dog + -y*.] Doggish; curish. [Eng.]

Pack hence, *doggy* rakshas! Stanthurst, *Amid*, l. 145.

**doggy** (dog'í), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-is). [*< dog + -y*.] A little dog; a pet term for a dog.

**doggy** (dog'í), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-is). [E. dial.] In coal-mining, the overlooker or "boss" of a certain number of men and boys. [South Staffordshire and north of Eng.]

**dog-head** (dog'héd), *n.* 1. Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer. [Scotch.]

Also called *dog*.

Ye stand there hammering *dog-heads* for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman.

Scott, *Waverley*, xxx.

2. A hammer used by saw-makers.

**dog-headed** (dog'héd'ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a dog; cynocephalous: specifically applied (a) to sundry baboons, also called *dog-faced*; (b) to a South American boa, *Xiphosoma caninum*.

**dog-hearted** (dog'hár'ted), *a.* Having, as it were, the heart of a dog; hence, cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His *dog-hearted* daughters. Shak., *Lea*, iv. 2.

**dog-hole** (dog'hól), *n.* A hole or kennel for a dog; a place fit only for dogs; a vile habitation.

France is a *dog-hole*, and it no more merits

The tread of a man's foot. Shak., *All's Well*, ll. 2.

Shall I never return to mine own house again? We are lodg'd here in the miserablest *dog-hole*.

Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, III. 2.

Though the best room in the house, in such a narrow *dog-hole* we were crammed that it made me loathe my company and victuals.

Pepper, *Diary*, Jan. 23, 1602.

In the gallery there is a model of a wretched-looking *dog-hole* of a building, with a ruined tower beside it.

Greville, *Memoirs*, Aug. 19, 1834.

**doghood** (dog'húd), *n.* [*< dog + -hood*.] The condition of being a dog; dogs collectively.

But a lapdog would be necessarily at a loss in framing to itself the motives and adventures of *doghood* at large.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xlv.

**dog-hook** (dog'húk), *n.* 1. A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring-rod.

— 2. A bar of iron with a bent prong, used in handling logs. E. H. Knight.

**dog-house** (dog'hous), *n.* A box in the shape of a house, for the use of dogs; a small kennel.

**dog-kennel** (dog'ken'el), *n.* A house or kennel for dogs. See *kennel*.

**dog-Latin** (dog'lat'in), *n.* Barbarous Latin.

**dog-leech** (dog'lésh), *n.* One who treats the diseases of dogs. Formerly also spelled *dog-leech*.

This *dog-leech*,

You style him doctor, 'cause he can compile

An almanac. B. Jones, *Staple of News*, iv. 1.

Suspicion of "servility," of reverence for Superiors, the very *dog-leech* is anxious to disavow.

Cervile, *Bartol Remartes*, p. 161.

**dog-legged** (dog'legd), *a.* In arch., a term applied to stairs which have no well-hole, the rail and balusters of the upper and under flights falling in the same vertical plane.

**dog-letter** (dog'let'er), *n.* The letter or sound *r*. Also called *canine letter*. See *R*.

**dog-lichen** (dog'li'ken), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Peltigera canina*. The frond is prostrate, foliaceous, irregular in outline, membranous, brownish-green or grayish above, whitish and spongy beneath. The apothecia are attached to the upper side of extended lobes. It is very common on damp ground, stones, and trunks of trees. It was formerly supposed to be a specific for hydrophobia.

**dog-looked** (dog'lúkt), *a.* Having a hang-dog look.

A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow.

Str. R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's *Visions*, l.

**dog-louse** (dog'lous), *n.* A louse which infests dogs, as the *Haematopinus ptilerius*, a mallophagous insect of the family *Phthoridæ* and order *Hemiptera*; or the *Trichodectes canis*.

**dogly** (dog'li), *a.* [*< dog + -ly*.] Like a dog; churlish.

**dogma** (dog'má), *n.*; pl. *dogmas* (-má) or *dogmata* (-má-tá). [*= F. dogme = Sp. dogma = It. dogma, dogma = D. G. dogma = Dan. dogme = Sw. dogm, < Gr. dogma, < Gr. dogmá(-r-), thus which seems good, an opinion, view, a public decree, edict, or ordinance, < dogh, think, seem, appear, seem good (that is, be one's opinion, pleasure, or will, be decreed), = L. docere, be-hoove: see decent.*] 1. A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet held as being firmly established. — 2. A principle or doctrine propounded or received on authority, as opposed to one based on experience or demonstration; specifically, an authoritative religious doctrine.

A *dogma* is a proposition; it stands for a notion or for a thing; and to believe it is to give the assent of the mind to it, as standing for one or for the other.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 10.

The confused masses of partial traditions and *dogmata* with which it has become encumbered.

Birmingham Rev., CXIV. 212.

3. Authoritative teaching or doctrine; a system of established principles or tenets, especially religious ones; specifically, the whole body or system of Christian doctrine, as accepted either by the church at large or by any branch of it.

The truth of any religion lies not in its *dogma*, but in its moral beauty or poetical imperishability.

N. A. Hes., CXL. 218.

Literature and *Dogma* (title of a book). M. Arnold.

4. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a directly synthetical proposition based on concepts of the understanding. It is distinguished (1) from an analytical judgment, (2) from a fact of experience, (3) from a mathematical proposition, and (4) from an indirectly synthetical epideictic proposition, such as the law of sufficient reason. — *Byn. Prescript. Tenet*, etc. See *doctrine*.

**dog-mad** (dog'mád), *a.* Mad as a mad dog; utterly demented.

Ye *dog-mad*, yet perceive it not; Very far mad, and whips will scant recover you.

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, iv. 2.

**dog-man** (dog'mán), *n.* One who deals in dog-meat.

And slich the *dog-men's* meet

To feed the offspring of God.

Mrs. Browning, *Napoleon III. in Italy*.

**dogmatolatri** (dog-má-ol'a-trí), *n.* [Irreg. for *\*dogmatolatri*, < Gr. *dogma(-r-)*, *dogma*, + *latreia*, worship.] The worship of dogma; undue fondness or reverence for dogmatic teachings or doctrines. [Rare.]

The *dogmatolatri* of the last two centuries (Popish and Protestant). Kingsley, *Life* (1854), l. 282.

**dogmata**, *n.* Greek plural of *dogma*.

**dogmatic** (dog-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*= F. dogmatique = Sp. dogmático = Pg. It. dogmatico* (cf. D. G. *dogmatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatisk*), < L. *dogmaticus*, < Gr. *dogmatikós*, < *dogma(-s)*, a *dogma*; see *dogma*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dogma or an authoritatively settled doctrine; pertaining to dogma or authoritative doctrine in general: as, *dogmatic* theology.

Lipsius therefore is wrecked on the antinomy between *dogmatic* knowledge and spiritual incapacity of knowing.

Westminster Rev., CXVII. 478.

The deliverances of the Roman Catholic Church upon the subject are *dogmatic*, and based upon the assumption or belief that it cannot err, and must be obeyed, whether reasons are given or not.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 284.

2. Asserting, or disposed to make positive assertions, of opinion, doctrine, or fact without presenting argument or evidence, or in an overbearing and arrogant manner.

We grow more and more impatient of generalizations and idealizations, and more and more intolerant of *dogmatic* assumptions, the longer we study them.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 271.

3. In the *Kantian philosophy*, relating to that kind of metaphysics which deduces its doctrines syllogistically, or from the analysis of conceptions, setting out with those which seem perfectly clear and distinct: opposed to *critical*. — *Dogmatic Christianity*. See *Christianity*, 1 (3). — *Byn. 2. Authoritative, Magisterial, Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*); *Sure, Certain, Confident*, etc. (see *confident*); *circular*, *categorical*.

**II. n.** [*= F. dogmatique = Sp. dogmático = G. dogmatik = Dan. Sw. dogmatisk*.] 1. Same as *dogmatic*.

The possibility and the need of such a science as *dogmatic* rest upon the specific nature of Christianity as the perfect form of a divinely given religion.

Engels, *Brit.*, VII. 264.

2. A *dogmatist*.

**dogmatism** (dog-mat'iz-m), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Given to or characterized by dogmatism; *dogmatic*.

One of these authors is . . . so grave, systematic, *dogmatic* a reason, that there is no doubting him.

Engels, *Brit.*, VII. 264.

**Keywords:** child abuse; child sexual abuse; child sexual exploitation; child sexual abuse investigation; child sexual abuse assessment

ip. 172. **CATHERINE DE SENEZ, Cour-  
rante-Inférieure, France.**





**dog-tooth spar, violet.** See the nouns.

**dog-town (dog'toun),** *s.* A colony or settlement of prairie-dogs, *Cynomys ludovicianus* or *C. columbianus*. [Western U.S.]

The black-footed ferret . . . will . . . work extraordinarily havoc in a dog town, as it can follow the wretched little beasts down into the burrows.

*T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV, 664.*

**dog-tree (dog'trē),** *s.* 1. The cornel or dogwood.

The knot fastened unto it was of the bark of the Cornel or dog-tree, woven with such art that a man could neither find beginning nor end thereof.

*Pursh, Pilgrimage, p. 328.*

2. The alder. [North. Eng.]

**dog-trick (dog'trik),** *s.* A currish or mean trick; an ill-natured practical joke.

I will here, in the way of mirth, declare a prettish dog-trick or gibe as concerning this maiden.

*Polydore Vergil (trans.).*

**dog-trot (dog'trot),** *s.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

At half-past twelve we were off again on a dog-trot, keeping a straight course for the outermost point of a large cape, hoping to reach it by noon of the following day.

*Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II, 346.*

**dog-vane (dog'vān),** *s.* [*dog + vane.*] *Naut.*, a small vane, composed of thread, cork, and feathers or bunting, set on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.

**dog-watch (dog'woch),** *s.* *Naut.*, a watch of two hours, arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each division of the crew. The first dog-watch is from 4 to 6 P. M., the second from 6 to 8 P. M. See *watch*.

As the dog-watches come during twilight, after the day's work is done, and before the night-watch is set, they are the watches where everybody is on deck.

*R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 14.*

**dog-weary (dog'wēr'),** *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dog-wearye.*] Very tired; much fatigued; dog-tired.

O master, master, I have watch'd so long That I am dog-weary. *Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.*

**dog-whelk (dog'hweik),** *s.* A popular English name of univalve shells of the genus *Nassa*, as *N. reticulata* or *N. arcularia*.

**dog-whipper (dog'hwip'er),** *s.* A church beadle. [North. Eng.] It was very good the dog-whipper in Pauls would have a care of this in his unsavory visitation every Saturday.

*Neske, Pierce's Penitence (1592).*

In the neighbourhood of Sheffield a sereton is still called a dog-whipper.

*N. and Q., 7th ser., III, 318.*

**dogwood (dog'wūd),** *s.* [Appar. *dog + wood*.] Some suppose *dogwood*, as applied to the wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*, to be a corruption of *dagwood* (< *dag* + *wood*), a name equiv. to its other names, *prick-wood*, *skewer-wood*, so called because, being firm, hard, and smooth, it is used to make butchers' skewers; but the form *dogwood* is not found, and in this, as well as in its other applications (see def. 3), and in similar popular names of plants, it is not necessary to assume a definite intention in the use of the animal name.] 1. A tree of the genus *Cornus*; the cornel; especially, in Europe, the wild or male cornel, *C. sanguinea*. Also called *dogwood-tree*. In the United States some of the species are familiar, as the flowering dogwood, *C. florida*, a highly ornamental tree, of moderate size, covered in May or early June with a profusion of large white or pale-pink flowers; the Californian dogwood, *C. Nuttallii*; the swamp-dogwood, *C. sericea*; and the dwarf dogwood, *C. canadensis*. See *Cornus*.

2. The wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*. Dogwood is so exceptionally free from silex that watchmakers use small splinters of it for cleaning out the pivot-holes of watches, and opticians for removing dust from small deep-seated lenses.

3. Any cornel-like shrub so called, as in England the *Eucornus Europæus*. The black dogwood of Europe is *Rhamnus Frangula* and *Prunus Padus*, and of the West Indies, *Platelia Carthagenensis*; false or striped dogwood, *Acer Pennsylvanicum*; Jamaica or white dogwood, *Platelia Erythrina*; poison dogwood, *Rhus venenata*; pond-dogwood, *Cephaelis occidentalis*; and the white dogwood of England, *Viburnum Opulus*. The Tasmanian dogwood, *Befortia salicina*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, has a beautifully marked wood, used in cabinet-work. The dogwood of Australia, *Jacksonia scoparia*, a leguminous shrub, has a disagreeable odor when burning.

**dogwood-bark (dog'wūd-bārk),** *s.* The bark of the *Cornus florida*, used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark in cases of fever. *Ure, Diet., II, 69.*

**dogwood-tree (dog'wūd-trē),** *s.* Same as *dogwood*, 1.

**doll (doll),** *s.* [A dial. var. of *duoul*, *q. v.*] Nonsense. [Prov. Eng.]

**dolt (dolt),** *a.* [See, also written *dolt*, *dolt*, *dolt*, confused, stupid, crazed, appar. a var. of *dolted* or *dolt*; see *dolt*. Cf. *dolt*.] Stupid; confused; crazed.

**dolly (doli'),** *s.*; pl. *dollies* (-līs). [Said to be named from the first maker, Mr. Dolly or Dolly, "a very respectable warehouseman, whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll's the banker's from the time of Queen Anne" (N. and Q.). The slight resemblance to E. dial. (Norfolk) *dulle*, a small towel, a coarse napkin, < *D. dwal* = E. *towel*, appears to be accidental, but it may have affected the present use of the word.] 1. An old kind of woolen stuff. Also used attributively.

The stores are very low, sir; some *dolly* petticoats and mantuae we have, and half a dozen pairs of laced shoes.

*Dryden, Limerham, iv. 1.*

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine; a fool, and a dolly stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety.

*Congress, Way of the World, III, 10.*

2. A small ornamental napkin, often in colors, fringed and embroidered, and brought on the dinner-table on a dessert-plate, with the finger-bowl, etc., arranged upon it; also used for many similar purposes.

Also spelled *dolley*.

**doing (dō'ing),** *s.* [*ME. doinge*, pl. *doinges*; verbal *n.* of *do*, *v.*] 1. A thing done; a transaction, feat, or action, good or bad. [Rare in the singular.]

Thou takest witness of God that he approve this *doinge*.

*Wyot, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III, 174.*

"You are brave fellows!" said the bishop, "And the king of your *doings* shall know."

*Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V, 236].*

2. pl. Course of action; the steps or measures taken in regard to something; proceedings; movements.

For submitting your *doings* to my judgment, I thank you.

*Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 5.*

The long fantastic night

With all its *doings* had and had not been.

*Tennyson, Princess, iv.*

**dolt' (dolt'),** *s.* [= I.G. and G. *deut* = Dan. *døit*, < *D. dwit* (pron. nearly *dolt*), formerly *dwit*, also called *dwytken*, a small coin (see def.); origin unknown. Cf. *doltin* = *doltin* = *doltin*.] 1. A small copper coin (the eighth part of a



Obverse.

Dolt struck for Java by the Dutch, 1765; British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Reverse.

stiver) formerly current in the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies, and worth about a farthing.

—2. Any trifling coin or sum of money.

*Moré.* You will give me my gold again?

*1st Guard.* Not a dolt, as I am virtuous and sinful.

*Shirley, Bird in a Cage.*

And force the beggarly last dolt, by means That his own humble dates, from the clutch Of Poverty.

*Cowper, Task, v. 112.*

Hence—3. A trifle; as, I care not a dolt.

**dolt' (dolt'),** *v. i.* An obsolete (Scottish) variant of *dolt*.

**dotted (dō'ted),** *a.* [Var. of *doted*, *q. v.*] Same as *doted*, 1. [Scottish.]

Thou clears the head o' *dotted* Lear.

Thou clears the heart o' drooping Carr.

*Burns, Scotch Drink.*

**dottier (dō'tēr),** *v. t.* [Cf. *doddier* and *tottier*; also *dott* = *dott*.] To walk in a feeble manner, as an aged or infirm person; totter. [Scottish.]

**dolt'kin (dō't'kin),** *s.* [Also *doltkin*, *doltin*; < *D. dwitken*, dim. of *dwit*, a dolt.] The name given by the English to a small Dutch coin which was illegally imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century; also applied generally to any small coin or sum of money.

Thence he brought him to an old cellar, and where they sold olives; here you shall have (quoth he) a measure called *Chemix*, for two brazen *doltkins* (a good market, believe me).

*Holland, tr. of Putnam, p. 138.*

For, sir, you must understand that she's not worth a *doltkin* for a queen.

*Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote.*

**dokare, a.** An obsolete spelling of *ducher*.

**dokar',** *a.* An obsolete spelling of *duch*, *duch*.

**dokar' (dōk'),** *s.* [A dial. var. of *duch*.] 1. A deep dint or furrow.—2. A centurion. *Dugloss.*—3. A small brook. *Hallwell.*—4. A saw in a boy's marble. *Gross.* [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

**dokare, a.** An obsolete spelling of *ducher*. **dokhma, dokmah (dōk'mā, -mē),** *s.* [*Pers. dakhma*.] A receptacle for the dead used by the Parsees, consisting of a low round tower built of large stones, on the grated top of which the bodies are exposed till, being stripped of their flesh by carnivorous birds, their bones drop through the grating into the pit of the tower.

After all, there is something sublime in that spectacle of the Parsees, who erect near every village a *dokhma*, or Tower of Silence, upon whose summit they may bury their dead in air.

*T. W. Higginson, Oldport Days, p. 187.*

**dokimastic, dokimasy, a.** Same as *dokimastic*, *dokimasy*.

**dokmah, a.** See *dokhma*.

**doko (dō'kō),** *s.* [*African*.] A name of a dipneumonous lung-fish or mudfish of Africa, *Protopterus (Lepidosteus) annectans*. See *mudfish*, and out under *Protopterus*. Also called *komkoi*.

**dol.** An abbreviation of *dollar* or *dollars*.

**Dolabella (dō-lā-bel'),** *s.* [*NL*, < *L. dolabella*, dim. of *dolabra*, a hatchet; see *dolabra*.] A genus of testibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Apysidae*, or sea-hares: so called from the shape of the shell. The species are found in the Mediterranean and eastern seas.



*Dolabella scapula.*

**dolabra (dō-lā-brā),** *s.*; pl. *dolabrae* (-brā). [*L.*, a kind of hatchet or ax (see def.). < *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a cutting or digging implement

of various shapes, used, according to shape and purpose, as a hatchet, an ax, a knife, a chisel, a mattock, or a pickaxe. Dolabrae were used by the Roman soldiers in making intrenchments and destroying fortifications. Others of a more ornate form were employed by the pontifices in slaying their sacrificial victims, and others again of various shapes were used in gardening.

**dolabrato (dō-lā-brāt'),** *a.* [*< dolabra + -at*.] Same as *dolabriform*.

**dolabriform (dō-lāb'rī-fōrm),** *a.* [*< L. dolabra, q. v., + forma, shape.*] Having the form of an ax or a cleaver. (a) In bot., applied to certain fleshy leaves which are straight and thick on one side, thinning to an acute edge on the other, and attenuate toward the base. (b) In conch., applied to the foot of certain bivalves. (c) In entom., applied to parts which are cylindrical, or nearly so, at the base, but spread out on one side above, so as to form a convex sharp edge or keel.

**dolcan (dōl'kan),** *s.* Same as *dulciana*.

**dolce (dōl'che),** *a.* and *s.* [*It.*, < *L. dulcis*, sweet; see *dulcet*.] 1. *In music*, sweet; an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

II. *s.* A soft-toned organ-stop. **dolce far niente (dōl'che fār nien'te).** [*It.*, lit. sweet do nothing; *dolce*, < *L. dulcis*, sweet; *far*, *fare*, < *L. facere*, do; *niente*, nothing; see *dulce*, *douce*, and *fact*. Cf. *faindant*.] Sweet idleness; pleasing inactivity.

**dolcemente (dōl'che-men'te),** *adv.* [*It.*, < *dolce*, sweet.] *In music*, softly and sweetly; noting a passage to be so performed: a direction equivalent to *dolce*.

**doldrums (dōl'drums),** *s.* pl. [Also in sing. *doldrum*; perhaps connected with *dolt*, stupid; see *dolt*.] 1. Low spirits; the dumps; as, he is in the *doldrums*. [*Colloq.*]—2. *Naut.*, certain parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; also, the calms or variations of weather characteristic of those parts. The region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several hundred miles, and shifts its extreme limits at different seasons between latitudes 5° S. and 15° N. It is overhung at a great height by a permanent belt of cloud, gathered by opposing currents of the trade-winds.

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Now, these are the very months when the equatorial calms, or *dolours*, are furthest north of the equator.

*Solomon*, III. 41.

**dol<sup>1</sup>** (dōl), *n.* [*< ME. dōle, dol, earlier dale, dal, < AS. dāl, a division, a part, go-dāl, division; the same as the more common unlauted form, AS. dāl, ME. dol, E. deal<sup>1</sup>, a part, etc.: see deal<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A part apportioned or divided out; portion; share; lot; fortune: same as *deal<sup>1</sup>*, 1. [*Now only poetical.*]  
For virthely herte mygt not suffice  
To the tenth dōle of the gladnes glade.  
*Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 130.  
And crimes were set to sale, and hard his dōle  
Who could not bribe a passage to the skie.  
*Bryant, The Ages.*  
Flatter me not, for hath not our great Queen  
My dōle of beauty trebled?  
*Tennyson, Last Tournament.*

2. In *winning*, one of the shares or parts into which a parcel of ore is divided for distribution among the various persons to whom it belongs. [*Cornwall, Eng.*].—3. A portion of money, food, or other things distributed in charity; what is given in charity; alms; gratuity.  
To greden after Goddis men (cry for the friars) when ge  
dolen dōles.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), III. 71.  
Alms are dōles and largesses to the necessitous and  
calamitous people.  
*J. Taylor, Holy Living*, IV. 8.  
Dōles were used at Funerals, as we learn from St. Chrysostom, to procure Rest to the Soul of the Deceased, and that he might find his Judge propitious.  
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 26.

4. The act of dealing out or distributing; as, the power of *dōle* and donative.  
That in the dōle of blows your son might drop.  
*Shak.*, I Hen. IV., I. 1.  
Others whom mere ambition fires, and dōle  
Of provinces abroad, which they have feigned  
To their crude hopes, and I as amply promised.  
*B. Jonson, Catiline*, I. 1.  
Happy man be his dōlet, his dōle or lot in life be that  
of a happy man: a proverbial expression.  
If it be my luck, so; if not, happy man be his dōle!  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., III. 4.  
Let every man bog his own way, and happy men be his  
dōle!  
*Beun, and P.*, Wit at Several Weapons, I. 1.

**dol<sup>2</sup>** (dōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dol<sup>2</sup>*, ppr. *dol<sup>2</sup>*. [*< ME. dōle, v. t.; ult. the same as deal<sup>1</sup>, v.*] To give in portions or small quantities, as alms to the poor; apportion; distribute; deal: commonly with out: often implying that what is distributed is limited in quantity or is given grudgingly.  
The supercilious condescension with which even his  
reputed friends dōled out their praises to him. *De Quincey.*  
Some poor keeper of a school  
Whose business is to sit thro' summer months  
And dōle out children's leave to go and play.  
*Browning, In a Balcony.*

**dol<sup>3</sup>** (dōl), *n.* [*Also dial. (Sc.) dōol, dūle, dūll, < ME. dōl, dōle, dōule, dūol, < OF. dōl, dōel, dūol, F. dūil (= Pr. dol = Sp. dūolo = Pg. (obs.) dūlo = It. dūolo), mourning, grief, verbal n. of OF. dōloir, F. dōloir = Pr. Sp. dōler = Pg. dōer = It. dōlere, < L. dōlere, feel pain, grieve. Hence also from L. dōlere ult. E. dōlent, dōlor, condole.*] 1. Grief; sorrow; lamentation; mourning. [*Now only poetical.*]  
She yode anon to the holy man that hadde taught hir  
the right orance, full hery and pensil, makynge grette  
dōel and sorow.  
*Malin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 7.  
For vs is wrought, so welaway!  
Dōle endurand nyght and day. *York Plays*, p. 30.  
Till on a daye it so befall  
Great dōll to him was dight.  
*Str. Cautine* (Child's Ballads, III. 174).  
And drest in dōle, bewailed hir death.  
*Gosseigne, Philomene* (ed. Arber), p. 101.  
She died,  
So that day there was dōle in Astolat.  
*Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

Specifically.—2. The mourning of doves.—3. In *alchemy*, a flock of turtle-doves.  
**dol<sup>4</sup>** (dōl), *n.* [*= F. dol = Pr. dol = Sp. Pg. It. dolo, < L. dolo, artifice, wile, guile, deceit, fraud, < Gr. dōlos, a bait, a cunning artifice, wile, guile, deceit, akin to dōlopo, also dōlos, a bait.*] In Scots law, malevolent intention; malice.  
There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of  
dole.  
*Black's Institutions*, IV. iv. § 5.

**dol<sup>5</sup>** (dōl), *n.* [*Also E. dial. dōol, dōol, Sc. also dōol, dōle, the name of a game, dōle, a boundary, landmark.*] = D. dōol, neut., the mark, butt, mound of earth used as a butt, in archery; cf. dōol, *m.*, the place where the armed burghers used to assemble. The sense 'mound of earth'

is correlative to that of MRE. G. dōle, a canal, < OHG. dōle, an underground drain, entrance to a mine, etc. Cf. *leel dōle*, a groove or trough, = Norw. *dōle*, a trough, channel, a little stream, etc. Cf. *dōle<sup>5</sup>*.] 1. A boundary; a landmark.  
Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbour's dōles  
or marks. *Hemides*, II., Exhortation for Rogation Week.  
2. The goal in a game.—3. A strip of land left unplowed between two plowed portions; a broad balk. [*Prov. Eng.*].—4. A part or portion of a meadow in which several persons have shares. See *dole-meadow*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**dol<sup>6</sup>** (dōl), *n.* [*E. dial. also dōel; cf. Norw. dōl, a little dale, a meadow-plot near the house, = leel dōl, dale, a little dale, < Norw. dal = leel. dal = E. dale: see dale<sup>1</sup>. Cf. dōle<sup>5</sup>.*] A low flat place. *Halifax*. [*West. Eng.*]  
**dole-bag** (dōl'bag), *n.* A bag formerly worn by an official charged with the distribution of alms, especially one worn on stated occasions as a badge of office. [*Eng.*]  
**dole-beer** (dōl'ber), *n.* Beer given as a dōle or in alms.  
I know, ye' wot, one could keepe  
The butter-hatch still lockt, and save the chippings,  
Sell the dōle-beer to aqua-vita-men.  
*B. Jonson, Alchemist*, I. 1.

**dole-bread** (dōl'hred), *n.* Bread given as a dōle, or in alms; especially, bread begged on All Saints' Day.  
*Pain d'aumône* (F.). *Dole-bread*. *Nomenclator.*

**dole-fish** (dōl'fash), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, the portion of fish that falls to each of several fishermen who work in company.—2. The common cod: formerly so called by the fishermen in the North Sea, because they took their pay or dōle in this kind of fish.

**doleful** (dōl'fūl), *a.* [*< ME. dōleful, dōful, dūful, dūful, etc.; < dōle<sup>5</sup> + -ful.*] 1. Full of dōle or grief; sorrowful.  
How oft my dōleful sire cry'd to me, tarry, son  
When first he spied my love. *Shir P. Sidney.*

2. Expressing or causing grief; of a mournful or dismal character; gloomy: as, a *doleful* whine; a *doleful* cry.  
All crysten men that walks me by,  
Be-hold and se this dōlful syght.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.  
She, poor bird, as all forlorn,  
Lean'd her breast up till a thorn,  
And there sung the dōlful ditty.  
*Shak.*, Pam. Pilgrim, xxi.

Regions of sorrow, dōlful shades, where peace  
And rest can never dwell. *Milton*, P. L., I. 65.

3. Crafty; cunning; wily. *Minshew.*  
He . . . hadde wile garnyshe alle the fortresses of his  
londe that noon ne myght not gretly forfete, and that were  
so dōlful that the sarazins so dōlroled the londe as ye  
have herde. *Malin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 192.

—Syn. 1 and 2. Mournful, woeful, rueful, lugubrious, dolorous, piteous, cheerless.  
**dolefully** (dōl'fūl-ly), *adv.* [*< ME. dōlful, dūful, dōlfulliche, dōfulliche, etc.; < dōleful + -ly.*] 1. In a dōleful manner; sorrowfully; dimally; sadly.  
God sente to Saul by Samuel the prophete,  
That Agag of Amalek and al his lyge pure  
Sholde daye dōlfulliche for dedes of here elden.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), IV. 419.

**dolefulness** (dōl'fūl-nes), *n.* The character of being dōleful; melancholy; gloominess; dimness. *Bayley*, 1727.

**dole-meadow** (dōl'med'ō), *n.* A meadow in which several persons have shares, the portion of each being marked by dōles or balks. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**dolent** (dō'lgnt), *a.* [*< ME. dolent = OF. dolent, dolent, F. dolent = Sp. dolente = Pg. doente = It. dolente, < L. dolens (-t), ppr. of dolere, grieve, sorrow: see dōle<sup>5</sup>.*] Grieving; full of grief; sorrowful. [*Obsolete or poetical.*]  
When Adragan saugh his fellow fallen, it was no need to  
sake yet he were dōlent. *Malin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 331.

**dol<sup>7</sup>** (dōl), *n.* The king is angry.  
Cress.  
Effeminately dolent. *Ford, Perkin Warbeck*, III. 4.  
Through me the way is to the city dōlent.  
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, III. 1.

**doler<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dollar*.  
**dolerite** (dōl'g-rit), *n.* [*= F. dolérite, < Gr. dōle-  
pō, deceptive, < dōlos, deceit: see dōle<sup>5</sup>.*] A  
name given by Hatty to a rock of the basalt family,  
called by some a basaltic greenstone, the  
deception implied in the name referring to the  
difficulty of distinguishing the rock from other  
varieties also designated as greenstone. As limited  
at the present time, dolerite includes the coarse-  
grained varieties of basalt, in which the component minerals  
can be detected by the naked eye. See *basalt* and *greenstone*.

**dolerite** (dōl'g-rit), *n.* [*< dōlerite + -ite.*] Consisting of or like dolerite: as, *dolerite* lava.  
**dolerosophant** (dōl'g-rot'g-rit), *n.* [*< Gr. dōle-  
pō, deceptive, < dōlos, appearing, < dōleobō, appear.*] A sulphate of copper occurring in small brown monoclinic crystals at Veauvius.  
**dolerosome** (dōl'sum), *a.* [*< dōle<sup>5</sup> + -some.*] Doleful; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful.  
The dolerosome passage to the infernal sky.  
*Pope, Odyssey.*

**dolerosomely** (dōl'sum-li), *adv.* In a dolerosome manner. *E. D.*

**dolerosomeness** (dōl'sum-nes), *n.* Gloom; dimness.

If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot counterbalance the  
dolerosomeness of the grave, what dost thou believe?  
*Sp. Hall, Meditation of Death.*

**dol<sup>8</sup>** (dōl'les), *a.* [*< dō<sup>5</sup>, v., + -less; var. of dōleless.*] Shiftless; good-for-nothing. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

**dol<sup>9</sup>** (dōl'stūn), *n.* A landmark: same as *dōle<sup>5</sup>*, 1. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**dol<sup>10</sup>** (dōl'stūn), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dolphin*.  
**dolla**, *n.* Plural of *dollum*.

**doll capax** (dōl'kā'paks), [*L.: dōll, gen. of dōlus, guile (see dōle<sup>5</sup>); capax, capable (see capacious).*] In law, literally, capable of criminal intention; hence, of sufficient age to distinguish between right and wrong. At common law a child between 7 and 14 is presumptively *doll capax*, but may be proved to be *doll capax*. The limit is modified by modern statutes in some jurisdictions, as in New York by the substitution of 13 for 14.

**Dolichid<sup>1</sup>** (dōl'ik'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Brullé, 1838), < Dolichus + -idē.*] A family of ground-beetles, typified by the genus *Dolichus*.

**dolichocephali** (dōl'ī-kō'sēf'g-ll), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of dolichocephalus: see dolichocephalous.*] In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index is below 75, and who are consequently dolichocephalic.

**dolichocephalic** (dōl'ī-kō'sēf'g-lik-or-sē-fal'ik), *a.* [*As dolichocephalus + -ic.*] Long-headed; pertaining to a long head: as, a *dolichocephalic* person or race; a *dolichocephalic* skull. This word is applied in ethnology to the persons or races having skulls the diameter of which from side to side, or the transverse diameter, is small in comparison with the longitudinal diameter, or that from front to back. The West African negro presents an example of the dolichocephalic skull. Broca applies the term *dolichocephalic* to skulls having a cephalic index of 75 and under, and this limit is generally adopted. Compare *brachycephalic*. Also *dolichocephalous*.

**dolichocephalism** (dōl'ī-kō'sēf'g-lizm), *n.* [*As dolichocephalus + -ism.*] In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being dolichocephalic.

The Esquimaux are long-headed, and are allied by language and customs to the Kutchin and other races of North America, who are of good bodily development; so that the imagined resemblance to them would not necessarily militate against the stature or dolichocephalism of the European aborigines.  
*Dawson, Nature and the Bible*, p. 248.

**dolichocephalous** (dōl'ī-kō'sēf'g-lus), *a.* [*< NL. dolichocephalus, < Gr. dōlōx, long, + xēph, head.*] Long-headed: same as *dolichocephalic*.

The prevailing form of the negro head is dolichocephalous.  
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 560.

**dolichocephaly** (dōl'ī-kō'sēf'g-ll), *n.* [*As dolichocephalus + -y.*] Same as *dolichocephalism*.

The existing cranial types most nearly approaching this are those of the Australians and Bushmans, but their dolichocephaly is equalled by that of the Mongoloid Eskimos.  
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXIX. 251.

**Dolichocera** (dōl-i-kō'sēf'g-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL. < Gr. dōlōx, long, + xēra, horn.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscoides*, including species of the genus *Tetanocera* and its immediate allies.

**Dolichoderus** (dōl-i-kōd'g-rus), *n.* [*NL. (Lamé, 1831), < Gr. dōlōx, long, + dēra, Attic for dōlo, the neck.*] 1. A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidae*, confined to the new world. Four species are found in North America and several in South America, characterized by the cubical metathorax, the horizontal, nearly flat face and wings, and the females with two complete submarginal cells. *D. punctatus* inhabits the eastern United States.

2. A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*, founded by Castelnau in 1840. It contains 3 species only, all from Madagascar.

**dolichodorous** (dōl'ī-kōd'ō-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. dōlōx, long-necked, < dōlōx, long, + xēph, the neck.*] Long-necked.

**Dolichonyx** (dōl'ī-kō-niks), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. dōlōx, long, + xēph, nail.*] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Troglodytidae*, having a conical bill and general fringilline aspect, acute tail-feathers, and comparatively long curved claws, whence the name. The type

of the genus is the bobolink or reed-bird, *D. erythrorhynchos*; there are several other species. See cut under *bobolink*.  
**Dolichopodidae** (dol'i-kō-pod'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dolichopus* (pod-) + *-ida*.] A family of tetra-chastous brachypterous dipterous insects, containing a number of flies with long legs, brilliant metallic colors, and active predaceous habits, as the well-known *Phaenopria*. About 1,300 species are known. They feed upon other insects, and inhabit damp places covered with rich vegetation. The larvae are long, slender, and cylindrical, and live in the ground or in decomposing vegetation. The adult flies have the first basal cell of the wing short, the second united with the discal cell, and a terminal or dorsal bristle on the simple 2-jointed antennae. Also *Dolichopodidae* and *Dolichopodidae*.

**Dolichopus** (dō-līk'p-us), n. [NL., (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *dolichopous*, with long feet, < *dolichos*, long, + *pous* (mod-) = *E. foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Dolichopodidae*, characterized by the presence of spines on the hind metatarsi. *D. fuscator*, which is common in the eastern United States, is an example.



*Dolichopus fuscator*.  
(Line shows natural size.)

**Dolichos** (dō-lī-kos), n. [NL., named from the length of the pod, < Gr. *dolichos*, long.] A genus of herbaceous or sometimes shrubby leguminous plants, nearly related to the common bean, *Phaseolus*, natives of tropical and temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with a few species in South America. Several species are extensively cultivated for food in warm regions, especially *D. Lablab*, often called the Egyptian or black bean; *D. Sinensis*, or China bean; and *D. bi-jorus*, the horse-grain of the East Indies. *D. asperigallia* is the asparagus-bean of gardens, a native of South America.

**Dolichosaurus** (dō-lī-kō-sā-rī-ŭs), n. pl. [NL., < *Dolichosaurus*.] A group of fossil *Laetilia* from the Cretaceous formation. They are characterized by the great number of the cervical vertebrae (seventeen in the typical genus, *Dolichosaurus*) and the extremely slender elongated body. They possess limbs, and a sacrum composed of two vertebrae.

**Dolichosaurus** (dō-lī-kō-sā-rī-ŭs), n. [NL., < Gr. *dolichos*, long, + *saurus*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Dolichosaurus*.

A very singular *Laetilian* found in the chalk, and resembling an eel in size and form, has been described by Professor Owen, under the name of *Dolichosaurus*.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 197.

**Dolichotis** (dō-lī-kō-tis), n. [NL. (cf. Gr. *dolichos*, long-eared), < Gr. *dolichos*, long, + *otis* (ēr-) (also *ōar*, < *ēr*) = *E. ear*.] A genus of



Patagonian Cavy (*Dolichotis patagonica*).

South American rodents, of which the Patagonian cavy, *D. patagonica*, is the type: so named from the long ears, which are like those of a rabbit.

**dolichurus** (dō-lī-kū-rīk), a. [*< dolichurus* + *-a*.] In *anc. pros.*, having one syllable too many at the end: an epithet of dactylic hexameters the last foot of which is apparently triasyllabic. Such verses are not really unmetrical, the apparent fault being overlooked by synizesis, or due to the loss of some ancient peculiarity of pronunciation (as in the Homeric dialect) inadequately represented in the extant text. See *metrus* and *macrocephala*.

**dolichurus** (dō-lī-kū-rīk), n. [NL., < Gr. *dolichos*, long-tailed, < *dolichos*, long, + *ōpis*, tail.] 1. In *anc. pros.*, a dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable, or one apparently redundant, in the last foot. See *dolichurus*.—2. [*cap.*] In *secl.*, a genus of fossorial hymenopterous in-

sects, of the family *Pompilidae*, or digger-wasps. There are two species, both European.

**Dolichus** (dō-lī-ka), n. [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), < Gr. *dolichos*, long.] A genus of ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, containing, as at present restricted, the single south European species *D. fasciatus*. Five South African species were included by Dejace, but were separated by Chaudoir and Lacordaire and placed in *Cymindis*.

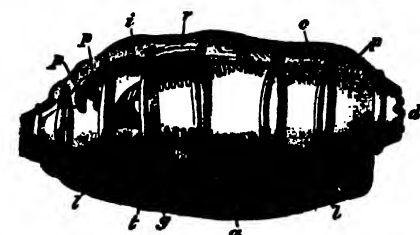
**doloid** (dō-lī-ŭd), n. A member of the *Doloidae*.

**Doloidae** (dō-lī-ŭd), n. pl. [NL., < *Doloidum* + *-idae*.] A family of tunicate siphonostomous gastropods. The animal is very large, and has a wide head, elongate distant tentacles, greatly developed cylindrical proboscis, and a very large foot, lobed and dilated in front and having a horizontal groove. The shell has a very large body-whorl, relieved by revolving ridges and corresponding grooves. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Some of them are known as *tuna*. See cut under *Doloidum*.

**dolman** (dō-lī-man), n. Same as *dotman*, 1.

**doloid** (dō-lī-ŭd), n. A tunicate of the family *Doloidae*.

**Doloididae** (dō-lī-ol'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Doloidum* + *-idae*.] A family of oceanic cyclomyarian ascidians, related to the *salpa*, represented by the genus *Doloidum*, and representing with some authors an order *Cyclomyaria* (which see) of compound tunicaries. They are transparent,



Sexual Ascidianoid of *Doloidum denticulatum*, highly magnified.  
*a*, ganglion; *c*, endostyle; *d*, oral opening (atrial opening at opposite end); *e*, esophagus; *f*, stomach; *g*, intestine; *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*, *aa*, *bb*, *cc*, *dd*, *ee*, *ff*, *gg*, *hh*, *ii*, *jj*, *kk*, *ll*, *mm*, *nn*, *oo*, *pp*, *qq*, *rr*, *ss*, *tt*, *uu*, *vv*, *ww*, *xx*, *yy*, *zz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*, *hhh*, *iii*, *jjj*, *kkk*, *lll*, *mmm*, *nnn*, *ooo*, *ppp*, *qqq*, *rrr*, *sss*, *ttt*, *uuu*, *vvv*, *www*, *xxx*, *yyy*, *zzz*, *aaa*, *bbb*, *ccc*, *ddd*, *eee*, *fff*, *ggg*



1877, the dollar was made to consist of 100 grains of silver, the quantity of pure silver remaining the same, 371.25 grains. This dollar, being worth in market value from 140 to 200 cents, went out of circulation. An act of March 3d, 1875, directed the coinage of gold dollars of 25.8 grains of gold, 24.2 being pure gold; and by act of Feb. 12th, 1877, this was declared the unit of value of the United States. The coinage of gold dollars was suspended by the act of September 26th, 1890. An act of February 26th, 1875, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion, not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 per month, and cause it to be coined into standard silver dollars. This was repealed by the Sherman act of July 14th, 1890, which provided for the purchase of 4,000,000 ounces of silver each month and the coinage of 2,000,000 ounces a month. This act was repealed in 1893. The coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are: in silver, the half-dollar and quarter-dollar, or 50-cent and 25-cent pieces, and the dime or 10-cent piece; in nickel, the half-dime or 5-cent piece (originally in silver, and inconveniently small); and in bronze, the cent (originally in copper, and much larger) and the 2-cent piece. There is also a 3-cent piece, originally coined in silver and afterward in nickel, which has been little used owing to its inconvenient smallness in both forms. By the term dollar in the United States notes is intended the coined dollar of the United States, a certain quantity in weight and fineness of gold or silver, authenticated as such by the stamp of the government. Sometimes abbreviated *dol.*, but commonly represented by the symbol \$ (the dollar-mark) before the number. See *coinage table*, under *coinage*.

The Almighty Dollar, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land, seems to have no genuine devotees in these peculiar villages.

Irving, The Creole Village.

The Congress of 1792 fixed the monetary unit of the United States in coin, gave it the name Dollar, made it the unit of the money of account in their offices and courts, [and] named also its multiples and fractions.

Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. xiv.

**Almighty Dollar.** See *almighty*.—Bumard dollar. See *bumard*.—Dollar of the fathers, in American political parlance, the silver dollar: a phrase used by those who advocated the resumption of its coinage, effected in 1873, when for a quarter of a century it had formed no part of the coinage of the country, and when, owing to depreciation in the value of silver, it no longer possessed its original actual value.—*Thim dollar* [also *thim dollar*; a Dutch coin, so called because it bore the figure of a lion: D. *lewus*, a lion, also a coin so called; a Dutch (Brabant) coin in circulation in the province of New York in colonial times.

There is an Act to raise the value of the *Lyon Dollars* which were apprehended to be all carried out of the Province, because under their proportion in value to other foreign coin.

Gen. Burnet to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 14, 1730 (Doct. [relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y., V. 568].

**Trade dollar**, a former silver coin of the United States, weighing 430 grains, authorized by an act of 1873, and intended chiefly for the use of the trade with China and Japan. An act of March 1st, 1887, authorized the Treasurer of the United States to redeem in standard silver dollars all trade dollars presented within the following six months.

**dollar-bird** (dol'ar-bërd), *n.* One of the rollers (*Coraciidae*) of the genus *Eurystomus*, as *E. pacificus* or *australis*, of the Australian and Papuan regions: so called from the large round white spot on the wing. See cut under *Eurystomus*.

**dollar-dee** (dol'ar-dë), *n.* [*< dollar + dee* (a mere finishing syllable)]; cf. *dollar-fish*. The blue copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*, a fish of the family *Centrarchidae*, of common occurrence in most parts of the United States.

**dollar-fish** (dol'ar-fish), *n.* 1. A carangoid fish, *Pomier setipinnatus*: so named from the roundness and silvery color of the young. Also called *moonfish* (which see).—2. A strimatoid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus*: so named from its round form and silvery color. Also called *butter-fish* and *harvest-fish*. See cut under *butter-fish*.

**dollar-mark** (dol'ar-märk), *n.* The character \$, signifying 'dollar' or 'dollars.' Thus, \$5 means five dollars; \$3.75 means three dollars and seventy-five cents.

**dollee-wood** (dol'ë-wüd), *n.* The wood of *Myristicium Surinamense*, a tall tree of tropical America, with aromatic foliage.

**dolla** (dol'la), *n.* [E. dial.] A small earthenware jar with a spout. [Wales and West Eng.]

**dollop** (dol'gp), *n.* [E. dial., also *dallop*, q. v.] 1. A lump; a mass. [Colloq.]

The great blunderbuss, moreover, was choked with a dollop of slough-oake. R. B. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, II. 2. See *dallop*.

**dollop** (dol'gp), *v. t.* [E. dial.; cf. *dallop*, *n.*] 1. To beat.—2. To handle awkwardly. [Prov. Eng.]

**dolly** (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [See *doll*.] Same as *doll*.

Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play, Kneel our dollie night and day. Herriot.

**dolly** (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [A dim. of *doll*; ult. identical with *dolly*.] A doll. See *doll*.

**dolly** (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Prob. from the familiar name *Dolly*. Cf. *doll*, *jack*, *jeany*, *billy*, etc., as similarly applied to various mechanical contrivances.] 1. In *mining*, the flat disk of wood which moves up and down in the keeve or dolly-tub in the process of concentrating ore by tossing and packing. See *toes*. [Cornwall, Eng.]—2. In *pile-driving*, an extension-piece placed on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the pile is beyond the reach of the monkey. E. H. Knight.—3. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head. E. H. Knight.—4. A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disk furnished with from three to five legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the center. The dolly is jerked rapidly around in different directions in a tub or box in which the clothes to be washed are immersed in water.

**dolly** (dol'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dollied*, ppr. *dollying*. [*< dolly*, *n.*] In *mining*, to concentrate or dress (ore) by the use of the dolly. **dolly** (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Hind. *dālā*, a tray.] In India, a complimentary offering of fruit and flowers, sweetmeats, and the like, usually presented on trays or brass dishes. Yale and Burnell.

The English call these offerings *dollies*; the natives, *dālā*. They represent in the profane East the visiting cards of the meagre West. G. A. Mackay, Al Raha, p. 84.

In the evening the Rana's dolly, or offering, was brought in, consisting of fruit, of attā, rice, grain, and . . . half-a-dozen of champagne. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 202.

**dolly-bar** (dol'i-bär), *n.* [*< dolly* + *bar*.] A bar or block placed in the trough of a grindstone to raise the level of the water and bring it into contact with the stone.

**dolly-shop** (dol'i-shap), *n.* [Now understood as *< dolly* (in reference to the black doll suspended over the door as a sign) + *shop*; but prob. a corruption of orig. *tally-shop*, q. v.] In Great Britain, a shop where rags and refuse are bought and sold; an illegal pawn-shop.

**dolly-tub** (dol'i-tub), *n.* The keeve forming a part of the so-called *dollying*- or *dolling*-machine, used in Cornwall in the process of tossing and packing tin-stuff. See *toes* and *dolly*.

**Dolly Varden** (dol'i vär'dn). [From *Dolly Varden*, a character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge." 1. A woman's gown of gay-flowered material, usually a muslin print, made with a pointed bodice and a skirt tucked up or draped over a petticoat of solid color: worn about 1835-70.—2. [In allusion to the coloring: see def. 1.] A species of trout or char of California, *Salvelinus malma*.

**dolma** (dol'mä), *n.* [Turk. *dolma*, lit. stuffing, *< dolmay*, fill, stuff, become full.] A Turkish dish made of vine-leaves, egg-plant, gourds, etc., stuffed with rice and chopped meat.

**dolman** (dol'män), *n.* [Also written, in first sense, *dolman*, formerly *dollymant*, *< F. dolman* (def. 1), *dolman* (def. 2) = G. *dolman*, *dolman* = Dan. Sw. *dolman* (def. 3) = Bohem. *dolman* = Russ. *dolmanä*, *dolmanä* = Bulg. Serv. *dolma* = Hung. *dolmány*, *< Turk. dolama* (def. 1).] 1. A long robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments.—2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, richly ornamented with braid, and peculiar in that it is worn like a cloak with one or both sleeves hanging loose.—3. An outer garment worn by women, with a cape or hanging piece over the arm instead of a sleeve; a kind of mantle.

**dolman** (dol'men), *n.* [Also sometimes *tolmen*; = F. Sp. *dolmen*, *< Bret. dolmen*, *< dol*, a table, + *men* = W. *maen*, a stone. Cf. W. *tolmen*, an omen-stone (*Jaen* in comp. for *maen*, a stone).]

A structure consisting of one large unhewn stone resting on two or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth: a term also frequently used as synonymous with



Common Dolmen, Cornwall.

*cromlech*. The name is sometimes given also to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery. The most remarkable monument of this kind is probably that known as the Pierre Couverte, near Saumur, in France. It is 64 feet long, 14 feet wide,

and about 8 feet high, and consists of four upright stones on each side, one at each end, and four on the top. The great stone of the dolmen represented in the accompanying cut is 25 feet long, 14 feet deep, and 18 feet across; it is calculated to weigh 750 tons, and is poised on the points of two natural rocks. It is now generally believed that dolmens were sepulchres, although afterward they may have been used as altars. They are often pruned within stone druids. The dolmen was probably a copy of a primitive rude dwelling, and may sometimes have been the actual structure in which the savage sheltered himself, converted afterward into his tomb. In several cases one of the stones is pierced with a hole. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Conclusions in regard to the original identity of various races have been based on the similarity of such structures in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circassia, Algeria, and Europe; but too much importance may be attached to this, as the inclosed dolmen is simply the structure which savages of a very low type, of whatever race, would naturally erect for shelter. See *cromlech* and *menhir*.

**dolmenic** (dol-men'ik), *a.* [*< dolmen* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to dolmens.—2. Building dolmens.

The ethnological character and the migrations of the supposed dolmenic people.

N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 155.

**Dolomedes** (dol-ö-më'dës), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. dolōmēdēs*, wily, crafty, *< dōlos*, wile, craft, + *mēdōr*, in pl. *mēdēs*, counsels, plans, arts, cunning, *< mēdōs*, plan, plot, contrive.] A genus of citigrade spiders, of the family *Lyceidae*, or wolf-spiders. *D. subrepticus* is an example, and is one of the spiders which carry their eggs about in special webs.

**dolomite** (dol'ö-mit), *n.* [Named from the French geologist *Dolomieu* (1750-1801).] 1. A native carbonate of calcium and magnesium, occurring as a crystallized mineral, and also on a large scale in white granular crystalline rock-masses, and then often called *dolomite marble*. The proportions of the carbonates vary from 1:1 to 1:3 or 1:5.—2. A rock consisting essentially of this mineral. It occurs in large masses in various regions, and especially in that of the upper Mississippi, where there are several members of the geological series which are at least two or three hundred feet thick, made up of dolomite in a remarkably pure form.

**dolomitite** (dol'ö-mit'ik), *a.* [*< dolomite* + *-ic*.] Containing dolomite: said of a limestone when it contains a considerable percentage of carbonate of magnesia, or of dolomite, intermixed with the more or less pure calcareous material of which limestone ordinarily consists.

**dolomitization** (dol'ö-mit-i-zä'shön), *n.* [*< dolomite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion into dolomite, either partial or entire: a term used by geologists in discussing the origin of dolomite or its probable mode of formation from limestone. Also *dolomitisation*, *dolomisation*.

**dolomitization** (dol'ö-mi-zä'shön), *n.* Same as *dolomitisation*.

**dolomise** (dol'ö-mis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dolomized*, ppr. *dolomizing*. [*< dolom(ite)* + *-ise*.] To form into dolomite.

**dolor**, **dolour** (dö'lor), *n.* [*< ME. dolowr, dolor*, *< OF. dolor, dolor, dolour, F. douleur* = Fr. Sp.  *dolor* = It. *dolore*, *< L. dolor*, pain, smart, ache, grief, sorrow, *< dolere* feel pain, grieve, sorrow: see *dole*.] 1. Pain; pang; suffering; distress.

Shortly she his *dolow* hath redrest.

Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good doth avert the *dolors* of death.

Bacon, Death.

Besides, it [the water of the Nile] . . . cureth the *dolor* of the ruins.

Sandys, Travels, p. 72.

2. Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [Now only poetical.]

Where, for our moche sorow and *dolor* of herte, she sodenly fell into a swoone and forgetfulness of her mynde.

Sir R. Gwythys, Fyrgymag, p. 22.

Her wretched dayes in *dolour* she mote waste.

Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 17.

The tongue's office should be prodigal To breathe the abundant *dolor* of the heart.

Shak., Rich. II. i. 2.

**Dolors of the Virgin Mary**, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., certain events in the life of the Virgin Mary which are made the subjects of special meditation and prayer. They are seven, namely, the prophecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the three days' loss of Jesus, the meeting of Jesus on the way to Calvary, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, and the entombment. Hence the Virgin is entitled *Our Lady of Dolors*.—Feast of *Dolors*, in the Rom. Cath. Ch.: (a) The Friday after Passion Sunday. (b) A lesser feast established by Pope Pius VII. in 1816 for the third Sunday of September.

**doloriferous** (dol-ö-rif'ë-rus), *a.* [*< L. dolor*, pain, + *ferre*, produce, bear, + *-ous*.] Producing pain or grief.

Whether or not wine may be granted in such *doloriferous* affects in the joints.

Watts, Blood of the Grapes, p. 74.

**dolorifero**, **dolorifical** (dol-ö-rif'ik, -i-l'ä), *a.* [= Sp. *dolorifero* = Pg. It. *dolorifco*, *< ML. dolor*

*rigorous*, < L. *dolor*, pain, grief, + *facere*, make.] Causing or expressing pain or grief.

Dispersing that vapour, or whatever else it were, which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *doloroso* motion free passage again.

Amey, Works of Creation, II.

*doloroso* (dô-lô-rô'sô), a. [It., < L.L. *dolorosus*: see *doloroso*.] In music, noting a soft and pathetic manner.

*doloroso* (dô'lô-rus), a. [*ME. dolorous*, < OF. *dolorous*, F. *doloureux* = Sp. Pg. It. *doloroso*, < L.L. *dolorosus*, painful, sorrowful, < L. *dolor*, pain, sorrow: see *dolor*.] 1. Exciting or expressing sorrow, grief, or distress; dismal; mournful: as, a *doloroso* object; a *doloroso* region; *doloroso* sighs.

There was Carados of the *doloroso* tone.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 250.

But when the *doloroso* day  
Grew drearier toward twilight falling, came  
A bitter wind, clear from the North.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

St. Painful; giving pain.

There was *doloroso* fight, and the mortalite so grete,  
that ther ran streimes of blode as a reynynge river through  
the felds.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 337.

Their despatch is quick, and less *doloroso* than the paw  
of the bear.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

*doloroso* (dô'lô-rus-ly), adv. [*ME. dolorously*; < *doloroso* + *-ly*.] Sorrowfully; in a manner to express grief or distress; painfully.

v of the pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth bet-  
tinge hym *dolorously*, and I praye you and requere that  
ye will telle me what ye be, and for what cause ye be  
come?

Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 544.

Made the wood *dolorously* vocal with a thousand shrieks  
and wails.

Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, xii.

*dolorosamente* (dô'lô-rus-nee), a. Sorrowful-  
ness.

*dolour*, a. See *dolor*.  
*dolphin* (dôl'fin), n. [*ME. dolphyn*, *dolfin*  
(also *dolphin*, *dolfin*, < L.), < OF. *dolphin*, *dau-  
phin*, F. *dauphin* = Pr. *daifin* = Sp. *delfin* =  
Pg. *delfim* = It. *delfino*, < L. *delphinus*, poet.  
*dolphin*, < Gr. *delphís*, later *delphín* (delph-), a dol-  
phin (*Delphinus delphis*): see *Delphinus*. Cf.  
*dauphin*.] 1. The popular name of the cetac-  
eous mammals of the family *Delphinidae* and  
genus *Delphinus*, most of which are also known  
as and more frequently called *porpoises*, this  
word being interchangeable with *dolphin*. The  
dolphin proper is *Delphinus delphis*, having a longer  
and sharper snout than the porpoise proper, divided by a con-  
striction with convexity forward from the convex fore-



Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

head. It abounds in the Mediterranean and the temper-  
ate parts of the Atlantic, is an agile animal, and often  
follows ships in large herds, executing amusing gambols,  
describing semicircular curves which bring the blow-hole  
out of water to enable itself to breathe. A usual length  
is about 6 feet.

That even yet the Dolphin, which him [Arion] bore  
Through the Aegean sea from Pirates' view,  
Stood still by him astonished at his lore.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 23.

St. A general and popular name of fish of the  
family *Coryphæna*: so called from some con-  
fusion with the mammals of the same name.  
Species are *Coryphæna hippurus*, *C. equisetis*, etc., of an  
elongated antroform shape with a high protuberant fore-  
head and very long dorsal fin, inhabiting the high seas of  
warm and temperate latitudes. They range up to 5 or 6  
feet in length, and are remarkable for the change of color  
they undergo when taken out of the water. Also called  
*dorsado*. See cut under *Coryphæna*.

Parting day

Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues  
With a new colour, as it gasps away,  
The last still loveliest, till 'tis gone — and all is gray.

Byron, Childe Harold, IV. 20.

St. In *Gr. antiq.*, a ponderous mass of lead or  
iron suspended from a special yard on a naval  
vessel, and, if opportunity presented, let fall  
into the hold of a hostile ship to sink her by  
breaking through her bottom. — 4. *Naut.*: (a)  
A spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and  
usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels  
to ride by it. (b) A mooring-post placed at  
the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of

a series of plies driven near to one another in a circle, and  
brought together and capped over at the top. The same  
is also sometimes applied to the mooring-post placed along  
a quay or wharf.

5. In *early artillery*, a handle cast solid on a  
cannon. Usually two of these were placed at the bal-  
ancing-point, so that the gun would hang horizontal if  
suspended by them. They were commonly made in the  
conventional form of a dolphin; hence the name.

6. (*asp.*) In *astron.*, an ancient northern con-  
stellation, *Delphinus* (which see). — 7. In *arch.*,  
a technical term applied to the pipe and cover  
at a source for the supply of water. — 8. In  
*Christian archæol.*, an image or representation  
of a dolphin, constituting an emblem of love,  
diligence, and swiftness. It was frequently intro-  
duced in architectural sculpture, etc., or worn as an orna-  
ment by the early Christians. It was often represented  
entwined about an anchor.

9. Same as *dauphin*. — Dolphin of the mast (*naut.*),  
a kind of wreath formed of plaited cordage, formerly  
fastened round the masts of a vessel as a support to the  
padding. *Falconer*. See *padding*.

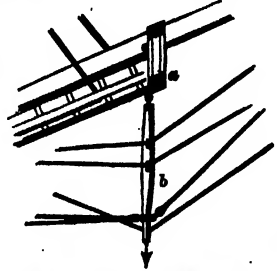
*dolphinet* (dôl'fin-et), n. [*ME. dolphin* + *-et*.]  
A female dolphin.

The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove  
Her deare, the Dolphin his owne *dolphinet*.  
Spenser, Colin Clout, I. 302.

*dolphin-flower* (dôl'fin-flou'er), n. A name  
of cultivated species of *Delphinium*; the lark-  
spur.

*dolphin-fly* (dôl'fin-flî), n. An insect of the  
aphis tribe, *Aphis fabæ*, which destroys the  
leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants  
incapable of bringing the ordinary quantity of  
seeds to perfection. Also called, from its black  
color, the *collier-aphis*.

*dolphin-striker* (dôl'fin-strî-kér), n. A ship's  
spar extending perpendicularly downward from  
the cap of the bowsprit, and  
serving to support  
the jib-boom by means  
of the martin-  
gale-stays. Also  
called *mar-  
tingale*.



a, Bowsprit-cap; b, Dolphin-striker.

*dolt* (dôlt), n. [*First* in early  
mod. E.; ap-  
par. a var. of  
E. dial. *dold*,  
stupid, confus-  
ed, < *ME. dold*,  
another spell-  
ing of *dulled*, *dult*, *dulled*, pp. of *dullen*, *dollen*,  
make dull or stupid: see *dull*, v.] A dull, stu-  
pid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

O gull! O dolt!  
As ignorant as dirt! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

*dolt* (dôlt), v. t. [*dolt*, a.] To waste time  
foolishly; behave foolishly. [Rare.] Like a  
*dolt*; dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.

The most arrant *doltish* clown that I think ever was  
without the privilege of a bauble.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, I.

*doltish* (dôl'tish-ly), adv. In a *doltish* man-  
ner; stupidly.

*doltishness* (dôl'tish-nee), n. The character  
of a *dolt*; stupidity.

In that comical part of our Tragedy, we have nothing  
but scurrility, unworthy of any chaste ears; or some ex-  
treme shew of *doltishness*, indeed fit to lift up a loud  
laughter, and nothing else.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

*dolwent*. A Middle English past participle of  
*dolven*.

*dom*<sup>1</sup>, n. A Middle English form of *doom*.  
*dom*<sup>2</sup> (dom), n. [Pg., = Sp. *don*, < L. *dominus*,  
lord, master: see *don*.] 1. The Portuguese  
form of *don*<sup>2</sup>, used in Portugal and Brazil. In  
Portugal this title is confined to the king and  
the members of the royal family. — 2. The joker  
or blank card used in playing dom pedro. — 3.  
[Abb. of L. *dominus*.] A title formerly given  
to the pope, and afterward to Roman Catholic  
dignitaries and members of some monastic  
orders.

*-dom*. [*ME. -dom*, < AS. *-dōm* = OS. *-dōm* = D.  
*-dom* = OHG. *-tuom*, MEG. *-tuom*, G. *-tum*, *-thum* =  
Dan. *-dom*, *-dømmes* = Sw. *-dom*, *-döme*, prop.  
an independent word, AS. *dōm*, judgment, law,  
jurisdiction, E. *doom*: see *doom*.] A suffix, ori-  
ginally an independent word, meaning 'juri-  
diction,' hence province, state, condition, quali-  
ty, as in *kingdom*, *earldom*, *popedom*, etc., *Chris-  
tendom*, *freedom*, *halldom*, *wisdom*, etc.; such

used also in colloquial or humorous formations,  
as in *upperdom*.

*domable* (dom'g-bl), a. [*OF. domable*, < L.  
*domabilis*, tamable, < *domare* = E. *tame*: see  
*tame*. Cf. *domant*, *domitable*.] That may be  
tamed. *Bailey*, 1781.

*domableness* (dom'g-bl-ness), n. Capability of  
being tamed. *Bailey*, 1787.

*domage*<sup>1</sup>, n. An obsolete form of *damage*.  
*domage*<sup>2</sup>, n. [Ult. < L. *domare*, tame, subju-  
gate: see *domable*.] Subjugation. *Webster*.

*domain* (dô-mân'), n. [= D. *domen* = G. *do-  
mine* = Dan. *domene* = Sw. *domän*, < OF. *do-  
maine* (also *domaine*, > E. *domain* and *domeine*),  
F. *domaine* = Sp. *dominio* (obs. *domanio*, after  
OF.) = Pg. *dominio* = It. *dominio*, *domino*, do-  
main, < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, prop-  
erty, dominion: see *dominion*, *dominate*. Cf.  
*domain*.] 1. Dominion; province of action;  
range or extent of authority: as, to trench on  
one's *domain* by interference.

Me thought bi hym, as my witt couthe suffice,  
His hert was noo thyng in his owne *domayne*.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 36.

2. The territory over which jurisdiction is exer-  
cised; the territory ruled over by a sovereign,  
or under the government of a commonwealth:  
as, the *domains* of Great Britain. — 3. An estate  
in land; landed property.

The large *domain* his greedy sons divide.  
*Pope*, *Odyssey*, xiv.

The village, in becoming more populous from some  
cause or other, has got separated from its cultivated or  
common *domain*; or the *domain* has been swallowed up  
in it.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 112.

4. The land about the mansion-house of a lord,  
and in his immediate occupancy. — 5. In law,  
ownership of land; immediate or absolute  
ownership; permanent or ultimate ownership.  
In the last two senses the word coincides with  
*domain*, *domeine*. — 6. The range or limits of any  
department of knowledge or sphere of action,  
or the scope of any particular subject: as, the  
*domain* of religion, science, art, letters, agricul-  
ture, commerce, etc.; the judicial *domain*.

Thou unrelenting pest!  
Strong are the barriers round thy dark *domain*.  
*Bryant*, The Past.

7. In logic, the breadth, extension, circuit, or  
sphere of a notion. — Crown *domains*, royal do-  
mains. Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*).  
— Direct *domain* (F. *domaine direct*), in French-  
Canadian law, a right of superiority which the feudal seignior  
or grantor reserved to himself on a grant of real property  
held under feudal tenure or by emphyteutic lease. — Do-  
main of use (F. *domaine utile*), the use and enjoyment of  
the right of ownership of real property held under a grant  
from the feudal seignior or by emphyteutic lease, subject  
to certain dues and services to the feudal seignior or  
grantor, who retains his right of superiority. — Eminent  
*domain*, right of eminent domain, the superiority or  
dominion of the sovereign power over all the property  
within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate,  
by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public  
good, compensation being given for what is taken.

The Act of Virginia legislators which stretched the doct-  
rine of eminent domain to the borders of modern social-  
ism.

Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. sec. 1, p. 22.

*Public domain*, *national domain*, *state domain*. (a)  
In Europe, the property belonging directly to and control-  
led by the state, such as lands set apart for state or pub-  
lic uses, roads, canals, navigable rivers, fortifications,  
public buildings, etc. (b) In the United States, the lands  
owned by the federal government or by a State; the pub-  
lic lands held for sale or reserved for specific use.

*domal* (dô'mal), a. [*ML. domalis*, < L. *do-  
mus*, a house: see *dome*.] In *astrol.*, pertaining  
to a house.

News that ought to make the heart of a coward tremble,  
Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly  
appear in all his *domal* dignities.

Addison, The Drummer, III. 1.

*domanial* (dô-mâ-ni-âl), a. [*F. domanial*, <  
ML. *domanialis*, < *domanium*, an altered form  
(after F.) of L. *dominium*, domain: see *domain*.]  
Relating to domains or landed estates.

In all *domanial* and fiscal causes, and wherever the  
private interests of the Crown stood in competition with  
those of a subject, the former enjoyed enormous and su-  
perior advantages.

Holburn.

*domba* (dom'bâ), n. [E. Ind.] A large East  
Indian tree, *Calophyllum inophyllum*. The seeds  
furnish a fragrant oil, and the wood is hard and  
durable.

*dombey*, a. A Middle English form of *domb*.  
*Dombeya* (dom'bê-yâ), n. [NL., named in honor  
of J. Dombey, a French botanist (1743-88).] A  
sterculiaceae genus of handsome shrubs and  
trees, natives of Africa and the adjacent is-  
lands, including about 25 species. The bark of *D.  
platypholia*, of Madagascar, yields a fiber that is used  
for making cordage. *D. surpentina*, of South Africa, is  
known as the *Malu cherry*.





3. To convert to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants; tame or bring under control or cultivation; reclaim from a state of nature.

The domesticated reindeer still retains his wild instincts, and never fails to protest against the necessity of labor. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 144.*

**II. Intrans.** To live much at home; lead a quiet home life; become a member of a family circle.

I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to domesticate with her, and to live peacefully and pleasantly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood. *H. Brooks, Fool of Quality, I. 305.*

**domestication** (dō-mes-ti-kā'shən), *n.* [= *F. domestication* = *Sp. domesticación* = *Pg. domesticação* = *It. domesticazione*, < *ML.* as if *\*domesticatio* (n-), < *domesticare*, domesticate: see *domesticate*.] 1. The act of becoming domestic, or the state of being domesticated; home life; home-like association or familiarity.—2. The act of converting to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants, by taming or cultivation; the state of being made domestic: as, the domestication of the zebra has been attempted; the domestication of the potato.

**domesticative** (dō-mes-ti-kā-tiv), *a.* [*< domesticate + -ive*.] Tending to or of the nature of domestication: as, domesticative breeding.

**domesticity** (dō-mes-tis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *domesticities* (-tiz). [= *F. domesticité* = *Sp. domesticidad* = *Pg. domesticidade*, < *ML. domesticitas* (t-), < *L. domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] 1. The state of being domestic.

These great artists [who succeeded "the masters"] brought with them mystery, despondency, domesticity, sensuality: of all these good came, as well as evil. *Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 184.*

Some of the aspects of a soldier's career, its nomadic character, its want of domesticity. *The Century, XXXII. 625.*

2. A domestic affair, act, or habit.

The domesticities of life.

*J. Martineau.*

**domesticize** (dō-mes'ti-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domesticized*, ppr. *domesticizing*. [*< domestic + -ize*.] To render domestic; domesticate. *Southey.*

**domett** (dom'et), *n.* [Prob. from a proper name.] A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

**domoykite** (dō-mā'kit), *n.* [After I. Domoyko, a Chilian mineralogist.] A native copper arsenid, occurring massive in Chili, of a tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

**domical** (dō-mi-kəl), *a.* [*< ML. \*domicatus, domicalis*, < *L. domus*, a house, *ML.* a church, etc.: see *domo*.] Related to or shaped like a dome; characterized by the presence of a dome or domes; influenced in construction by the principles of the dome.

The kings of Mykén had reared those tombs or treasures which show such a wonderful striving after the domical form while the domical construction was not yet understood. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 405.*

**Domical church**, a church of which a dome is the characteristic feature; or, specifically, a church of which the entire roof-plan is practically a series of domes, whether boldly prominent, as in St. Mark's at Venice, and in the church of St. Front at Périgueux, France, copied from it



Domical Church.—Cathedral of Périgueux, France; 11th century.

in the eleventh century, or not apparent from the exterior, as is common in the medieval churches of Anjou and bordering provinces. This system of construction is of Byzantine origin, and presents a highly interesting and important phase of architectural development.

[Périgueux] is the land alike of flint implements and of domical churches. *Contemporary Rev., I. 225.*

**domically** (dō'mi-kəl-i), *adv.* In a domical manner; as or with a dome: as, domically roofed chapels.

**domicella** (dom-i-sel'i), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. of *L. domus*, a house: see *domo*.] The specific name of a lory of the Moluccas, *Lorius domicella* (Linnaeus), adopted by some authors as the genus name instead of the barbarous word *Lorius*. In some usages it is nearly synonymous with the subfamily *Lorinae*, including *Lora*, *Corophila*, etc.



Domicella (*Lorius domicella*).

**domicile**, **domicil** (dom'i-sil), *n.* [= *D. domicilis* = *G. Dan. Sw. domicil*, < *OF. domicella*, *F. domicile* = *Pr. domicili* = *Sp. Pg. It. domicilio*, < *L. domicilium*, a habitation, abode, < *domus*, a house (see *domo*), + *\*-cilium*, perhaps connected with *cella*, a cot, hut, cell, and *celare*, cover, hide: see *cell*, *conceal*.] 1. In general, a place of residence of a person or a family; in a narrower sense, the place where one lives; a place of habitual abode, in contradistinction to a place of temporary sojourn.

Let him have no culinary fire, no *domicil*; let him, when very hungry, go to the town for food.

*Sir W. Jones, Ordinances of Menu, xii.*

2. In law, the place where a person has his home, or his principal home, or where he has his family residence and personal place of business; that residence from which there is no present intention to remove, or to which there is a general intention to return. The domicile depends not on citizenship, nor on presence, but on the concurrence of two elements: 1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the person to make that place his home. Thus a man may be a citizen of one country, have his domicile in another, and temporarily reside in a third. Domicile is of three kinds: 1st, *domicile of origin* or *nativity*, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, *domicile of choice*, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, *domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife arising from marriage. The term *domicile* is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction. All questions relating to personal property, in matters of debt, intestacy, or testamentary disposition, are determined by the law of the place of domicile, while those relating to real property are subject to the law of the place where it is situated. The property of a foreigner domiciled in a country with which his own is at war is held to be subject to seizure as that of an alien enemy.

It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the domicile of a person in which his habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing therefrom.

*Story, Conflict of Laws, III. § 43.*

"Two things must concur," says the same eminent jurist (Story), "to constitute domicile—first, residence, and secondly, intention of making it the home of the party," and when once domicile is acquired it is not shaken off by occasional absences for the sake of business or pleasure, or even by visits to a former domicile or to one's native country.

*Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 67.*

**domicile** (dom'i-sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciled*, ppr. *domiciling*. [= *D. domicilieren* = *G. domicilieren* = *Dan. domicillere* = *Sw. domicillera*, < *F. domicilier* = *Sp. Pg. domicillar*, < *NL. \*domicillare* (see *domicillare*), domicile; from the noun.] To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes continuance in abode; domiciliate.

He has now been a fortnight domiciled at Ortel.

*Memo. of R. H. Barkham, in Ingoldby Legends, I. 55.*

**domiciliary** (dom-i-sil'i-ār), *n.* [*< ML. domiciliarius*, a domestic: see *domiciliary*.] A domestic; a member of a household.

The dean of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and domiciliarys. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 1.*

**domiciliary** (dom-i-sil'i-ār), *a.* [= *OF. and F. domiciliarius* = *Sp. Pg. It. domiciliario*, < *ML. domiciliarius*, prop. adj., domestic, < *L. domicilium*, abode, domicile: see *domicile*.] 1. Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or a family.

The personal and domiciliary rights of the citizen.

*Netley.*

*Domiciliary* visitation of the poor is the great need of the city.

*G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 225.*

2. In *soil*, constituting or pertaining to a protective or investing envelop or case in which

an animal lives: as, the domiciliary structure of an infusorian; a domiciliary secretion.—*Domiciliary* visit, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching or inspecting a male subject, as in police supervision or in house-to-house visitation by sanitary officers.

Whether or not official oversight [in ancient Egypt] included domiciliary visits, it at any rate went to the extent of taking note of each family.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 102.*

**domiciliate** (dom-i-sil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciliated*, ppr. *domiciliating*. [*< NL. \*domiciliatus*, pp. of *\*domicillare*, < *L. domicilium*, a domicile: see *domicile*, v.] 1. To provide with or establish in a domicile; fix in a place of residence.

The domiciliated classes of one of the most interesting nations of the world.

*E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.*

2. To render domestic; tame.

The domiciliated animals.

*Formell, Study of Antiquities, p. 61.*

**domiciliation** (dom-i-sil'i-ā'shən), *n.* [*< domiciliate + -ion*.] 1. The state of being domiciliated; inhabitation.—2. The act of taming or rendering domestic; the state of being tamed or domesticated: as, the domiciliation of wild fowls. *E. D.*

**domiculture** (dō'mi-kul-tūr), *n.* [*< L. domus*, a house, household, + *cultura*, cultivation.] Housekeeping and cookery; domestic economy. *E. D.* [Rare.]

**domicify** (dō'mi-fī), *v. t.* [As *ML. domicicare*, build, < *L. domus*, a house, + *facere*, make: see *domo* and *-fy*.] In *astrology*, to divide (the heavens) into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope by means of six great circles, called circles of position.

**domina** (dom'i-nā), *n.*; pl. *dominas* (-nē). [*L.* mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus*, master, lord; used as titles in *ML.*: see *dominus*.] In law, a title formerly given to an honorable woman who held a barony in her own right.

**dominance, dominancy** (dom'i-nans, -nan-si), *n.* [*< OF. dominance, dominence, F. dominance*, < *dominant*, dominant: see *dominant*. Cf. *predominance*.] Rule; control; authority; ascendancy.

**dominant** (dom'i-nant), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. dominant, F. dominant* = *Sp. Pg. It. dominante*, < *L. dominans* (t-s), ppr. of *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*. Cf. *predominant*.] 1. *a.* 1. Exercising rule or chief authority; governing; predominant: as, the dominant party or faction.

From the beginning the militant class, being by force of arms the dominant class, becomes the class which owns the source of food—the land.

*H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 403.*

Hence—2. Having a controlling effect or influence; most conspicuous or effective; overshadowing.

In the view from the railway Saint Nicholas' tower is dominant.

*E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 14.*

Moral existence is often thoughtlessly confounded with spiritual, because it is so dominant a form of natural existence as to seem something apart from it.

*H. James, Suba. and Shad., p. 114.*

But once originated, the conception of the constancy of the order of Nature has become the dominant idea of modern thought.

*Huxley, Amer. Address, p. 2.*

**Dominant branch of a tree**, in *math.*, one containing at least half of all the knots of the tree.—**Dominant chord** or **triad**, in *music*, the triad based upon the dominant or fifth tone of the scale. This triad precedes that of the tonic in the complete or authentic cadence.—**Dominant section**, in *music*, an intermediate section of a piece, written in the key of the dominant, and thus contrasted with the first and last sections, in the key of the tonic.—**Dominant tenement**, the tenement or parcel of land in favor of which a servitude exists over another tenement, called the *servient tenement*. The owner of the dominant tenement is sometimes called the *dominant owner*.

**II. n.** [= *D. G. dominants* = *Dan. Sw. dominant*, < *It. dominants*: see I.] In *music*: (a) The resting tone in Gregorian scales or modes. (b) The fifth tone in the modern scales or modes: so called because of its importance in relation to the key-note or tonic.

Ancient Greek music seems . . . to have deviated from ours by ending on the dominant instead of the tonic.

*Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 271.*

**dominantly** (dom'i-nant-li), *adv.* In a dominant manner; so as to control or sway.

It is owing to its dominantly materialistic side, and to its power in increasing the capacity for pain, as well as actual pain, that civilization has developed modern materialism.

*Milliettes Saure, XIV. 2.*

**dominate** (dom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dominated*, ppr. *dominating*. [*< L. dominans*, pp. of *dominare* (> *It. dominare* = *F. dominer* = *Sp. Pg. dominar*: see also *domineer*), rule, to lead,

<dominus, lord, master: see dominus. Hence in comp. predominance.] I. trans. 1. To bear rule over; control by mastery; govern; sway.

We everywhere meet with Slavonic nations either dominated or dominating. *Trask, Hist. Russia.*  
Hence—2. To affect controllingly or most prominently; have chief influence over or effect upon; overshadow: as, a dominating feature in a landscape.

The spectral form of an awful fate dominating all things human and divine. *J. Caird.*

The credulity of the Christians was dominated by conscience, and they detected a polluted impostor with as sure an instinct as the most cultivated Epicurean.

*Froude, Sketches, p. 126.*

II. intrans. To hold control; predominate; prevail.

The system of Aristotle, however, still dominated in the universities. *Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe, III. 2.*

The Mount of Olives is a steep and rugged hill, dominating over the city and the surrounding heights.

*2. Taylor, Lands of the Barren, p. 76.*

How explain the charm with which he (Shakespeare) dominates in all tongues, even under the disenchanted of translation? *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.*

**domination** (dom-i-nā-shn), *n.* [*ME. domynacion, < OF. domynacion, dominacion, domination, F. domination = Pr. domination = Sp. dominacion = Pg. dominagão = It. dominazione, < L. dominatio(-n-), rule, dominion (also used in a concrete sense, in sing. or pl., rulers, lords, ML. a title of kings, etc., also in pl. one of the supposed orders of angels), < dominari, pp. dominatus, rule: see dominate.] 1. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; sovereignty; lordship; government.*

This lion crowned hadde in his compaigny xviii lyons, crowned, whereof ech of hem hadde lordshippes and domynacion over the tother bestes that were turned to the lion crowned. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 413.*

Thou, and thine, usurp  
The dominations, royalties, and rights  
Of this oppressed boy. *Shak., E. John, II. 1.*

2. Control by means of superior ability, influence, position, or resources; prevailing force; as, the domination of strong minds over weak; the domination of reason over the passions.

That austere and insolent domination (of the aristocracy). *Burke, Present Discontents (1770).*

3. *pl.* An order of angels, supposed to be mentioned in two passages of the New Testament (Eph. i. 21, Col. i. 16), where the authorized version uses the word dominions. In the scheme of the celestial hierarchy (see *Merrill*) of Dionysius the pseudo-Areopagite (first cited in the sixth century), and afterward generally accepted, the dominions constitute the fourth among the nine orders of angels, ranking as the first order of the second or intermediate triad. The term domination rather than dominion is due to the Latin dominatio of the Vulgate, the rendering of the Greek κυριεῖα, dominion lordship, power and rank of a lord, the word also used by Dionysius.

Thrones, dominations, principdoms, virtues, powers;  
Hear my decree. *Milton, P. L., v. 607.*

—*Syn. 1. Rule, command. — 2. Influence, ascendancy, etc. See authority.*

**dominative** (dom-i-nā-tiv), *n.* [*F. dominative = Sp. Pg. dominativo, < ML. dominativus, < L. dominari, rule: see dominate.] Presiding; governing; dominating. [Obsolete or rare.]*

Nothing should be deplorable in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and sovereignty of power, the nobility in wisdom and dominative virtue.

*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

**dominator** (dom-i-nā-tōr), *n.* [*Early mod. E. dominator; = F. dominateur = Sp. Pg. dominador = It. dominatore, < L. dominator, a ruler, < dominari, rule: see dominate.] A ruler; a ruling power; a presiding or predominant influence.*

The great pride of the Greeks and Latins, when they were dominators of the world, reckoning no language so sweet and civil as their own.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 302.*

Jupiter with Mars (are) dominators for this north-west part of the world. *Comden, Romulus, Britain.*

Great deputy, the valikin's viceroy, and sole dominator of Navarra. *Shak., L. L. L., I. 1.*

**domineer** (dom-i-nēr), *v.* [*In the 17th century also domineers, domineure; < MD. domineren, feast luxuriously (lit. play the master); cf. quot. from Shakespeare under def. 3.) D. domieren = G. dominiere = Dan. dominiere = Sw. dominiere, domineer, < OF. dominer, F. dominer, < L. dominari, rule, be master: see dominate.] I. intrans. 1. To rule in an overbearing or arrogant manner; have or get the upper hand.*

The bishop of Ely, chancellor,  
Was left a vice-roy here,  
Who like a potent emperor  
Did proudly domineer.

*True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, v. 302).*

A contest of power has in it dominion in his flesh, and his neighbor wrong with more right.

*Sp. Bards, Miscellaneous, An 17-stair Country (Knight).*

As when the feudal lords were strongest, the towns sought protection under their castles, so in Italy, when the towns and their nobles dominated, the feudal lords were fain to seek their safety in becoming citizens.

*Brougham.*

2. To give orders or directions in an arrogant, blustering manner; make an overbearing assertion of authority; play the master: often with over.

Go to the feast, revel and domineer.  
*Shak., T. of the B., III. 2.*

His wishes tend abroad to roam;  
And he's, to domineer at home.

*Prior, Alma, II.*

Virago, who discipline their husbands and domineer over the whole neighbourhood.

*Goldsmith, Female Warriors.*

—*Syn. 1. To tyrannize. — 2. To swagger, lord it.*

II. trans. To govern; sway; influence.

The barbarian domineers all the other syllogisms.

*Sir T. Browne.*

Think'at thou, because my friend, with humble fervour,  
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,  
Each village-fable, domineers in turn  
His brain's distemp'rd nerves?

*H. Walpole, Mysterious Mother, II. 2.*

**domineering** (dom-i-nēr-ing), *p. a.* Overbearing.—*Syn. Authoritative, Dogmatic, etc. See magisterial.*

**domini**, *n.* Plural of dominus.

**dominical** (dom-i-nī-kəl), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. dominical, F. dominical = Pr. Sp. Pg. dominical = It. domenicale, < ML. dominicalis, pertaining to Sunday (dominica, or, in full, dominica dies or dominicus dies, the Lord's day, Sunday, > It. domenica = Sp. domingo = Pg. domingo, domingo = F. dimanche, Sunday) (neut. dominicale, a book containing the lessons or services for Sunday, also a costume or veil for Sunday), or to the Lord, < L. dominicus (> Sp. dominico), pertaining to a lord, I.L. and ML. pertaining to the Lord, < L. dominus, lord: see dominus.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Lord's day, or Sunday.*

And who knows not the superstitious rigor of his Sundays Chapel, and the licentious remissness of his Sundays Theater; accompanied with that reverend Statute for Dominical Signs and Maypoles, published in his own Name, and deriv'd from the example of his Father James.

*Wotton, Eikonoklastes, I.*

2. Relating to Christ as Lord: as, the dominical prayer.

Some words altered in the dominical gospels. *Fuller.*  
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in calendars to mark the Sundays throughout the year. The first seven days of the year being marked by the above letters in their order, the following seven and all consecutive sets of seven days to the end of the year are similarly marked, except that in leap-years the 24th and 25th of February receive the same letter: so that on whatever day the first Sunday of the year falls, the letter which marks it will mark all the other Sundays of the year, except in leap-year, when after February 24th the dominical letter for the remainder of the year changes to the one preceding. (Many modern writers make the change of letter to occur after the end of February, the 29th taking no letter.) After twenty-eight years the same letters return in their order. The use of the dominical letter is primarily to aid in determining the date of Easter; but it may be used, by calculation, for finding the day of the week on which a given date falls in any year, past or future. To find the dominical letter of any year, let *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, respectively, be the digits in the thousands, hundreds, tens, and units' places of the number of the year. Then, if the year is a new style, find the sum  $4p + 2q + 5r + 4s + 1$ , and diminish it by the quotient of the year divided by 400 (neglecting the remainder). If it is old style, form the sum  $8p + 5q + 7r + 4s + 4$ . In either case increase the result by double the remainder after dividing the year by 4 (this remainder being taken as 4 for January and February of a leap-year). Divide the result by 7, and the remainder is the ordinal number of the dominical letter in the alphabet (the ordinal number of G being called 0).

II. *s.* 1. The Lord's day; Sunday.—2. The Lord's house; a building used for religious service.

Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or dominicals to outshine the Temples of the Heathen Gods.

*Sp. Gouden, Tears of the Church, p. 351.*

3. A dominical letter.

*Kath. Fair as a text B in a copy-book.*

*Ros. Ware pencils! How! let me not see thy debtor, My red dominical, my golden letter. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.*

4. A garment or veil for Sundays. See dominical.

Wee decree that every woman, when the dooth communicate, have her dominical: if she have it not, let her not communicate until she have her dominical.

*Sp. Jemot, Reply to Harding, p. 72.*

**dominicale** (dom-i-nī-kāl), *n.* [*ML. = see dominical.] A general term for a costume or a single garment appropriated to Sunday and attendance on divine service, especially a veil, of which the use is retained in Italy to the present*

day, and was common among Roman Catholics elsewhere until a recent date.

**Dominican** (dō-mīn-i-kān), *a.* and *n.* [*F. dominicain = Sp. Pg. dominicano, dominico = It. domenicano (chiefly as a noun) = D. Dominicaan = G. Dominicaner = Dan. Sw. Dominikaner (as a noun), < ML. Dominicanus, pertaining to Dominicus, a Dominican, < Dominicus, a man's name, referring to Dominus de Gusman, called St. Dominic. The name Dominicus, E. Dominic, F. Dominique, Sp. Domingo, It. Domenico, means 'belonging to the Lord': see dominical.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the Dominicans.—2. Noting certain South American tanagers of the genus *Paroaria*, as *P. cucullata*, of dark-gray color with a pointed scarlet crest.*

II. *s.* One of an order of mendicant friars instituted by the Spaniard Domingo de Gusman in Languedoc in France, and confirmed by the pope in 1216. The official name of the order is Frater Predicatorum (rendered in English Friars Preachers, Preaching Brothers or Friars, Predicants, or Order of Preachers), preaching and instruction being the chief objects of its foundation. It was established by Dominic himself also in Italy and Spain, and spread rapidly in other countries. In England its members were called Black Friars, from their black cloths, and in France Jacobins, from the church and hospital of St. Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established in Paris. Their rules, based upon those of St. Augustine, enjoin poverty, chastity, fasting, and silence; but the last two may be dispensed with when they would interfere with active duties. The officers of the order are all elective. The highest holding his place six years, is termed general; provincial and conventual priors have charge respectively of provinces and convents. The Dominicans and Franciscans, originating about the same time and long vehement rivals, were the leading orders of the Roman Church until the rise of the Jesuits in the sixteenth century. They still exist in many countries, but with reduced influence. The dress of the order is a black mantle and a white habit and scapular. An order of Dominican nuns was also founded by Dominic.

**dominicide** (dō-mīn-i-sīd), *n.* [*L. dominus, lord, master, + -cida, killer, < cadere, kill.] One who kills his master. E. D.*

**dominicide** (dō-mīn-i-sīd), *n.* [*L. dominus, lord, master, + -cidium, a killing, < cadere, kill.] The killing of a master. E. D.*

**domine** (dom-i-nī or dō-mī-nī), *n.* [*Sp. domine, a schoolmaster, < L. domine, voc. of dominus, a lord or master; the word being formerly used in the vocative as a regular term of address to clergymen, schoolmasters, and others in authority.] 1. A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Scottish and Old Eng.]*

The dainty domine, the schoolmaster. *Boss, and Ft. Abel Rampton, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, Dominie Rampton.*

*Scott, Guy Mannering, II.*

2. In some parts of the United States, a clergyman; a parson; especially, a settled minister or pastor: a title used (generally in the Latin form domine) specifically in the (Dutch) Reformed Church, and colloquially in other churches, particularly in New York and New Jersey.

**dominio** (dō-mē-ni-ō), *n.* [*Sp. = see dominion.] In Mexican and Spanish law, equivalent to dominium.*

**dominion** (dō-mīn-yōn), *n.* [*< ME. domynion, domynyon, < OF. domynion (F. domynion, as applied to the Dominion of Canada), < ML. dominio(-n-), equiv. to L. dominium (> Sp. Pg. It. dominio), lordship, right of ownership, < dominus, lord: see domain, domaine, demesne, all from the same source.] 1. Lordship; sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; empire: as, a territory under the dominion of a foreign power.*

Hit is also vnder the domynyon of the Venysians.

*Sir R. Guyfords, Pygmyrmas, p. 10.*

For till his dayes, the chiefe dominion  
By strength was wielded without policy.

*Spenser, D. Q., II. x. 26.*

I praised and honoured him that liveth for ever, whose dominion is an everlasting dominion. *Dan. IV. 34.*

2. The right of uncontrolled possession, use, and disposal; power of control.

Study thou the dominion of thyself, and quiet thine own commotions.

*Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 24.*

He could not have private dominion over that which was under the private dominion of another.

*Locke.*

What am I  
That I dare to look her way;  
Think I may hold dominion sweet,  
Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast?

*Templeton, Masd. xvi. 1.*

3. A territory and people subject to a specific government or control; a domain: as, the dominions of Prussia.

Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his dominion.

*Ps. cxxv. 2.*

All they that dwell in that *Domination*, wherof the city is head.

I have seen now all the King of Great-Britain's *Domination*.

Youth, Manhood, Age, that draws us to the ground, . . . Glide to thy dim *dominions*, and are bound.

*Bryant, The Past.*

4. pl. Same as *dominations*. See *domination*, 3.

Whether they be thrones, or *dominations*, or principalities, or powers.

Act of *dominion*, in law, an act tantamount to an exercise of ownership. — Arms of *dominion*, in law. See arm, 7 (a). — Dominion day, a national holiday observed in the Dominion of Canada on the first day of July, in celebration of the proclamation of the union of the provinces under that name on July 1st, 1867, in accordance with the act of the British Parliament, passed March 29th of that year, called the British North American Act. — Old *Domination*, a name popularly given to the State of Virginia.

And what more prolific mother of nobility was there in the eighteenth century than the Old *Domination*?

*Schouler, Hist. U. S., I. 9.*

— Syn. 1. Sovereignty, sway, controul, rule, mastery, ascendancy.

*dominium* (dō-min'i-um), n. [L., lordship, dominion; see *dominion*.] In civil law, the ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a particular person.

*dominium* gives to him in whom it is vested the power of applying the subject to all purposes, except such as are inconsistent with his relative or absolute duties. *Servitus* gives the power of applying the subject only to exactly determined purposes.

*Gordon Campbell, Roman Law, p. 251.*

We cannot give a reason, other than mere chance, why power over a wife should have retained the name of *manus*, why power over a child should have obtained another name, *potestas*, why power over slaves and inanimate property should in later times be called *dominium*.

*Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 512.*

*dominium directum*. (a) The legal title to land, as distinguished from the right to use it. (b) The right of the feudal lord in land, as distinguished from that of his vassal. (c) The right of the landlord in land, as distinguished from that of his tenant. — *dominium utile*, the right of the beneficiary, vassal, or tenant in land, as distinguished respectively from the three meanings of *dominium directum*. *dominium directum* and *dominium utile*, whether vested in the same person or not, together make up the ownership of the land in its widest sense.

*domino* (dō-mī-nō), n.; pl. *dominoes* or *dominoes* (nōz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *domino* = F. *domino* = Sp. *domino* = Pg. It. *domino*, masquerade dress, < ML. *domino* (in sense 1), < L. *dominus*, lord, master, in ML. a title common to ecclesiastics (see *dominie*); cf. ML. *dominicalis*, a kind of veil. The game is said to be so called from the black under surface or part of the pieces with which it is played.] 1. (a) An ecclesiastical garment worn over other vestments in cold weather, made loose, and furnished with a hood.

(b) By restriction, the hood alone. — 2. A garment made in partial imitation of that described in def. 1, and used at masked balls. It is usually made of thin silk, loose, and with large sleeves and a hood.

His Majesty of Denmark. Gold *domino*, trimmed with silver and Italian flowers.

*Court Milliner's List of (King of Denmark's Masquerade, N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 64.*

3. A person wearing a domino.

The old Carnival . . . comes back and throngs the place with motley company, — *dominoes*, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustissime, and perhaps even the Doge himself.

*Hessell, Venetian Life, viii.*

4. A half-mask formerly worn over the face by ladies when traveling, at masquerades, etc., as a partial disguise for the features. — 5. One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See def. 6. — 6. pl. A game regularly played with twenty-eight flat oblong pieces of ivory, bone, or wood, usually black on one side, the back, and white on the other, the face, the latter being divided into two parts by a cross-line. The face of one domino, the double blank, is unmarked, and that of the others is marked on one or both ends with pipe or spots from one to six in number, the highest piece being the double six. Dominoes, however, are made in different styles, and for some games a larger number of pieces and higher markings are used. All play with dominoes consists in matching the pieces in a line by the corresponding ends so long as this can be done,

and scoring the number of spots remaining in the beaten hand to the account of the winner.

The two players at *dominoes* glanced up from their game, as if to protest.

*Diabola, Little Dorrit, I. 11.*

*dominotier* (dō-mē-nō-ti-ā), n. [F. *dominotier*, a maker of dominoes (in def. 1, above); hence, by extension, as in def.; < *domino*, domino.] A maker of colored or marbled paper; an engraver or a colorer of woodcuts.

The makers of such paper, as well as the engravers and colourers of wood-cuts, were called *dominotiers*.

*Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 45.*

*dominus* (dō-mī-nus), n.; pl. *domini* (-ni). [L., a master, lord, owner, proprietor, ruler, in LL. and ML. applied especially to the Lord, in ML. also a title common to ecclesiastics and gentlemen (in this use being often abbreviated in writing and speech to "*Dom.*"); fem. *domina*, lady, mistress. Hence the Rom. forms *dani*, *doni*, *domi*, *dame*, *dami*, *doña*, *donna*, *duña*, *duenna*, *dameel*, *doncel*, *madam*, *madame*, *madonna*, etc. L. *dominus* = Skt. *damana*, in comp., conquering, also as a proper name, < Skt. *√ dam*, tame, = L. *domare* = E. *tame*.] 1. Master; sir: a title formerly given to a clergyman (in the University of Cambridge to a bachelor of arts), gentleman, or lord of a manor. See *dominie*, *doni*, *dani*. — 2. In civil law, one who possesses something by right. — 3. In feudal law, one who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another. — *dominus vobiscum*, the versicle "The Lord be with you," employed in Western liturgies and of- fices, like the similar *Pax vobiscum* (Peace be with you), as a brief prayer of the priest for the people, the people in turn praying for the priest in the response *Et cum spiritu tuo* (And with thy spirit).

*domitable* (dō-mī-tā-bil), a. [L. as if \**domitabilis*, < *domitare*, tame (> E. *daunt*), freq. of *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*, *daunt*. Cf. *domabile*.] Capable of being tamed.

These animals of the more voracious and fierce nature are less subject to be disciplined, tamed, and brought into subjection; the other are by their very nature more *domitable*, domestic, and subject to be governed.

*Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 362.*

*domite* (dō-mīt), n. [Cf. *Dôme* (Puy-de-Dôme, a department of France) + *-ite*.] A variety of trachyte occurring in the volcanic region of central France.

*domitic* (dō-mīt-ik), a. [Cf. *domite* + *-ic*.] Composed of or similar to *domite*.

*dom Pedro* (dōm pē'drō), [Pg. *Dom Pedro* = Sp. *Don Pedro*, lit. Sir Peter; *Pedro* being a very common Sp. and Pg. Christian name, < L. *Petrus*, < Gr. *Πέτρος*, Peter.] A name given to the game of *sancheo Pedro* when the joker or *dom* is used as one of the trumps.

*dompyngel*, n. [ME., mod. as if \**dumping*, < *dump*, plunge: see *dump*.] The dabchick.

In *marela* and in *mores*, in *myres* and in *waters* *Dompynges* dyuened [dived]: "deere god," ich sayde, "Wher hidden these wilde suche wit and at what soles?"

*Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 162.*

*don*<sup>1</sup> (dōn), v. t.; pret. and pp. *donned*, ppr. *donning*. [A contr. of *do on*, at first prob. (like *doff*, < *do + off*) in the imprv.; ME. *don on*, AS. *dōn on*, pret. *dȳde on*: see *do*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *donn*.] To put on; invest with.

Then up he rose, and *donn'd* his clothes.

*Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).*

Come, *don* thy cap, and mount thy horse.

*Scott, Marion, v. 51.*

His dazzling coralet and his helm of gold.

*M. Arnold, Balder Dead.*

*don*<sup>2</sup> (dōn), n. [Cf. Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, a title equiv. to E. Mr., < ML. *dominus*: see *dominus*. The word is ult. the same as ME. *dān*: see *dān*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. [cap.] A title in Spain and Italy prefixed to a man's Christian name, like *Sir* in Great Britain. Formerly, in Spain, it was confined to men of high rank, but is now applied to all persons of the better classes, and is a mere title of courtesy.

The title of *Don*, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courtesy.

*Prætor, Ferd. and Im., xvi.*

2. A gentleman; a man bearing the title of or addressed as "Don."

One will bee sickle *throoth*, and bid her maid deny her to this *don*, that earle, the other marquess, nay to a duke.

*Rowland, The Rebellion, I. 1.*

3. Any person of high importance or leading position: applied ironically to one giving himself airs of importance.

The great *don* of wit.

*Dryden.*

4. In Great Britain, a fellow of a college, or any college authority. [University slang.]

I find that the reverend *don* in Oxford are already alarmed at my appearance in public.

*Amherst, Term Filles, Jan. 22, 1721.*

The college authorities (in University slang, the *Dons*) are designated in the most general sense as the Master and Fellows.

C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 21.

*doña* (dō'nyā), n. [Sp.: see *doña*, and *doña*, *duenna*.] A lady; the Spanish equivalent of *doña*, especially as a conventional title of respect.

There was the Countess of Medina Celi; . . . And *Doña* Soraida, and her cousin.

*Longfellow, Spanish Student, I. 1.*

*donable* (dō'nyā-bl), a. [Cf. L. *donabilis*, that deserves to be presented or presented with, < *donare*, present: see *donate*.] Capable of being donated or given. *Bailey, 1727.* [Rare or obsolete.]

*Donacia* (dō-nā'si-ā), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *δωαία*, a reed.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, typifying the subfamily *Donaciina*, and somewhat resembling longicorns, the antennae being filiform and the prothorax narrow and not margined. They are small species, mostly of metallic colors, and covered with water-proof hairs. The larvae feed on the roots and stems of water-plants and algae. It is a wide-spread genus, of over 100 species, 25 of which inhabit the United States.

*Donacidae*<sup>1</sup> (dō-nā'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Donax* (Donac) + *-idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Donax*. They are closely related to the *Tellinidae*, and by many referred to the same family. They differ in the form of the shell, which is wedge-shaped, with the front produced and rounded, and the posterior short and very oblique. Over 100 species are known.

*Donacidae*<sup>2</sup> (dō-nā'si-dē), n. pl. Same as *Donacidae*<sup>1</sup>. *Lacordaire, 1845.*

*Donacilids* (dō-nā-si-līdē), n. pl. [NL., < *Donacia* + *-idae*.] A family of *Coleoptera*: same as *Donaciina*. Also written *Donaciada* and *Donacidae*.

*Donacina* (dō-nā-si-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Donacia* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Chrysomelidae*, typified by the genus *Donacia*. Usually written *Donaciina*. *Lacordaire, 1845.*

*Donacinae*<sup>1</sup> (dō-nā-si-nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Donax* (Donac) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Tellinidae*: same as the family *Donacidae*<sup>1</sup>.

*Donacinae*<sup>2</sup> (dō-nā-si-nā), n. pl. Same as *Donacinae*<sup>1</sup>.

*donacite* (dō'nyā-sit), n. [NL., < *Donax* (Donac) + *-ite*.] A fossil shell of the genus *Donax*, or closely resembling a species of that genus.

*Donacobius* (dō-nā-kō-bi-us), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *δωαί* (*doxai*), a reed, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of South American dextrostral oscine passerine birds, of the group *Mimina*, or mocking-thrushes, connecting these with the wrens. They have a long, notched bill, with entirely exposed nostrils and nasal membrane, moderate rectal bristles, and tail longer than the rounded wings. *D. cyaneus* and *D. albocinctus* are the two species.

*donā nobis* (dō'nā nō'bīs), [L., give us (*pacem*, peace): *donā*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *donare*, give; *nobis*, dat. pl. of *ego*, I (pl. *nos*).] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, the last section, beginning "Donā nobis pacem." — 2. A musical setting of those words, especially as a movement in a mass.

*donary* (dō'nyā-ri), n.; pl. *donaries* (-ris). [Cf. L. *donarium*, the place in a temple where votive offerings were put, a votive offering, < *donum*, a gift, votive offering.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Rare.]

I conceal their *donaries*, pendants, other offerings.

*Burton, Anat. of Mal., p. 620.*

*donati*, n. See *donat*.

*donatary* (dō'nā-tā-ri), n.; pl. *donataries* (-ris). [= F. *donataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *donatario*, < ML. *donatarius*, also *donatorius*, the recipient of a gift, < *donatus*, a gift, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] Same as *donatory*.

*donate* (dō'nāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *donated*, ppr. *donating*. [Cf. L. *donatus*, pp. of *donare*, give, present (something—acc.) to (a person—dat.), present (a person—acc.) with (something—abl.), grant, give up, remit, condone (see *condone*), < *donum*, a gift, = Skt. *dāna*, a gift, akin to Gr. *δῶρον*, a gift, < L. *dare*, Gr. *δο-ναι* = Skt. *√ dā*, give: see *dā*<sup>1</sup>.] To give; present as a gift; contribute. [U. S.]

More than a hundred thousand dollars have been donated . . . by members of his family.

*M. A. Park.*

*donation* (dō-nā'shōn), n. [= F. *donation*, OF. *donacion*, *donacion*, *donacion*, *donacion* = Sp. *donacion* = Pg. *doação* = It. *donazione*, < L. *donatio* (n.), a giving, < *donare*, give: see *donate*.] 1. The act of giving or bestowing; a granting.

He gave us only over heat, fat, fowl, *Donation* absolute; that right we held by his donation.

*Milton, S. L., vi. 22.*



Sir Joshua Reynolds in Domino—After Thackeray.



2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.

And some donation freely to estate  
On the island lovers. *Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.*

3. In law, the act or contract by which the ownership of a thing is transferred by one person to another without consideration. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor and in the donee to receive, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.—Donatione mortis causa (literally, a gift by reason of death), a gift of personal property, made in the donor's expectation of speedy death, with the implied or expressed condition that the thing is to be returned if he recovers.—Donatione lands, in Pennsylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the northwestern part of the State for donation or gift to citizens of the State who had served in the revolutionary army.—Syn. 2. Contribution, benefaction.—3. *Gift, Legacy, etc.* See *present*.

donation-party (dō-nā'ahon-pār'ti), n. A party of the parishioners of a clergyman, who usually assemble at the clergyman's house, each guest bringing him a present, as some article of food or clothing or of household use; also, the custom of assembling for this purpose; sometimes, the things so presented. This custom prevails chiefly in rural regions. [U. S.]

Donatism (don'g-tizm), n. [*Donatus* + -ism.] The doctrines of the Donatists.

Donatist (don'g-tist), n. [*Li. Donatista*, Donatist, < *Donatus*, a man's name.] One of an early Christian sect in Africa which originated in a dispute over the election of Cæcilian to the see of Carthage, A. D. 311, occasioned by his opposition to the extreme reverence paid to relics of martyrs and to the sufferers for the Christian faith called confessors, and the rivalry of Secundus, primate of Numidia. Secundus and the Numidian bishops declared Cæcilian's consecration invalid because conferred by Felix of Aptunga, whom they charged with being a traitor. They excommunicated Cæcilian and his party, and made one Majorinus bishop in opposition. The name Donatist came either from Donatus of Cam Nigra, who headed the party of Majorinus at the Lateran Council in 313, where it was condemned, or (more probably) from Donatus "the Great," who succeeded Majorinus in 315 and under whom the schism became fixed. Repressed under Constantine, the Donatists revived under the favor of Julian the Apostate. Repressive measures, provoked by their frequent acts of fanatical violence, were resorted to from time to time. These measures, internal schisms, the conciliatory conduct of the orthodox clergy at a conference held at Carthage in 411, and the arguments of St. Augustine caused many to abandon Donatism, and the sect became insignificant, though not entirely extinct till the seventh century. The Donatist party held that it constituted the whole and only true church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid, because they were in communion with traitors. They therefore rebaptized and reordained converts from Catholicism. See *Orthodoxism, Manicheism, Primitivism, Rogationist*.

Donatistic, Donatistical (don'g-tis'tik, -ti-kal), a. [*Donatist* + -ic, -al.] Pertaining to Donatism or to the Donatists.

donative (don'a-tiv), a. and n. [*OF. donatif*, *F. donatif* = *Sp. Pg. It. donativo*, < *ML. donativum*, a gift, neut. of *donativus*, < *L. donare*, give: see *donate*.] I. a. Vested or vesting by donation: as, a *donative* advowson.

II. n. 1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dolo.

The Roman emperor's custom was at certain solemn times to bestow on his soldiers a *donative*; which *donatives* they received wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 8.*

They [the Romans] were entertained with public shows and *donatives*. *Dryden.*

2. In canon law, a benefice given and collated to a person by the founder or patron without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

He requested from the Duke the appointment to the church in the park, an extra-parochial *donative*, with no visible source of income. *J. H. Shorthouse, Sir Percival, II.*

donator (dō-nā'tor), n. [= *F. donateur* = *Sp. donador* = *Pg. doador* = *It. donatore*, < *L. donator*, a giver, < *donare*, give: see *donate*, and cf. *donor*.] In law, a donor.

donatory (don'g-tō-ri), n.; pl. *donatories* (-ris). [*ML. donatorius*, more correctly *donatorius*; see *donatory*.] In Scots law, a donee of the crown; one to whom unfeudated property is, on certain conditions, made over. Also *donatory*. *donought* (dō'nāt or dūn'ot), n. [*cf. dōl*, v., + *obj. sought*; cf. *donothing*.] One who does nothing; an idle, good-for-nothing person. Also dialectally *donought*, *donnat*, *donnot*.

Crafty and proud *donoughts*. *Granger.*

donax (dō'naks), n. [*Li.*, < *Gr. donax*, a reed, also a kind of shell-fish; prob. "a reed shaken by the wind." < *donax*, shake, drive about, as the wind.] 1. A species of grass of the genus *Arundo* (*A. Donax*), occasionally cultivated in

gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe it grows much taller, and its stems are used for fishing-rods, looms, etc. The leaves are beautifully striped like ribbon-grass.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate lamellibranchiate bivalves, of the family *Donacidae*, having equivalent shells of triangular form, the umbo at the obtuse angle of the triangle, the margin entire and perfectly escapated, and the surface usually striped with color from beak to margin. The species are numerous, and are known as *wedge-shells*. *D. demiculatus* is a typical example.



Right Valve of Wedge-shell  
(*Donacæ demiculatus*).

doncella (don-sel'la), n. [*Sp.*, a damsel; see *damsel*.] A name of certain labroid fishes. (a) *Hetero* or *Bodianus rufus*, also called *ladyfish* (which see). (b) *Platyphorus radiatus*, the bluefish of Florida.

dondainei, n. [*OF.*, also *domdaine*.] 1. A cross-bow or arbalest; a military engine of the ballista type.—2. A bolt or quarrel for such an engine.

done (dūn), pp. [*The perfect participle of do*, v.: see *do*.] Only special uses of *done* are noted here. 1. As an auxiliary, used to express completed action: originally causal after *have* or *had*, followed by an object infinitive; in present use the *have* or *had* is often omitted and the infinitive turned into a preterit, leaving *done* as a mere preterit sign. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*; a characteristic of negro idiom.]

When that Noe had done eeyne  
How that the earth began to drye.

*Sir D. Lyndsay.*

What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when *Life done* picked my cotton?  
I've like a word dat somebody *done* said, and den forgot-ten.

*The Century.*

2. Completed; finished; decided; accepted: used in an exclamatory way to signify acceptance of a proposition, as a wager.—3. Completely used up; thoroughly fatigued; tired out: sometimes with *out* or *up* (or with *for*: see *to do for*, under *do*, v.).

Not as the Holland fleet, who, tired and *done*,  
Stretched on their docks like weary oxen lie.

*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 70.*

The horses were thoroughly *done*; . . . my steed Tétal, . . . with head lowered and legs wide apart, was a tolerable example of the effects of pace.

*Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 115.*

By this time I was pretty nearly *done out*, for running along the steep ground through the sage-brush was most exhaustive work. *The Century, XXX. 228.*

4. [The same as *done*, completed, executed; substituted for *OF. doné, donné*, given (equiv. to *L. datum*, given, i. e., published; see *date*), pp. of *OF. doner, F. donner*, give, < *L. donare*, give: see *donate*.] Completed; executed; issued; made public: used chiefly in the concluding clause of a formal document, expressing the place at which and the date on which it received official sanction and became valid: as, *done at Washington this 15th day of May, etc.*—*Done brown, done far, done up, etc.* See *do*, v. *doner*. An obsolete form of the infinitive (and present indicative plural) of *do*.

donee (dō-nē), n. [*cf. OF. donee, donné*, pp. of *doner, donner*, < *L. donare*, give: see *donate*.] 1. A person to whom a gift or a donation is made.

Either men,  
Donors or donees, to their practice shall  
Find you to reckon nothing, we owe all.

*B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxx.*

2. Specifically, in law: (a) One to whom a voluntary conveyance is made.

If goods be given to one till such a thing happen, or upon such a condition, that is a property in the donee, yet it is clogged with limitation and condition. *State Trials, John Hampden, an. 1637.*

(b) One to whom land is conveyed in fee tail. (c) An appointee; one to whom a power is given. See *power*.

donet, donatt, n. [*cf. ME. donet, donat*, < *OF. donat*, a grammar, elementary book, so called from the much-used grammar (*Aræ grammatica*) of Eulius Donatus, a grammarian, commentator, and rhetorician, who taught at Rome about the middle of the 4th century A. D.] A grammar; the elements of any art.

Thence I droug me a-mong this drapers, my donet to loose. *Piers Plowman (A), v. 128.*

A Donet into Christian Religion. [Title.] *Sp. Pencil.*

dong (dong), n. [Native name.] A name of the wild yak, *Paedagag grunniens*. See *yak*. *Dongan charter*. See *charter*.

doni (dō'ni), n. [Also written *dony*, *dhoney*, *dhony*; < *Telugu doni*.] A clumsy kind of boat used on the coasts of Coromandel in India, and in Ceylon, sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. It is about 70 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with one mast and a lug-sail, and is navigated in fine weather only.

doniferous (dō-nif'g-rus), a. [*cf. L. donum*, a gift, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, + -ous.] Bearing gifts. *E. D.* [Rare.]

donjon (prop. dūn'jōn, also don'jōn, to suit the spelling), n. [*ME. dongeon, donjon*, etc., < *OF. donjon*: see *dungeon*.] The inner tower, keep, or stronghold of a castle. See *cut* under *castle*. It is simply another spelling of *dungeon*, to which it is preferred in the sense of the definition by some writers, on account of the special idea of prison now associated with *dungeon*.

The gharry rumbles over the bridge towards the grand donjons of a giant keep that frowns over the flood. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 52.*

donjonné (don-jōn'né), a. [*OF.*, < *donjon*, a donjon, tower: see *dungeon*.] In her., having a donjon or inner tower rising above the rest: said of a castle used as a bearing.

donk, a. An obsolete or dialectal form of *dank*. The dolly diks war al donk and wate. *Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 301.*

donk, v. t. A dialectal form of *dank*. A myrtle & a merkenes in mountains about, All donkyt the dales with the dym shovrin.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9338.*

donkey (dūng'ki or dōng'ki), n. [First recorded about the middle of the 18th century, also written *donky*, *donkie*; of dial. origin, formed with double dim. -y, -ie, preceding, as in *banf-shire horse*, a little horse, *beastie*, a little beast, < *dun*, a familiar name for a horse, and presumably of an ass, with ref. to its color, < *dun*, a.: see *dun*.] Cf. *duncock*, a hedge-sparrow, similarly formed, < *dun* + -ock. 1. An ass: a familiar term.

Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey, Thy Pegasus is nothing but a donkey. *Wolcott (Peter Findor) (ed. 1830), p. 114.*

2. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

donkey-engine (dūng'ki-en'jin), n. In mech., a small steam-engine used where great power is not required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines on steam-vessels, etc., are used for pumping water into the boilers or from the hold, handling the cargo, hoisting the anchor or the sails, etc.

donkey-pump (dūng'ki-pūmp), n. 1. A feed-pump for steam-boilers, also often used as supplementary to other apparatus.—2. An additional steam-pump which can be employed when the main engine is not working, or for special work, such as washing decks, removing bilge-water, or in case of fire.

donkey-rest (dūng'ki-rest), n. In *paper-manuf.*, a frame against which the form is laid to drain.

donna (don'na), n. [*It.*, = *Sp. doña, duña* (as a title *Doña*) (see *doña, duña, duenna*), < *L. domina*, mistress, lady: see *domina, dominus, donna*.] 1. A lady: as, *prima donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, etc.—2. [*cap.*] A common title of respect for Italian and Portuguese ladies, and in foreign languages also for Spanish ladies (in place of Spanish *Doña*), prefixed to the Christian name: as, *Donna Margarita*.

donnaught, donnat, n. Dialectal forms of *donough*.

donne<sup>1</sup>, a. A Middle English form of *dun*. *donne<sup>2</sup>*, v. t. A false spelling of *dun*.

donnerd, donnert (don'erd, -ert), a. [*Se.*, also written *donnard* and *donnort*, stupid (cf. *donnar*, stupefy, *bedunder'd*, stunned with noise), appar. < *Dan. dundre* = *Sw. dundre*, make a loud noise, thunder, = *E. thunder*, v.] 1. Grossly stupid.—2. Stunned; dazed.

The donnort bodie croon'd right lowne,  
While tears dropped a' his black beard down.

*Cromel's Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 88.*

donnish (don'ish), a. [*cf. don<sup>2</sup>*, & + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an English university don.

Unless a man can get the prestige and income of a don, and write *donnish* books, it's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin name of himself. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xvi.*

donnism (don'izm), n. [Better spelled *donism*, < *don<sup>2</sup>*, & + -ism.] Self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. [English university slang.]

**donnot**, *n.* A dialectal form of *donought*.  
**donor** (dō'ng), *n.* [*OF. donor, donow, donor, F. donneur, L. donator, a giver, < donare, give: see donate, donator.*] 1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a benefactor.—2. Specifically, in law: (a) A giver. (b) One who creates an estate tail. (c) One who gives to another a power. See *power*.

**donothing** (dō'nuth'ing), *n.* and *a.* [*< do!, v., + obj. nothing. Cf. donought.*] 1. *n.* One who does nothing; an idler.

2. *a.* Doing no work; idle; indolent; inactive. [In this use commonly with a hyphen.]

Why haven't you a right to aspire to a college education as any *do-nothing* canon there at the abbey, lad?

*Kingsley, Alton Locke, iv.*

In short, neither the extreme *do-nothing* policy nor the extreme violence policy will solve the great problem.

*Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 145.*

**donothingness** (dō'nuth'ing-ness), *n.* Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

A situation of similar affluence and *do-nothingness*.  
*Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.*

**Donovan's solution.** See *solution*.  
**donship** (don'ship), *n.* [*< don + -ship.*] The state or rank of a don: used, after *your*, *his*, etc., in an honorary form of address or reference to one entitled to be called *don*. [Rare.]

I draw the lady  
Unto my kinsman's here, only to torture  
Your donships for a day or two.

*Fletcher, The Chances, v. 1.*

**donnie** (don'si), *a.* [*Sc., also written donnie; perhaps, in the first two senses, ult. < Gael. donnas, bad luck, mischief, harm, the devil, < do-priv., not, + sonas, lucky, fortunate, < son, good, profit, advantage.*] 1. Unlucky.

Their donnie tricks, their black mistakes,  
Their fallings an' mischances.

*Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.*

2. Restive; unmanageable.

Tho' ye was trickie, sleek and funny,  
Ye ne'er was donnie.

*Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.*

3. Affectedly neat and trim: implying the idea of self-importance.

She was a donnie wife and clean.  
*Ramsay, Poems, I. 232.*

4. Sickly; ailing: as, he's sair kep'n doon wi' a donnie wife and donnie bairns. [Colloq.]

**donaky** (don'ski), *n.* [*Russ. Donokoi, of the river Don, < Donak, Don.*] A variety of Russian wool of coarse quality, first introduced into English woolen manufacture about 1830.

**don't** (dōnt), *a.* A contraction of *do not*, common in colloquial language, and more improperly, as a contraction of *does not* (*doesn't*).

**donzeli** (don'sel), *n.* [*In ME. only in the form dancel, etc.*] *< OF. dancel, etc., = Pr. dancel, dancel = Sp. doncel = Pg. doncel = It. doncello, < ML. domicellus, domnicellus, domnicellus, dim. of L. domineus, master: see damsel, domineus.* A young attendant; a page; a youth of good quality not yet knighted.

Require to a knight-errant, donzel to the damsel.  
*S. Butler, Characters.*

**doon**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *do!*.

**doon** (dō), *n.* A Scotch form of *dove!*.

**doob**, *n.* See *doab*.

**doob** (dōb), *n.* [Also written *doob*, and more accurately *dōb*, repr. Hind. *dōb*, < Skt. *dārad*, doob.] An East Indian name for the plant *Cynodon Dactylon*, used as a fodder-grass.

**dood** (dōd), *n.* [*< Beng. dōdh, a camel.*] A camel in military use; a riding-dromedary.

Poor dood, down with you on your knees! At the word of command, the sower forces his beast to kneel.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 237.*

**Doodia** (dō'di-g), *n.* [*NL.*] A small genus of ferns, natives of the southern hemisphere, and common in cultivation. The fronds are from 6 to 18 inches long, pinnate or pinnatifid. The oblong or slightly curved sori are arranged in one or more rows between the midrib and margins of the pinnae, and the veins form one or two rows of arches.

**doodle** (dō'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [= *Sc. doudle*; perhaps a var. of *diddle, dawdle*, *q. v.*] To dandle.

An' he was tane to Craigmethan's hall,  
An' doodle on his knee.

*Edinburgh Rev., July 1, 1819, p. 592.*

**doodle** (dō'dl), *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow. [Provincial.]

**doodle** (dō'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [Prob. supposed to be imitative, but

in fact due to the comp. *doodlesack*, *q. v.*] To drone, as a bagpipe. *Scott, Old Mortality.*  
**doodlesack** (dō'di-sak), *n.* [*< G. dudelsack, a bagpipe, < dudela, play on a bagpipe (< Pol. dudka, play on a bagpipe, < dudy = Bohem. dudu, dudy = Slov. dudu, a bagpipe, = Russ. dudu, a pipe, reed), + sack = E. sack.*] A bagpipe.

**dood-wallah** (dōd'wōl-g), *n.* [*< Beng. dōdh-wālā, < dōdh, a camel, + Hind. Beng., etc., -wālā, a keeper.*] In India, an attendant who has charge of camels; a camel-driver.

The moment the *dood-wallah* pulls the string, which is attached to a piece of wood passed through the cartilage of the animal's nostril, the camel opens its huge mouth.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 234.*

**dook** (dōk), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*.

**dook** (dōk), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*.

**dook** (dōk), *n.* [*Sc.; origin unknown.*] A piece of wood inserted into a wall for attaching finishings to.

**dool** (dōl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*.

O' a' the num'rous human dools,  
Ill har'ets, daff larpins, cutty stools, . . .  
Thou bear'st the grie.

*Burns, To the Toothache.*

**dool** (dōl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*.

**doolful** (dōl'fūl), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *doleful*. *Sponsor.*

The brethren o' the Commerce-Chamber  
May mourn their loss w' *dool'fūl* clamour.

*Burns, Epistle to William Creech.*

**dool-tree** (dōl'trē), *n.* [*Sc., also written dole-tree; < dool = dole + tree.*] In Scotland, a mourning-tree (see the extract). It resembled, as marking a place of mourning, the *dun doowall* (the knoll of the fearful eye) of the Highlands, where the clan usually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befell the community.

The Earl of Castille fell at Flodden with many of his followers; and there is still to be seen, in front of the castle, a very large plane-tree, underneath whose melancholy boughs his sorrowing people are said to have spent several weeks in lamentations of their own and their country's calamity; for which reason it bears the appellation of the *dole-tree*.  
*Land of Burns.*

A whole chapter of sights and customs striking to the mind, from the pyramids of Egypt to the gibbets and *dole trees* of medieval Europe. *J. L. Stevenson, R. L. Triplex.*

**dooly** (dō'li), *n.*; pl. *doolies* (-lies). [*< Hind. dūli, Marāthi doli (cerebral d), a litter.*] A kind of litter used in India and the neighboring countries, inferior to the palkee or palanquin, but also lighter, and used on long journeys. *Forbes.*

Coolies, however, awaited me with a *dooly*, one of those low litters along on a bamboo, in which you may travel swiftly and without effort.

*F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.*

**doom** (dōm), *n.* [*< ME. doome, dome, dom, < AS. dōm, a judgment, sentence, doom, decree, law (= OS. dōm = OFries. dōm = OHG. tuom = Icel. dōmr = Sw. Dan. dom = Goth. dōms), judgment, with formative -m, < dō-, etc., E. dōl, in the orig. sense of 'put, place, set'; cf. Gr. *thup*, established law, of the same ult. origin. Hence -dom and deem, *q. v.*] 1. Judgment or decision; specifically, a decision determining fate or fortune; fateful decision or decree: originally in a neutral sense, but now generally implying an adverse decision: as, the court pronounced doom upon the culprits; to fall by doom of battle.*

This argument is false, so is thl *doome*;  
N' what right woldist thou me wyne?

*Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. R. T. S.), p. 50.*

Then was that golden belt by dooms of all  
Granted to her, as to the fayrest Dame.

*Sponsor, F. Q., IV. v. 12.*

Therefore to Me their doom he hath assign'd,  
That they may have their wish, to try with Me  
In battle which the stronger prevails.

*Milton, P. L., vi. 517.*

*Alfred's* main work, like that of his successor, was to enforce submission to the justice of hundred-moot and shire-moot alike on noble and poor, "who were constantly at obstinate variance with one another in the folk-moots before ealdormen and reeve, so that hardly any one of them would grant that to be true doom that had been judged for doom by the ealdorman and reeve."

*J. R. Green, Conc. of Eng., p. 134.*

His own false doom,  
That shadow of misdeed should never cross  
Beswift them, came upon him.

*Tennyson, Geraint.*

2. Fate decreed or determined; fixed fortune; irrevocable destiny.

Seek not to know to *Morrow's Doom*;  
That is not ours, which is to come.

*Comyns, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.*

O'er him whose doom thy virtues grieve  
Aerial forms shall sit at eve.  
*Collier, Death of Col. Ross.*

In an early stage of society slavery is the doom of the prisoner of war; it is often the legal doom of the vanquished.  
*R. A. Freeman, Amer. Lect., p. 124.*

3. Judgment or opinion; discernment.

Cassandra to counsel thee call that helms,  
To have a doom of that date.

*Destruction of Troy (E. R. T. S.), I. 1232.*

In him no point of courtesy there lackt,  
He was of manners mild, of doom exact.

*Mr. for Mags., p. 174.*

That islands space;  
The which did seeme, unto my simple doome,  
The only pleasant and delightful place  
That ever troden was of footings trace.

*Sponsor, F. Q., IV. x. 21.*

This one consent in all your dooms of him, . . .  
Argues a truth of merit in you all.

*B. Jonson, Proctator, v. 1.*

4. The last judgment. See *doomsday*.

Thy Aue maria and thi credo,  
That shall the signs at *dooms* of drede.

*Babes Book (E. R. T. S.), p. 202.*

The *Doom* schalle ben on *Etne Day*, suchs tyme as our  
Lord aroos.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.*

Day of doom. See *day*.—*Doom* bark. See *bark*.—*The crack of doom*, the signal for the final dissolution of all things; the last trump.

What! will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?  
*Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.*

Let him not quit his belief that a pop-gun is a pop-gun, though the ancient and honorable of the earth affirm it to be the crack of doom.

*Swenson, Misc., p. 57.*

To false a *doom*, in *Scotts law*, to protest against a sentence.—*Byn. 2. Fals. Doom, etc.* See *destry*.

**doom** (dōm), *v. t.* [*< doom, n.*] The older form is *doem*, *q. v.*] 1. To judge; form a judgment upon.

Him, through their malice fallen,  
Father of mercy and grace, thou didst not doom  
So strictly; but much more to pity incline.

*Milton, P. L., III. 401.*

2. To condemn to punishment; consign by a decree or sentence; pronounce sentence or judgment on; destine: as, a criminal doomed to death; we are doomed to suffer for our errors.

He was sentenced to be bound in chains, and doomed to perpetual torments.

*Bacon, Physical Fables, II.*

Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.

*Dryden, Æneid.*

Souls doomed of old  
To a mild purgatory.

*Lowell, Fountain of Youth.*

3. To ordain as a penalty; decree.

Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death?

*Shak., Rich. III., II. 1.*

Lost! I am lost! my fates have doom'd my death.

*Ford, The Pity, I. 2.*

4. To tax by estimate or at discretion, as on the failure of a taxpayer to make a statement of his taxable property. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

**doomage** (dō'māj), *n.* [*< doom + -age.*] A penalty or fine for neglect. [New Hampshire, U. S.]

**doomsday**, *n.* [*< ME. domeday, < AS. dōmdæg (= Dan. domedag = Sw. domedag), < dōm, doom, + day, day.*] Same as *doomsday*.

He scayled hym surely, & sette hym so cleane,  
As *doom-day* schuld ha' ben dygt on the morn.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. R. T. S.), I. 1222.*

**doomer** (dō'mēr), *n.* [*< ME. domere, < AS. dōmere, an occasional form of dōmore (= D. doemer = Dan. dommer = Sw. domare), a judge: see doom, v., and -er, and cf. doom.*] One who dooms, as a judge or a jurymen. [Rare.]

That fatal look of a common intelligence, of a common assent, was exchanged among the *doomers* of the prisoner's life and death as the judge concluded.

*Bulwer, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.*

**doomful** (dōm'fūl), *a.* [*< doom + -ful.*] Full of doom or destruction; fraught with doom.

For Life and Death is in thy *doomful* writing!

*Sponsor, To G. Harvey.*

And by th' infectious alms that *doomful* delings left  
Nature herself hath since of purity been rott.

*Dryden, Polydore, in.*

**doom-palm** (dōm'pām), *n.* A variety of palm, *Hyphane Thebæica*, remarkable, like other species of the genus, for having a repeatedly branched stem, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of an apple; it has a fibrous, meaty rind, which tastes like gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread-tree*, sometimes applied to this palm), and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of the places where it grows. An infusion of the rind is also used as a beverage, being cooling, slightly aperient, and beneficial in fever. The seeds are heavy, and are made into small ornaments. *Ropes* are made of the fibres of the leaf-stalks. The *doom-palm* is a native of Upper Egypt and the eastern parts of Africa, and is some districts some whole forests. Also spelled *doom-palm*.



Doon-palm (*Hyphomayor Thebaica*).

**dooms** (dōms), *adv.* [Altered toward *doom*, by way of explaining an obscure word, from *dooms*, *doomsa*, *dumes*, *doon*, *dome*, *doyn*, also *doonhins* (*-ins* = *E. -ing*), very, in a great degree, *Ice.* *dōindis*, rather, pretty (*adv.*), a prefix to adjectives and adverbs. *< dā*, very, prob. orig. 'wonderfully', *< dā*, reflex. *dāst*, admire, be charmed at, = *Norw.* *dāa*, *daast*, pity, compassionate.] Very; absolutely: as, *dooms* bad (very bad). [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Awel," he said, "this sild be nae sic *dooms* desperate business surely."

*Scott*, *Guy Mannering*, xiv.

**doomsday** (dōms'dā), *n.* [*ME.* *domesday*, *domesdoie*, etc., *< AS.* *dōmes* *day*, day of doom, i. e., of judgment: *dōmes*, gen. of *dōm*, doom, judgment; *day*, day. Cf. *doomday*.] 1. The day of the last judgment.

What shuld I make lenger tale?  
Of all the pepil I ther say,  
I coude not telle tyl *doomsday*.

*Chaucer*, *House of Fame*, l. 1294.

An he wad harpitt till *doomsday*,  
Ske if never speak again.  
*Glendide* (Child's Ballads, II. 14).

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*.

*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

2. Any day of sentence or condemnation.

*Duch.* This is All-Souls' day, fellow, is it not?  
*Sher.* It is, my lord.

*Duch.* Why, then All-Souls' day is my body's *doomsday*.  
*Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, v. 1.

3. [*esp.*] The Doomsday Book (see below), or a record similar to it, as the Exon Doomsday, contemporary with it, preserved in Exeter cathedral.

A *Doomsday* of the conquerors was drawn up in the dual hall at Lillebonne, a forerunner of the great *Domesday* of the conqueror.

*E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, III. 300.

**Doomsday Book** (written archaically *Domesday Book*, *< ME.* *domesday* *book*, etc., so called because its decision was regarded as final, a book containing a digest, in Norman French, of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. It consists of two volumes in vellum, a large folio containing 822 pages, and a quarto containing 465. They form a valuable record of the ownership, extent, and value of the lands of England (1) at the time of the survey, (2) at the date of bestowal when they had been granted by the king, and (3) at the time of Edward the Confessor, when a somewhat similar survey had been made; the numbers of tenants and dependents, amount of live stock, etc., were also returned. The book was long kept under three different locks in the Exchequer, along with the king's seal, but is now kept in the Public Record Office. In 1783 a facsimile edition printed from types made for the purpose was issued by the British government. The counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham were not included in the survey. There existed also local *doomsday* books.

**doomsman** (dōms'man), *n.* [*ME.* *domesman*, *domesmen*, *domesmon*, a judge, *< domes*, gen. of *dom*, judgment, + *man*.] A judge; an umpire.

For counteth he no kynges writethen when he in court sit-  
teth.

To demen as a *doomsman*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 302.

Nowe sir, ye muste presentis this boy unto sir Pilate,  
For he is *doomsman* here and nere to the king.

*York Plays*, p. 287.

**doomsday** (dōm'stēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doomsday*, *< doom* + *-stēr*. Another form is *doomsday*, *doomsper*, q. v.] One who pronounces doom or judgment; in Scotland, formerly, the public executioner. In the case of a capital conviction

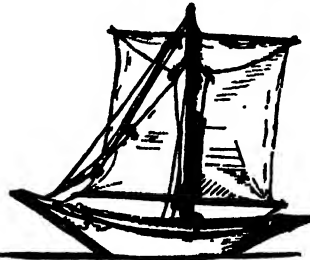
in the Court of Justiciary, the doom or sentence was repeated by the executioner in the judge's words, with the addition, "This I pronounce for doom."

Repeating after the Clerk of Court, he gabbed over the words of the sentence, which condemned Euphemia Deane to be . . . conveyed to the common place of execution, and there hanged by the neck upon a gibbet. "And this," said the Doomsday, aggravating his harsh voice, "I pronounce for doom." *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxiv.

**doon** (dōn), *n.* [Sinhalese name.] A large tree of Ceylon, *Doona Zeylanica*, of the natural order *Dipterocarpaceae*. The timber is much used for building, and the tree also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

**doon** (dōn), *adv.* and *prep.* A Scotch form of *down*.

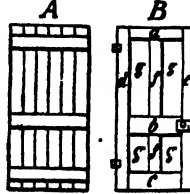
**doonga** (dōng'gā), *n.* [*< Hind.* *dūnga* (cerebral *d*), a canoe, a trough, lit. deep.] A canoe made out of a single piece of wood and carry-



Doonga.—From model in South Kensington Museum, London.

ing a square sail, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used chiefly in obtaining salt.

**door** (dōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doore*, *dore*; in earlier speech the word appears in two forms more or less mixed: (1) *ME.* *dore*, *dor*, *< AS.* *dur* (gen. *dores*, pl. *dors*), *OS.* *dur* = *OFries.* *dore* = *MLG.* *dur* = *LG.* *dore* = *OHG.* *MHG.* *tor*, *G.* *thor* = *Goth.* *daur*, all neut.; (2) *ME.* *durr*, *dur*, *< AS.* *dura* (gen. *dura*, pl. *dura*, *dura*) (also rarely nom. *dure*, gen. and pl. *duran*) = *OS.* *dura* = *OFries.* *dura* = *D.* *dour* = *MLG.* *dore* = *LG.* *dore* = *OHG.* *turi*, pl., also sing., *MHG.* *tür*, *G.* *thür* = *Ice.* *dýrr*, pl., = *Sw.* *dörr* = *Dan.* *dör* = *Goth.* *dawrona*, pl., a door, all fem. (*Dan.* common) except the *Ice.*, which is also neut.; all orig. pl. The common Teut. form is *\*dur* = *Gr.* *θύρα* = *L.* *foris*, usually in pl., *foris* (> ult. *foris*, *forum*, *foraneous*, *foreign*, etc.), = *Ir. Gael.* *dorus*, later *doras* = *W.* *draes* = *Obulg.* *driv* = *Bohem.* *dvěrsko* = *Pol.* *dwierze*, *drzwi* = *Little Russ.* *dvori* = *Russ.* *dvori* = *Let.* *durvis* = *Lith.* *duris* = *Zend.* *dava* (> *Pers.* *dar*, > *Turk.* *dar*) = *Skt.* *dār*, *dār*, fem. (> *Hind.* *dār*, *Gypsy davar*), all with the general sense of 'door' or 'gate'. In another view, referred to *Skt.* *√ dā*, move quickly, shake, fan (a fire), = *Gr.* *θύω*, rush, storm, as the wind, being thus orig. (like *window*, q. v.) a passage for the air or wind.] 1. A movable barrier of wood, metal, stone, or other material, consisting sometimes of one piece, but generally of several pieces framed together, commonly placed on hinges, for closing a passage into a building, room, or other inclosure. In antiquity, as in China and other Eastern countries at the present day, doors often swung on pivots projecting into sockets above and below. Modern carpenters' doors are classified in general as *batten-doors* and *panel-doors*. Batten-doors are formed of two or more boards placed longitudinally side by side, and held together by two or more transverse rails. Panel-doors are formed of a skeleton framework called a *door-frame*, of which the openings are filled with pieces of stuff called *panels*, which are usually cut from thinner boards than the framework. If the panels are wider than they are high, they are called *lying panels*; if longer than wide, they are called *standing panels*.



A. Batten-door. B. Panel-door. a, top rail; A, middle rail or lock-rail; c, bottom rail; d, hanging stile; e, lock-stile; f, meeting; g, panel.

At last he came unto an yron door  
That fast was lockt. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, l. viii. 57.

The threshold grates the door to have him heard.  
*Shak.*, *Lucres*, l. 300.

2. An opening for passage into or out of a building or any apartment of it, or any inclosure; a doorway.

When he entered in to the Chapelle, that was but a lyt-  
tle and a low thing, and had but a lylly *Dore* and a low,

then the *Entre* began to wate so gret and so large and so high as though it had ben of a gret *Mynstre*, or the gate of a *Faleys*.  
*Manderlyle*, *Travels*, p. 120.

The little boy stoode

Looking out a door.

*The Boy and the Mantis* (Child's Ballads, l. 14).

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door;  
but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, III. 1.

Hence—3. An exterior or public entrance-way, or the house or apartment to which it leads.

Martin's office is now the second door in the street.

*Arbuthnot*.

4. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access, or of exit: commonly in figurative uses: as, the door of reconciliation; a door of escape.

But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost. For a great door and effectual is opened unto me. 1 Cor. xvi. 9.

**Blank door**, a filled-up door-space in a wall, with a ceiling and dressing like those of a door, made for ornament or symmetry of appearance.—**Bulkhead door**. See *bulkhead*.—**Center of a door**. See *center*.—**Chalking of a door**, in Scotland, a warning to tenants of urban tenements to move, given by having the principal door of the house chalked, forty days before Whit-tide, by a town officer, acting at the desire of the proprietor, and without written authority from the magistrates.—**Dead as a door**. See *dead*.—**Death's door**. See *death*.—**Double door**, an entrance-door made like a folding door with two leaves.—**Folding door**, a door between apartments, generally with two leaves, but sometimes with four (two hinged together on each side, so that one of each pair will fold back against its mate), one half of the door having bolts at top and bottom to hold it closed, the two halves closing together at the center, and each half when fully opened folding back against the adjacent parallel line of wall or door-space. Sometimes confounded with *sliding door* (which see, below).—**Ledged door**, a door strengthened by cross-pieces at the back.—**Letters of open doors**. (a) *open*.—**Next door to**, (a) In the house next adjacent to. (b) Near to; bordering on; very nearly.

A riot unpunished is but *next door to* a tumult.

*Sir R. L'Estrengue*.

Out of doors. (a) Out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

Look you; I'll turn you out o' doors, and scorn you.

*Fletcher and Rowley*, *Maid in the Mill*, III. 2.

(b) Hence, figuratively, quite gone; no more to be found; lost; irrelevant.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of doors. *Locke*.

These controversies about the four elements and their manner of mixture are quite out of doors in their philosophy.  
*Boyle*, *Origin of Forms*.

**Overhung door**, a door supported from above, as in some forms of sliding barn- and car-doors.—**Sliding door**, a door consisting either of one or of two leaves made so as to slide in a direct line in opening or closing it. A sliding door between apartments in a dwelling-house usually has two leaves, each of which slides back on shelves into an open space worked in the partition. Sometimes, in the latter case, confounded with *folding door* (which see, above).—**The angelic door or gate**, in some Byzantine churches, a door which seems to have connected the nave with the choir, when the latter was separated by a partition from the rest of the body of the church. *J. M. Knele*.—**The holy doors**, in Greek churches, the central door of the iconostasis, giving access to the bema or sanctuary from the choir (if that forms a separate division of the building) or from the body of the church. Sometimes also called the *royal doors*, a name properly belonging to the doors of the narthex. The holy doors are open only at the commencement of great feasts, at the entrances (great and little) in the liturgy and vespers, and from the invitation of the priest to the communicants to approach till the close of the liturgy. See *cut under bema*.—**The royal doors or gates**, in Greek churches, strictly, the doors leading from the narthex into the body of the church; also called the *silver doors or gates*, because in the church of St. Sophia they were made of silver. The name *royal gates* is also frequently given to the outer doors of the church leading into the narthex from the porch or pro-nation, and properly distinguished as the *bevelled gates*; and some writers even use the term *royal doors* as a name of the holy doors of the bema.—**To darken one's door**. See *darken*.—**To lie or be at one's door**, figuratively, to be imputable or chargeable to one.

If I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my door.  
*Dryden*, tr. of *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*, Pref.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere, . . .

The guilt of blood is at your door.

*Tennyson*, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

To make the door! See *make*.—To put or set one to the door. (a) To dismiss one; drive one away. (b) Figuratively, to ruin one. [*Scotch*.]—To throw open the door to, to afford an opportunity for.—With open doors, with publicity.

**door**, *n.* See *dura*.

**door-band** (dōr'band), *n.* [*ME.* *dorbande*; *< door* + *band*.] The bolt of a door.

Hic gurgus [*LL.* *gurgus*, *< Gr.* *γύργος*], a *dorband*.  
*AS.* and *O. E.* *Vereb*. (ed. Wright) (2d ed. Wülker),  
[*rot.* 733, l. 23.]

**door-bar** (dōr'bār), *n.* [*< ME.* *dorbar*; *< door* + *bār*.] The bar or bolt of a door.

**door-bell** (dōr'bel), *n.* A bell at a door, or connected with a handle or knob exposed outside a door, for the purpose of giving notice when one desires admittance.

**door-case** (dōr'kās), *n.* The frame or casing which incloses a door, and in which it swings.



The Cornish, *door case*, and a sort of a basement above the steps, are proofs that the architecture is ancient.

Poore, Description of the East, II, 1. 124.

**door-check** (dôr'chêk), *n.* A door-post. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

The next thing I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the *door-checks* and couple, which is all of one piece of white marble.

Sir A. Balfour, Letters, p. 137.

**doorcase** (dôr'kâs), *n.* A variety of Dacca muslin of the finest quality, printed in colors, and striped.

**door-frame** (dôr'frâm), *n.* The structure forming the skeleton of a paneled door. It consists of the stiles at the sides, the montant or centerpiece, and the rails or horizontal pieces. See cut *B* under *door*.

**Door-gate**, *n.* See *Durga*.

**door-guard** (dôr'gârd), *n.* A light framework of scantling on the inside of a railroad-car for freight or other storage, to keep the freight from impeding the movement of the sliding doors.

**door-hanger** (dôr'hang'er), *n.* A metallic hook sustaining a sliding door from above, and sliding on an iron track as the door moves.

**door-hawk** (dôr'hâk), *n.* Same as *door-hawk*. *Montagu*.

**door-ing** (dôr'ing), *n.* [*< door + -ing*]. A door with all its appendages.

So terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses . . . ten miles off.

Milton, Hist. Moscovia, v.

**door-jamb** (dôr'jam), *n.* See *jamb*.

**doorkeeper** (dôr'kê'për), *n.* 1. One who guards the door or entrance of a house or an apartment, and admits persons entitled to admittance; a janitor.

I had rather be a *doorkeeper* in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. Ps. lxxiv. 10. 2. In the early church and in the Roman Catholic Church, same as *ostuary*.

**door-knob** (dôr'nob), *n.* The bulb or handle on a door-lock spindle, by which the door is opened.

**door-knocker** (dôr'nok'er), *n.* Same as *knocker*.

The visitor will certainly be sent to see a *door-knocker* in a house in one of the streets on the western slope.

R. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 215.

**door-latch** (dôr'laeh), *n.* An attachment to a door by which it is kept closed. It is either a latch in the typical form, or a spring-bolt in a case of metal having a spindle with knobs by which the bolt is released from a keeper on the door-post.

**door-mat** (dôr'mat), *n.* A heavy mat made of hemp, flax, or jute, woven or tied, or of sedge, straw, rushes, etc., or sometimes of caoutchouc, placed before a door for use in cleaning the shoes by those entering.

**door-nail** (dôr'nâl), *n.* [*< ME. dorenail, dor-nayl; < door + nail*]. A large nail or stud fixed in a door to receive the blow of a knocker of simple form.—Dead as a *door-nail*. See *dead*.

**door-piece** (dôr'pês), *n.* In a Cornish pump-lift, the valve-chamber of the pump. It is a section in which there is a door that can be taken away when it is necessary to examine the valve and seat, or to make repairs.

**door-pin** (dôr'pin), *n.* A pin or catch used to fasten the door of a freight-car.

**door-plate** (dôr'plâs), *n.* Same as *doorway*.

I went up the hill to the west, opposite to the end of the vale of Hinnon, and saw a great number of sepulchral grots cut out of the rock, many of which have beautiful *door-plates*.

Poore, Description of the East, II, 25.

**door-plate** (dôr'plât), *n.* A plate of metal or other material on the door of a house or room, bearing the name and sometimes the business of the occupant.

**door-post** (dôr'pöst), *n.* The post, jamb, or side-piece of a door.

And thou shalt write them [my words] upon the *door posts* of thine house, and upon thy gates. Deut. xi. 20.

**door-pull** (dôr'pûl), *n.* A handle used for opening or shutting a door.

**door-shaft** (dôr'shâft), *n.* A revolving iron shaft extending from the front platform to the rear door of a street-car having no conductor, by means of which the driver can open or close the door.

**doorshek** (dôr'shek), *n.* The prayer-carpet used by Mohammedans. See *prayer-rug*.

**door-sill** (dôr'sil), *n.* The sill or threshold of a doorway.

*Doorsill* there was none, but a perennial passage for the hens under the door board. Thoreau, Walden, p. 47.

**door-spring** (dôr'spring), *n.* An apparatus for automatically closing a door. Door-springs are made in a great variety of forms, and act by means of coiled, twisted, or curved metal, or by elastic bands, or air-impinging appliances, which store the power spent in opening the door and apply it to close and latch it.

**doorstead** (dôr'sted), *n.* The entrance of or parts about a door; a doorway.

Did nobody clog up the king's *door-stand* more than I, there would be room for all honest men.

Warburton, To Hurd, Letter cxi.

**door-step** (dôr'step), *n.* The step of a door; the threshold.

She set her foot on her *door step*.

A bonny marble stane.

Lord William (Child's Ballads, III, 30).

**door-stone** (dôr'stôn), *n.* The stone at the threshold; the step-stone.

They darstna' on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the *door-stane* after gloaming.

Scott.

**door-stop** (dôr'stop), *n.* 1. A flange against which a door shuts in its frame.—2. A device placed behind a door to prevent it from being opened too widely.

**door-strap** (dôr'strap), *n.* In some street-cars having no conductor, a cord or strap by which the driver can close the rear door.

**door-strip** (dôr'strip), *n.* A border or weather-guard affixed to the edge of a door, and arranged to fit tightly against the casing when the door is closed.

**door-tree** (dôr'trê), *n.* [*< ME. dorstre (= Dan. dōrtre = Sw. dörrträ); < door + tree*]. The side-piece or jamb of a door; the door-post.—Dead as a *door-tree*. Same as *dead as a door-nail* (which see, under *dead*).

For James the gentle lugged in his bones,  
That faith with-out the false is right no thing worth,  
And as *dead* as a *door-tree* but giv the *doles* down.

Piers Plowman (B), l. 126.

**doorway** (dôr'wâ), *n.* In arch., the passage of a door; the entrance-way into a room or building. Doorways exhibit the characteristics of the different classes of architecture in which they are used. In classical architecture and during the middle ages much



Medieval Doorway.—North Portal, or Door of the Virgin, of the western front of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture.")

attention was bestowed upon the design and ornamentation of entrances, particularly those of churches and other public buildings. In all good architecture the chief doorway of a building is treated as a very important feature, and is made of size and dignity corresponding with the facade of which it is a part and the interior to which it gives access.

The Polynesian races soon learnt to adopt for their doorways the more pleasing curvilinear form with which they were already familiar from their interior.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I, 282.

There are no flying buttresses, no pinnacles, no deep and fretted doorways, such as form the charm of French and English architecture.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 44.

**doorway-plane** (dôr'wâ-plân), *n.* In arch., a space between the open passage or the doorway proper and the larger arch within which it is placed. This space is frequently richly adorned with sculpture, especially in medieval architecture.

**doorweed** (dôr'wêd), *n.* The *Polygonum aviculare*, a common low weed in yards, pathways, and waste places.

**door-yard** (dôr'yârd), *n.* A yard about the door of a house.

On either side [of the road] stand the houses, with little green lawns in front, called in rustic phrase "*door-yards*."

F. Pike, Amer. Fol. Soc., p. 52.

**doosootee** (dô-sô'tê), *n.* [Hind. *doosât*], a coarse cloth made of double threads, *< do, dw* [*< Skt. dvi = E. two*], + *sât*, thread, *< Skt. √ sâ = E.*

*see*] Cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material, from Agre in northern India. Also *doosootee*.

**dopp** (dop), *v. t.* [*< ME. \*doppen* (only as in deriv. *dop*), *n. 1, dopper*, *< AS. dōppetan*, dip, dive, as a bird into water, *< \*dopen*, pp. of *\*dōpan*, the formal source of *dopen*, dip, + *-etan*, verb-formative: see *dip*, and cf. *dop*, *n. 1, dopper*. Cf. also OFism. *doppen*, var. of *dopen* = MD. *dopen*, D. *dopen* = MLG. *dopen*, etc., dip, baptize: see *dops*, *n.*] To dip or dunk.

So was he dight,  
That no man might  
Hymn for a frenz deny,  
He dopped and dooked,  
He spake and looked,  
So religiously.

Sir T. More, A Merry Jest.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and dop.  
North, tr. of Plautarch.

**dop<sup>1</sup>** (dop), *n. 1* [*< ME. dōppe*, a water-bird, dipper, diver, *< AS. dōppa* (in a gloss, "funix [fulix, coot], gonot [gannet] vel dōppa, enid [duck]"), Wright's AS. Vocab., ed. Wülker, col. 23, l. 30; and in comp.: *dōpe-dōppa*, *> E. diveddopper, diveddapper*, usually *didapper*, q. v.; *dop-enod* (lit. 'dip-duck'), a coot, L. *fulica, fulix*; *dop-fugel* (lit. 'dip-fowl'), L. *mergus, mergulus*; cf. E. *dabchick, dabchick*, prop. *\*dop-chick*, dial. *dop-chicken*: see also *dopper-bird* and *dopper*], *< dōppetan*, dip, dive: see *dop*, *v.*] A diving bird; a diver.

Hy plunten downe, as a *doppe*, in the water.  
King Alisunder, l. 5776 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

**dop<sup>1</sup>** (dop), *n. 2* [*< dop<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A very low bow.

The Venetian *dop*, this.

R. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**dop<sup>2</sup>** (dop), *n.* [Also written *dopp*; *< D. dop*, MD. *dop*, *doppe* = MLG. *dop*, *doppe*, shell, husk, cover.] In diamond-cutting, the instrument into which the diamond to be polished is soldered by means of a fusible metal. It consists of a bowl to receive the diamond and molten metal, and a round iron stem, which is held by the tong.

**dop-chicken** (dop'chik'en), *n.* [Same as *\*dop-chick*, which is found only in the altered forms *dabchick, dabchick*, *< dop<sup>1</sup>, v.*, + *chick* or *chicken*: see *dop<sup>1</sup>, n. 1*, and *dabchick*.] Same as *dabchick*, 3. [Prov. Eng. (Lincolnshire).]

**dope** (dop), *n.* [*< D. doop*, sauce, dip, baptism, *< doopen*, dip, baptize: see *dip*, and cf. *dop<sup>1</sup>, doper*]. 1. Any thick liquid, as a thick sauce, thick gruel, or other semi-fluid or pasty thing for eating. Specifically.—2. A thick pasty lubricant; specifically, axle-grease.

"Dope," a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoe, enables the wearer to lightly glide over snow softened by the rays of the sun.

Skt. Amer. Supp., XXII, 9033.

3. Any absorbent material, as cotton-waste or sand, used to absorb and hold a lubricant or other liquid. Thus, cotton-waste is used as dope on railroads around the axles of the wheels to hold the oil used for lubrication; and in the manufacture of dynamite sand is used to hold the nitroglycerin.

**dopert**, *n.* Same as *dopper*, 2.

**dopper** (dop'er), *n.* [ME. *dopper*, spelled *dopper*, a water-fowl, *didapper* (see *diveddopper, diveddopper, didapper*, ME. *dyddapper*, etc., orig. *dōpe + dopper*), *< dōppe*, dip: see *dop<sup>1</sup>, n. 1*]. 1. A diving bird; a didapper.

*Dopper* or *dyddopper*, watyr byrde, *mergulus*.  
Prompt. Parv., p. 127.

*Dopper*, byrde.

Palgrave.

2. A dipper: in contempt for an Anabaptist. [Cf. *Dipper*, 2.] Also *doper*.

Past. Have you *doppers*?

1. *Her*. A world of *doppers*! but they are there as lunatic persons, walkers only; that have leave only to haun and ha, not daring to prophesy, or start up upon stools to raise doctrine.

R. Jonson, News from the New World.

**dopper-bird** (dop'er-bêrd), *n.* The dabchick or didapper. *Ballou*.

**doppia** (dop'pî), *n.* [It., fem. of *doppio* = F. *double*, *> E. double*: see *double*. Cf. *dobla, dobra*.] A former Italian gold coin; a pistole. The *doppia* of Piedmont was equal to 22.75 in American gold, that of Rome 22.57, that of Lucca 22.57, that of Milan 22.61, that of Venice 22.07, that of Malta 24.02, and that of the island of Sicily 25.02.

**doppietta** (dop-pîet'î), *n.* [It. dial. dim. of *doppia*: see *doppia*.] A former gold coin of the island of Sardinia, worth \$1.90 in American gold.

**dopping** (dop'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dop<sup>1</sup>, v.*] Literally, a dipping or dunking; specifically, in *falconry*, a number of sheldrakes together.

A *dopping* of sheldrakes.

Scott, Sports and Pastimes, p. 22.

**dopamine** (dop'ā-mīn), n. [Named by Haldane for the German physician Christian Doppler (1803-54).] A substance derived from the maceration of peat or other vegetable matter. It is soft and elastic when freshly obtained, but loses two thirds of its weight of water when dried at the ordinary temperature of the air, and then has nearly the composition of cellulose. When thoroughly dry it is brittle, and has a vitreous luster and a diagonal conchoidal fracture. It is found in many localities in peat-bogs, and associated with lignite. It is one of the varieties of fossil vegetable matter called by the Germans *Fossilkohle* (pit-coal).

**dopatta** (dō-pat'tā), n. [Also *doputā*; < Hind. *dopatta*, *doputā* (cerebral *p*), a kind of shawl or wrapper, lit. having two breadths, < *dō*, *du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. two), + *pat*, a breadth.] In India, a wide piece of stuff, worn as a shawl, without cutting or sewing. It is the principal garment of women of the lower orders.

**dor**, **dorr** (dōr), n. [Early mod. E. also *dorre*, *dor*, *dorr* (and in comp. sometimes *dorr*); < ME. *dore* (not found), < AS. *dora*, a humble-bee, bumblebee (AS. also *feld-bod*, 'field-bee'); cf. mod. comp. *dumbledore*, a bumblebee, also a beetle or cockchafer. Origin unknown.] 1. A lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabaeidae*, a species of dung-beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*. It is one of the commonest British beetles, less than an inch long, black with a metallic reflection, and is often heard droning through the air toward the close of the summer twilight. Also called *dor-beetle*, sometimes *dorfy*, and provincially in England *buzzard-cloak*.

What should I care what every dor doth bus  
In credulous ears?

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 2.

With broods of wasps, of hornets, *dorres*, or bees.  
John Denney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 178).

2. A drone (bee).

There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves, lyke *dorres*, of yat which other have laboured for.

Sir F. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ed. Arber, p. 38.

3. The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.] Also *dor-beetle*.—4. One of several ground-beetles, species of the family *Carabidae* and genus *Harpalus*. More fully called *black dor*. Kirby.

**dor**, **dorr** (dōr), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dorred*, *dorr*. *dorr*ing. [Early mod. E. also *dorre*; appar. < *dor*, *dorr*, a beetle, in the same way as *hum*, *humbug*, *hoax*, < *hum*, *buzz*; but cf. *foel*. *dōri* = Dan. *daare* = Sw. *dåre*, a fool, Dan. *be-dåre* = Sw. *dåra*, befool, infatuate, delude; see *dare*.] The G. *thor*, MHG. *tōre*, *tōr*, is a different word, connected with E. *daisy*. To *hoax*; *humbug*; make a fool of; perplex.

Abroad with Thomas? Oh, that villain *dorr* me;  
He hath discovered all unto my wife.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, IV.

When we are so easily *dord* and amazed with every sophism, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth.

Hales, Sermon on 2 Pet. III. 16.

To *dor* the dottenel, to humbug a simpleton.

Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorr*ing the dottenel!

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, IV. 1.

**dor**, **dorr** (dōr), n. [*< dor*, *dorr*, v.]. 1. A trick; a practical joke.

My love was fool'd, time number'd to no end  
My expectation flouted; and guess you, sir,  
What *dor* unto a doating maid this was,  
What a base breaking-off!

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, III. 2.

How trust me not, Readers, if I be not already weary of punning and fooling this *beagull*, so open he lies to strokes; and never offers at another, but brings home the *dorre* upon himself. Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

2. A practical joker.

This night's sport,  
Which our court-dor so heartily intend.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, V. 1.

3. A fool. *Hawkins*, III. 109 (in Halliwell).—To give one the *dor*, to make a fool of one.

He follows the fallacy, comes out accounted to his beloved instructions; your mistress smiles, and you give *dor* the *dor*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, V. 2.

**Doradina** (dor-ā-dī'nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Doras* (-rad-) + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Siluridae* with the rayed dorsal fin developed and the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other. It includes the *Doradinae* and other forms.

**Doradinae** (dor-ā-dī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Doras* (-rad-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of silurid fishes with the gill-membrane confluent with the skin below, the nostrils remote, and a lateral row of bony plates. It includes about 40 South American fresh-water species.

**doradina** (dor-ā-dī'nā), n. Of or relating to the *Doradinae*.

**Dorado** (dō-rā-dō), n. [*< Sp. dorado* (< L. *deauratus*), gilt, pp. of *dorare*, < L. *deaurare*, gilt;

see *deaurate*.] 1. A small southern constellation, created by Bayer, north of the great Magellanic cloud.—2. [*i. e.*] Same as *dopamine*, 2.

**Dorastaspis** (dor-ā-tas'pi-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Haeckel, 1893), < *Dorastaspis* + *-ida*.] A family of acantharian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Dorastaspis*. They have a simple spherical siliceous shell, composed of the branched apophyses of 20 equal radial spines meeting in its center. Properly written *Dorastaspida*.

The family *Dorastaspida* is the most important family of the Acanthophracta, or of those Acantharia in which the radial spines are connected by a complete extra-capsular lattice-shell.

Haeckel, Radiolaria of Challenger, p. 802.

**Dorastaspis** (dor-ā-tas'pi-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dorastaspis* + *-ida*.] Same as *Dorastaspida*, and the preferable form of the name.

**Dorastapids** (dor-ā-tas'pid'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Dorastaspida*.

**Dorastaspis** (dor-ā-tas'pi-dē), n. [NL. (Haeckel, 1893), < Gr. *dōra*, spear, + *dōra*, shield.] A genus of radiolarians, typical of the family *Dorastaspida*.

**dor-beetle**, **dorr-beetle** (dōr'bē'tl), n. 1. Same as *dor*, 1.—2. Same as *dor*, 3, and cockchafer, 1.

**dor-bug**, **dorr-bug** (dōr'bug), n. 1. The cockchafer of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*.—2. In the United States, the popular name of several species of the genus *Lachnosterna*, of which there are altogether about 75. The commonest is *L. fusca*, abundant in the months of May and June, hence sharing with some related beetles the name of June-bug. It is a stout beetle, about an inch long, of a dark brown color, with comparatively long, slender legs and hooked claws, and well known from its habit of entering lighted rooms at night with a loud buzzing noise. These beetles feed upon the leaves of various trees, preferably plum and cherry. The large white larvae or grubs live in the ground on the roots of turf, and are often very injurious, like those of the cockchafer.



Dor-bug (*Lachnosterna fusca*).  
(Line shows natural size.)

**Dorcas** (dōr'kās), n. [NL., < Gr. *dōrak*, a deer, a gazel (so called in reference to its large bright eyes), < *dōrakōs*, perf. *dōrakōs*, see, look at. *Drake* and *dragon* are of the same ult. origin.] A genus of antelopes. *Ogilby*, 1836.

**Dorcatherium** (dōr-ka-thē'ri-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *dōrak*, a deer, + *thērion*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil deer or *Cervidae* of the Miocene period. *Kaup*, 1833.

**Dorcopsis** (dōr-kop'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *dōrak*, a gazel, + *opsis*, appearance.] A genus of Papuan kangaroos. They are of small size and somber coloration, with the hair on the nape arched, the tail



Papuan Kangaroo (*Dorcopsis leucurus*).

naked and scaly at the end, the premolar teeth large, and eye-teeth present. *D. leucurus* of Papua is about 2 feet long, with a tail 1 foot long. *D. woodwardi* is a species peculiar to the island of Misol.

**dore**, n. An obsolete spelling of *dor*.

**dore**, n. An obsolete spelling of *dor*, retained in *dumbledore*.

**doree** (dō-rē or dō-rē), n. Same as *dory*.

**Doramas** (dō-rā-mā), n. [NL., so called in allusion to its product, gum ammoniac, < Gr. *dōra*, a gift, < *dōra*, give, present, < *dōra*, a gift, < *di-dō-ra*, give; see *dorare*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of about half a dozen species, natives of western Asia. The most important is *D. ammoniacum*, which yields the gum ammoniacum of commerce, its concrete milky juice. A very similar gum-resin is furnished by *D. umbellifer*.

**dor-fly**, **dorr-fly** (dōr'flī), n. Same as *dor*, 1.

**dor-hawk**, **dorr-hawk** (dōr'hāk), n. The common goatsucker, night-jar, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europaeus*. Also *dorr-hawk*. [Local, Eng.]

The *dor-hawk*, solitary bird.

Round the dim crags on heavy pinions wheeling.  
Wardour, I. The Waggoner, I.

**doria** (dō-rī-ā), n. A cotton cloth woven with stripes of different thicknesses.

**Dorian** (dō-rī-an), n. and n. [*< L. Dorian*, equiv. to *Doricus*, < Gr. *Δωριος*, *Δωριος*, Dorian, Doric, pertaining to Doris, L. *Doris*, Gr. *Δωρίς*, or to the Dorians, L. *Dores*, Gr. *Δωριεύς*, eponym. *Δωρις*, Dorus.] 1. a. 1. Of or pertaining to Doris, a small district of ancient Greece, lying south of Thessaly and northwest of Phocis; relating to or originating with the inhabitants of Doris.—2. Of or pertaining to the Doric race; Doric.

There shalt thou hear and learn the secret power  
Of harmony, in tones and numbers hit  
By voice or hand; and various-measured verse,  
Æolian charms and Dorian lyric odes.

Milton, P. R., IV. 287.

**Dorian chiton**, *moda*, etc. See the nouns.

1. A native or an inhabitant of Doris in Greece.—2. A member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks (the others being the Æolians, the Ionians, and the Achaean). In the historical period the Dorians occupied southern and western Peloponnesus, the chief state of the race being Sparta, as well as Megara, Corinth, Argos, Cidnea, Halicarnassus, Rhodes, Corcyra, Syracuse, Tarentum, etc. **Doric** (dōr'ik), a. and n. [Formerly *Dorick*, *Doricks*; = F. *Dorique* = Sp. *Dórico* = Pg. *Dórico*, < L. *Doricus*, < Gr. *Δωριεύς*, < *Δωρίς*, Doris; see *Dorian*.] 1. a. 1. Pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants.—2. Pertaining to the Doric race; characteristic of or derived from the Dorians.

He touch'd the tender stops of various quills,

With eager thought warbling his Doric lay.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 122.

**Doric cyma**. See *cyma*, 1.—**Doric dialect**. See *IL*.—**Doric mode**. See *mode*.—**Doric order**, in arch., the oldest and strongest of the three Greek orders, in its external forms the simplest of all, but in its most perfect examples, especially as exhibited in the monuments of the age of Pericles at Athens, combining with solidity and force the most subtle and delicate refinement of outlines and proportions that architecture has known. In a de-



Doric Architecture.—Diagram of northeast angle of the Parthenon, illustrating method of construction.

based and distorted form, the Doric constituted the second order of the Romans, coming between their Tuscan and Ionic. A characteristic of the Grecian Doric column is the absence of a base; the channelings are usually 20 in number, and in section approximate to a semi-ellipse; the capital has generally no astragal, but only one or more fillets or annulets, which separate the channelings from the echinus. The profile of the capital in the best examples is a carefully studied eccentric curve, neither flat enough to be hard in effect, nor full enough to be weak. The echinus prior to the time of perfection spread out far beyond the shaft; the later Greeks made it a frustum of a cone, and the Romans cut it as an ordinary quarter-round. In good Greek examples, as a rule, no horizontal lines are found in a Doric building, floor and cornice-lines, etc., being curved slightly upward; the profiles of the column-shafts are slightly convex, and all columns are slightly inclined toward the center of the building. All these particularities have relation to optical effects so subtle that their influence is felt rather than seen.

The first of the Roman orders is the Doric, which, like everything else in this style, takes a place about half-way between the Tuscan Roman posts and the nobly simple order of the Greeks. J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 22.

**II. a.** The Doric dialect; the language of the Dorians, a dialect of the Greek or Hellenic, characterized by its broadness and hardness: hence applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scotch.

**Doricism** (dôr-i-sizm), *n.* [*< Doric + -ism.*] A peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a characteristic of Doric speech or manner.

**Doricize** (dôr-i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Doricized*, ppr. *Doricizing*. [*< Doric + -ize.*] To render Doric in character. Also spelled *Doricles*.

The Ionic order, for instance, which arose in the Grecian colonies on the coast, is only the native style of this country *Doricized*, if the expression may be used.  
*J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 238.*

**Dorididae, Doridæ** (dô-rid'i-dê, dô-ri-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Doris (Dorid-) + -idae.*] A family of marine nudibranchiate gastropods, the sea-lemons, having no shell or mantle, and the gills disposed circularly in a rosette around the anus (pygobranchiate), which is on the dorsal aspect. See out under *Doris*.

**doridoid** (dôr-i-doid), *a.* [*< Doris (Dorid-) + -oid.*] Like a sea-lemon; being or resembling an animal of the genus *Doris* or family *Dorididae*: as, a *doridoid* nudibranchiate.

**Doridopidae** (dôr-i-dop'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Doridopsis + -idae.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doridopsis*. They are superficially like the *Dorididae*, but have a suetorial mouth without any odontophore.

**Doridopsis** (dôr-i-dop'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. dôpîc (dôpîd-), a knife (see Doris), + ôpsîc, view, appearance.*] The typical genus of the family *Doridopidae*.

**Dorippe** (dô-rip'ê), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. dôpîc (see Doris) + -ippos, a horse.*] The typical genus of



Mask-crab (*Dorippe sima*).

the family *Dorippidae*, containing such species as *D. sima*, the mask-crab. They are noted as crabs with which certain sea-anemones are cancerisocial.

**Dorippidae** (dô-rip'i-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Dorippe + -idae.*] A family of anomuran decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Dorippe*.

**Doris** (dô-ris), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. dôpîc (also dôpîc, appar. prop. dôp, a spear), a knife used at sacrifices, prop. dôp, a Dorian knife (see Doris), a knife), being prop. adj., dôpîc, Dorian;*



Sea-lemon (*Doris johnstoni*).

also, as a noun, the country of the Dorians: see *Dorian*.] The typical genus of the family *Dorididae*, or sea-lemons, containing such species as *D. tuberculata*, *D. johnstoni*, and *D. coccinea*. *Argo* is a synonym.

**Dorism** (dô-rism), *n.* [*< Gr. dôpîsmos, speaking in Doric, < dôpîc, speak Doric: see Doris.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a Doricism.

According to Brand, the latest writer on the subject, all those *Dorisms* which appear in the Boeotian dialect are either survivals of the Doric speech of the conquered inhabitants, or are importations from the neighboring communities to the west. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 427.*

**Dorize** (dô-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Dorized*, ppr. *Dorizing*. [*< Gr. dôpîc, imitate the Dorians, speak Doric, < dôpîc, Doris: see Dorian.*] I. *trans.* To use the dialect or customs of the Dorians.

**II. trans.** To make Doric.

Boeotia was originally an Aesolic land, and . . . it was partially *Dorized* at an early period of its history. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 421.*

**dorking** (dôr'king), *n.* [*So called from Dorking, in Surrey, England, where these fowls have been extensively bred.*] A breed of domestic fowls, of good size, and of fair quality as egg-producers, but especially valuable for the table. The breed is characterized by the long, low, full shape, and by having five toes on each foot. There are white, silver-gray, colored, and cuckoo dorkings, having either

single combs or rose-combs. The cuckoo dorkings are barred black and white. The general characteristics of the silver-gray and colored varieties are: hens, gray (in the colored variety, brownish or spotted black), with salmon breasts; cocks, glossy black on breast, with black, neck, saddle, wing-bow, and secondaries white.

**dorlach, dorloach** (dôr'lach, -loah), *n.* [*Sc., < Gael. dorlach, a handful, a bundle, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver, < dôr, a flat (of. dim. dôrn, a small handful), + loach, a burden, load.*] 1. A bundle; a knapsack.

These supple fellows [the Highlanders], with their plaids, targes, and dorlachs. *J. Baillie, Letters, I. 176.*

**2. A portmanteau.**

There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his dorlach. *Scott, Waverley, II. 268.*

Callum told him also, tat his leather dorlach w' the lock on her was come frae Doune. *Scott, Waverley, II. 219.*

**3. A quiver.**

Swords, tairgs, bowes, dorlachs, and wther invasive wapones. *Acts of Charles I. (ed. 1814), v. 267.*

[The Scotch *dorlach*, also spelled *dorloach*, is said to mean also 'a short sword, a dagger'; but this appears to be an error, resting in part on a misunderstanding of the quotation last cited.]

**dorm** (dôrm), *v. t.* [*< Icel. Norw. dorma = G. dial. durmen, slumber, dose, = F. dormir = Sp. dormir, durmir = Pg. dormir = It. dormire, sleep, < L. dormire, sleep. Cf. Gr. dôpôvew, Skt. √ drâ, sleep. See dormant, dormer, etc.*] To slumber; dose. [*North. Eng.*]

**dorm** (dôrm), *n.* [*< dorm, v.*] A slumber; a dose.

Not a calm and soft sleep like that which our God giveth His beloved ones, but as the slumbering *dormes* of a sick man. *Sp. Senderen, Works, I. 144.*

**dormancy** (dôr-man-si), *n.* [*< OF. dormance, < dormant, sleeping: see dormant and -ancy.*]

The state of being dormant; quiescence.

To the conduct of their predecessor, Queen Mary, it was an objection, that she had revived an ill precedent of prerogative taxation after a dormancy of centuries.

*State Trials, The Great Case of Imposition, an. 1600.*

**dormant** (dôr-man't), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. also dormant, sometimes dormond, dormount; < ME. dormant, dormant, stationary, < OF. dormant, F. dormant = Sp. dormiente, durmiente = Pg. dormiente = It. dormiente, dormiente, sleeping, dormant (Sp. also as a noun, a beam, joist), < L. dormient (-e, ppr. of dormire, sleep: see dorm-).*]

1. *a.* 1. Sleeping; asleep. Hence —2. *In her*, lying down with its head on its fore paws, as if asleep: said of a beast used as a bearing. —3. Hibernating: said of certain animals. —4. *In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent; not in action, movement, force, or operation; being or kept in abeyance: as, a dormant rebellion; a dormant title; dormant privileges.*

It is by lying dormant a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Burke.*



Lin Dormant.

We copied  
Some indications strong of dormant pride.  
*Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.*

The impulse which they communicated to the long dormant energies of Europe. *Prescott, Ferd. and Is., I. 8.*

Underneath every one of the senses lies the soul and spirit of it, dormant till they are magnetized by some powerful emotion. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 185.*

**Dormant bolt.** See *bolt*. — **Dormant execution**, a writ which by neglect to enforce it loses its priority over a subsequent creditor. — **Dormant partner**, in com., a sleeping or special partner. See *partner*. — **Dormant table**, a table, as of the dining-room, which is permanent, forming a stationary piece of furniture, as distinguished from one made up of boards laid on trestles, as was common in Europe in the middle ages.

His table dormant in his halls alway  
Stood rody covered at the long day.  
*Chaucer, Gen. Pro. to C. T., I. 268.*

The tabull dormoude withouten lette;  
Ther at the cokewolds we sette.  
*The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 19).*

**Dormant window**, the window of a sleeping-apartment; a dormer-window.

**II. a.** 1. A beam; a sleeper: formerly also *dormond, dormant-tree*. Also *dormer*. *Hallwell*. —2. A dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, and potted-meats, placed down the middle of the table at a large entertainment; a centerpiece which is not removed. *Exp. Diet.*

**dormant-tree**, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

**dormant**, *n.* An obsolete form of *dormer*.

**dormanture**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dormant*.

**dormet**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dormer*.  
**dormer** (dôr'mâr), *n.* [*Formerly also dormer, < OF. dormoir, dormoir, dormer, also dormer, a sleeping-room, < L. dormitorium, a sleeping-room: see dormitory.*] 1. A sleeping-room; a dormitory. —2. [*Short for dormer-window.*] A dormer-window. *Oxford Gloss. Arch.* —3. Same as *dormant*, 1. *Hallwell*.

**dormered** (dôr'mêrd), *a.* [*< dormer + -ed.*] Having dormer-windows.

It was a square old edifice, with a porch which was a model of gravity, and a high, solid, *dormered* roof of the kind that seems to grow darker and more ponderous as years go by. *New Princeton Rev., III. 152.*

**dormer-window** (dôr'mâr-win'dô), *n.* [*< dormer, 1, + window;* so named because such windows are found chiefly in upper bedrooms.] A window standing vertically in a projection, built out to receive it, from a sloping roof.

**dormist** (dôr-mi-at), *n.* [*L., let him sleep: 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of dormire, sleep: see dorm-.*] A licensee for a student to be absent from early prayers. *Gradus ad Cantab.*

**dormice**, *n.* Plural of *dormouse*.

**dormition** (dôr-mish'on), *n.* [= *OF. dormition, dormison, F. dormition = Pr. dormicio = Sp. dormicion = It. dormizione, < L. dormitio(n-), sleep, < dormire, sleep: see dorm-.*] A sleeping; the state or condition of sleep, especially a prolonged one. [*Rare.*]

Wart thou disposed . . . to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the *dormitions* of the soul. *Sp. Hall, Works, VII. 298.*

We consult him upon matters of doctrine, and quish him tenderly upon his powers of dormition. *R. P. Burton, El-Medinalah, p. 70.*

**dormitive** (dôr-mi-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dormitif = Sp. Pg. dormitivo, < NL. dormitueus, < L. dormire, sleep: see dorm-.*] 1. *a.* Causing or tending to cause sleep: as, the *dormitive* properties of opium.

**II. n.** A medicine which has the property of producing or promoting sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

But for Cowslip-Wine, Poppy-Water, and all *Dormitives*, those I allow. *Congress, Way of the World, IV. 2.*

**dormitory** (dôr-mi-tô-ri), *n.*; pl. *dormitories* (-ris). [= *OF. dormitor, dormitor, vernacularly dormoir, dormoir, dormer (> E. dormer, q. v.), and dortor, dortour, dortover (> E. dorter, q. v.) = Pr. dormidor, dormitori = Sp. Pg. It. dormitorio, < L. dormitorium, a sleeping-room, neut. of dormitorius, belonging to sleep, < dormitor, a sleeper, < dormire, sleep: see dorm-.*] 1. A place, building, or room to sleep in. Specifically —(a) A place in convents where the monks or nuns sleep, either divided into a succession of small chambers or cells, or left undivided, in the form commonly of a long room. The dormitory has usually immediate access to the church or chapel, for the convenience of its occupants in attending nocturnal services.

Round each temple-court  
In dormitories ranged, row after row,  
She saw the priests asleep. *Shelley, With of Atlas, lkv.*

(b) That part of a boarding-school or other institution where the inmates sleep, usually a large room, either open or divided by low partitions, or a series of rooms opening upon a common hall or corridor: in American colleges sometimes an entire building divided into sleeping-rooms. 2. A burial-place; a cemetery. See *cemetery*, which has the same etymological meaning.

He had now in his new church (near y<sup>e</sup> garden) built a dormitory or vault with several repositories, in which to bury his family.  *Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 13, 1677.*

**dormond**, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

**dormount**, *a.* See *dormant*.

**dormouse** (dôr'mous), *n.*; pl. *dormice* (-mice). [*< ME. dormous, spelled dormouse, dormouse (15th century), lit. 'sleep-mouse,' in allusion to the dormant life in winter; < dorm, slumber, + mouse: see dorm and mouse. Cf. ME. sleep-*



Dormer-window of the Hôtel de Jacques Cartier, Bourges, France; 19th century.



**dommone** (It. 'sleep-mouse'), a dormouse. A rodent of the family *Myomidae*. The dormouse is peculiar among rodents in having no canines.

The general appearance is squirrel-like, hence the name *squirrel-mouse* sometimes given to these animals; but the structure and general affinities are entirely different. The dormice are confined to the old world, and are widely distributed in Europe and Asia, with some outlying forms in Africa. Their shape is neat and gracile; they have full eyes, slender limbs, and a long hairy tail, which in *Myomys* proper is bushy and disheveled throughout, in *Muscardinus* bushy but cylindrical, in *Elomys* tufted and flattened at the end, and in *Graphiurus* shorter and like a lead-pencil. There are about 15 species of the 4 genera named. The common dormouse is *Muscardinus evellianus*, only about as large as the house-mouse; the fat dormouse or lotr (*Myomys glis*) and the garden-dormouse or lotr (*Elomys sylvia*) are both much larger. The dormice hibernate in a lethargic or torpid state, occasionally waking up in mild weather, and availing themselves of a stock of provisions which they have hoarded.



Common Dormouse (*Muscardinus evellianus*).

He was made for other purpose than to be ever eating as swine, ever sleeping.

**Dormice**, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 20. Dormouse phalanger. See *Dromia*.—Striped dormouse, a book-name of the hawks, chipmunk, or ground-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus*. Pennant.

**dormy** (dôr'mi), a. In golf, noting the condition of a player when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there remain holes to be played. W. Park, Jr.

**dorneck**, **dornax**, a. Obsolete forms of *dornick*.

**dornick** (dôr'nik), a. [Also formerly or dial. *dornik*, *dornique*, *dornock*, *dorneck*, *dornick*, and (as if pl.) *dornax*, *dornix*, etc. (cf. *leel dornakar*, a kind of water-tight boots), so called from *Dornick* (OFlem. *Dornick*, Flem. *Doornik* = F. *Tournai* = ML. *Tornacum*, *Tornacum*, *Tournay*), a town in Belgium where this cloth was originally made. A similar cloth is said to have been made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.] 1. A stout linen cloth, especially a damask linen having a simple diaper pattern, formerly much used for church vestments, altar-hangings, etc.

He fand his chamber well arrayt With dornik work on baird displayt. Sir D. Lyndsay, *Sneyer Meldrum*, l. 384.

2. Linsey-woolsey: in this sense *dornick*. *Hall-well* (Prov. Eng.).—3. [Appear. from a fancied resemblance to the figures of *dornick*, l.] A pebble or cobblestone; any small fragment of rock. [Western U. S.]

**dornix**, a. An obsolete form of *dornick*.

**dorneck** (dôr'ngk), a. See *dornick*.

**doront** (dôr'on), a. [L., < Gr. *dôron*, a gift, also (perhaps not the same word) a handbreadth: see *dorona*, *dorata*.] 1. A gift; a present.—2. As an ancient Greek unit of length, a handbreadth or palm.

**Doronicum** (dôr-on'i-kum), a. [NL.] A genus of composite plants, much resembling the arnica, natives of Europe and temperate Asia. *D. cammarum* and *D. peredanthos* are cultivated for their flowers, and are commonly known as *leopard's-bane*.

**Dorosoma** (dôr-ô-sô'mâ), a. [NL., < Gr. *dôron*, a spear, + *ôsom*, body; in allusion to the form of the body in the young.] The typical genus of eluopid fishes of the family *Dorosomidae*; *gismat-shad*. *D. cepedianum* is the common *gismat*-or *hickory-shad* or *thread-herring* of the United States. See cut under *gismat-shad*.

**Dorosomatidae** (dôr-ô-sô-mat'i-dâ), a. pl. [NL.] Same as *Dorosomidae*.

**Dorosomidae** (dôr-ô-sô-mi-dâ), a. pl. [*Dorosoma* + *-idae*.] A family of malacostracyan fishes, typified by the genus *Dorosoma*. They have an oblong, rather deep body, carinated belly, thin dentate scales, small head, and small mouth overhung by the blunt snout, with narrow, short mandibles having each a single supplemental bone. They have a general likeness to a shad, and the species in the United States are generally called *gismat-shad*. They are mud-loving fishes, occurring in coast as well as inland waters of warm regions, and of little or no value as food.

**dorp** (dôr'p), a. [*D. dorp* = LG. *dorp* = AS. and E. *dorp*, a village; see *thorp*.] A small village. [Rare.]

No neighbouring dorp, no lodging to be found, But lonely plains, and bare inhospitable ground. Dryden, *King and Penitent*, l. 1305.

**dorâ**, a. See *dôrâ*.  
**dorâ**, v. and n. See *dôrâ*.

**dorâ**, a. An obsolete form of *dôrâ*.  
**Dorrie** (dôr'i), a. [*Dorr* (see *dôrâ*), + *-dôrâ*.] In U. S. Hist., one of those who engaged in or favored the revolutionary movement for a reformation of the then existing oligarchical State government of Rhode Island in 1841-42, led by Thomas W. Dorris. The effort ended in a slight insurrection called the "Dorr rebellion," after the irregular adoption by a majority of the people of a new constitution and the election of Dorris as governor; but its object was in great part effected by a constitution legally formed and adopted in the autumn of 1842.

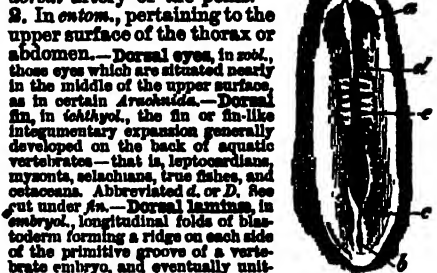
**dorsâ**, a. Plural of *dorsum*.  
**dorsabdominal** (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *abdomen*, abdomen: see *abdominal*.] Pertaining to the back and the belly; specifically said of the situation of parts, or direction of a line or plane, between the dorsal and abdominal or ventral aspects of the body: as, a *dorsabdominal* axis; a *dorsabdominal* direction. Also *dorsocentral*, *dorsocentral*.—*Dorsabdominal* symmetry, a kind of symmetry or reversed repetition on the opposite (dorsal and abdominal) sides of a plane passing through the middle of the body perpendicularly to both the median vertical or longitudinal and the transverse planes; one of the three kinds of symmetry which an organism may present, the other two being bilateral symmetry and anteroposterior symmetry. It is less evident than either of the other two, and usually inappreciable.

**dorsabdominally** (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal-i), adv. In a *dorsabdominal* direction or relative position; from back to belly, and conversely; dorsiventrally: as, a line drawn *dorsabdominally*.

**dorsad** (dôr'sad), adv. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *ad*, toward.] In anat., toward the dorsum or back; backward, with reference to the animal itself, without regard to its posture: as, the spinal cord lies *dorsad* of the bodies of the vertebrae; the aorta arches *dorsad* as well as *sinistrad*: opposed to *ventrad*, and in *Vertebrata* equivalent to *neurad*.

**dorsadiform** (dôr'sad-i-fôr'm), a. [*dorsad* + *-form*.] In anat., having that form in which the tendency of extension of the body is upward above the shoulders, as the common perch and many other fishes. Gill.

**dorsal** (dôr'sal), a. and n. [*F. dorsal* = Sp. Pg. *dorsal* = It. *dorsale*, < ML. *dorsalis* (L. *dorsalis*), pertaining to the back, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dors*, *dorsum*.] 1. a. In anat.: (a) Of or pertaining to the back: as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish; *dorsal* muscles, nerves, etc. (b) Of or pertaining to the back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsal* aspect of the hand; the *dorsal* surface of the breast-bone; the *dorsal* artery of the penis.—2. In entom., pertaining to the upper surface of the thorax or abdomen.—*Dorsal* eyes, in zool., those eyes which are situated nearly in the middle of the upper surface, as in certain *Arachnida*.—*Dorsal* fin, in ichthyol., the fin or fin-like integumentary expansion generally developed on the back of aquatic vertebrates—that is, leptocephalians, myxomys, selachians, true fishes, and osteichthys. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut under *fin*.—*Dorsal* lamina, in embryol., longitudinal folds of blastoderm forming a ridge on each side of the primitive groove of vertebrate embryos and eventually uniting over it to convert it into the notochordal canal: opposed to *ventral lamina*, which similarly incloses the rest of the body.



Early Vertebrate Embryo of Chalk. a, cephalic end, b, primitive groove, c, dorsal lamina, closing over c, several protovertebrae.

A linear depression, the primitive groove, makes its appearance on the surface of the blastoderm, and the substance of the mesoblast along each side of this groove grows up, carrying with it the superjacent epiblast. Thus are produced the two *dorsal laminae*. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 12.

**Dorsal** muscles, in human anat., those muscles which lie upon the back. Those of the so-called first and second layers, however, pertain to the anterior extremity or fore limb.—*Dorsal* nerves, those spinal nerves which emerge in relation with dorsal vertebrae.

—*Dorsal* punctures, in entom., impressed dots, few in number and determinate in position, found on the elytra of certain beetles, principally the *Cicadellidae*. They are of great service in distinguishing species, and are not to be confounded with the ordinary irregular punctures of the surface.—*Dorsal* segments, in entom., the segments of the abdomen, seen from above, and numbered from the base to the apex.—*Dorsal* surface, in entom., the upper surface of the wing, including the elytra if these are present.—*Dorsal* surface, in bot., the outer surface or ridge of a carpel or pod, corresponding to the midvein of the

carpal leaf.—*Dorsal* vertebra, in anat., those vertebrae which lie between the cervical and lumbar vertebrae; thoracic vertebrae, frequently the only ones which bear two-joined ribs. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut in preceding column.—*Dorsal* vessel, in anat., the long blood-vessel, or heart, lying along the back of an insect.

II. a. 1. In anat., a dorsal fin. Pennant.—2. In anat., a dorsal vertebra.—3. *Recluse*. See the extract.

The orphrey of the chambray was often distinguished into three parts; that in the front being called the "pectoral," the other, behind, the "dorsal," and the two over the shoulders the "humeralia."

Book, Church of our Fathers, l. 288, note.

**dorsally** (dôr'sal-i), adv. 1. In a dorsal situation; on the back; by the back.—2. In a dorsal direction; toward the back; dorsad.

At the point of their junction there is usually a single median process projecting dorsally.

W. H. Flower, *Ontology*, p. 12.

*Dorsally* to the alimentary tract the colon is spacious. E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 688.

**dorsalmost** (dôr'sal-môst), a. *superf.* [*dorsal* + *-most*.] Next to the back. [Rare.]

The *dorsalmost* pair of tentacles are the only ones which actually belong to that part of the disc which forms the great dorsal hood. E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 674.

**dorsalward**, **dorsalwards** (dôr'sal-wârd, -wârdz), adv. [*dorsal* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Same as *dorsad*. [Rare.]

The dorsal division of the colon has passed dorsal-wards. Jour. Microsc. Science, XXVIII. 288.

**dorsch** (dôrsh), a. [Cf. G. *dorsch*, the haddock, < LG. *dorsch* = *leel thorsk* = Sw. Dan. *torok*, a codfish, > E. *torak*, q. v.] The young of the common cod.

**dorsel** (dôr'sel), a. [*OF. dors*, *dos*, back (cf. *dors*, also dim. *dorsellet*, a canopy: see *dorsel*), F. *dos* = Sp. Pg. It. *dorso*, < L. *dorsum*, the back (of beasts, later also of men), a ridge, in ML. the back of anything; perhaps akin to Gr. *dupê*, *dîpê*, the neck, a ridge, *dupês*, a ridge.] 1. The back.

He had a very choice library of books, all richly bound, with gilt dorsels. Wood, *Athens Oxoniensis*.

2. A piece of stuff used to cover the back of a settle or chair, or hung at the back of an altar or at the sides of a chancel; especially, a piece of rich stuff forming the back of a chair of state or a throne, reaching from the canopy to the floor of the dais. In ecclesiastical use now *dossal*. Formerly also *dorsel*, *dorsel*, *dossel*.

A *dorsel* and redress of crymyn velvet with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters. Will of Sir R. Sutton.

**dorsel** (dôr'sel), a. [See *dorsch*.] A young cod, formerly supposed to be a distinct species called the variable cod, *Gadus callarias*.

**dorsel** (dôr'sel), a. [As *dorsel* + *-ed*.] In her., same as *assessant*.

**dorsel** (dôr'sel), a. [*OF. dorsal*, < ML. *dorsale*, tapestry, also called *dorsarium*, *dorsale*, *dorsile*, *dorsorium*, *dorsarium*, *dorsorum* (> E. *dorsar*, q. v.), and (accom. to the F.) *dossale*, *dossale*, and *dossorium* (> E. *dossor*, q. v.); so called because hung at the back of one sitting down, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorsel*, *dorsal*.] 1. Same as *dorsel*. 2.—3. [*OF. dorsal*.] A kind of woollen stuff.—4. Same as *dorsel*. 2.

**dorsery** (dôr'ser), a. [= Sc. *dorsour*, < ME. *dorsour*, *dorsure*, *dorsere*, *dorsere*, < ML. *dorsarium*, *dorsorium*, equiv. to *dorsale*, > E. *dorsal*, a canopy: see *dorsel*. Same as *dorsor*, q. v.] 1. Same as *dorsel*. 2. *Prompt. Parv.*—2. A pannier or basket. Also *dorsel*, *dorsor*.

By this, some farmer's dairymaid; I may meet her Riding from market one day 'twixt her dorsers. Fletcher and Shirley, *Night-Walker*, l. 1.

What makes so many scholars then come from Oxford and Cambridge, like market-women, with *dorsers* full of lamentable tragedies and ridiculous comedies? Shirley, *Witty Fair One*, iv.

**Dorsibranchiate** (dôr-si-brang-ki-â't), a. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *dorsibranchiatus*: see *dorsibranchiate*.] In Cuvier's system, the second order of *Annelides*, including free marine worms. It closely approximates in significance to the order *Chaetopoda* of modern naturalists. They have the branchiae on the back, whence the name.

**dorsibranchiate** (dôr-si-brang-ki-â't), a. and n. [*NL. dorsibranchiatus*, < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *branchia*, gills.] 1. a. 1. Having gills on the back; notobranchiate, as certain nudibranchiate gastropods and many marine annelids.—2. Specifically, having dorsal gills, as the *Dorsibranchiata*; or of pertaining to the *Dorsibranchiata*.

II. a. A member of the *Dorsibranchiata*.

**dorsocollar** (dôr-si-kol'ar), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *collum*, the neck, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the back and to the neck. *Coues*, 1887.

**dorsolumbent** (dôr-si-kum'bent), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *\*cumben* (-s), ppr. of *cumbere* (in comp. *incumbere*, etc.), otherwise *cubare*, lie down.] Lying upon the back; supine: opposed to *ventrumbent*, or prone.

**dorsiduct** (dôr-si-duk't), v. t. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *ducere* (pp. *ductus*), lead.] To bring or carry toward or to the back: opposed to *ventriduct*. [Rare.]

*Dorsiduct* the tail of the cat so as to expose the anus and open it slightly. *Wilder and Gage*, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 84.

**dorsiferous** (dôr-sif'ë-rus), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] In *soöl.*: (a) Same as *dorsigerous*. (b) Bringing forth upon the back; dorsiparous.

**dorsifixed** (dôr-si-fikst), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix*.] In bot. and *soöl.*, attached dorsally, or by the back: applied to anthers, etc.

**dorsigerous** (dôr-sij'ë-rus), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] In *soöl.*, bearing or carrying on the back: as, the *dorsigerous* opossum, *Didelphys dorsigera*, so called from the fact that it bears its young upon its back. Also *dorsiferous*.

**dorsigrade** (dôr-si-gräd), a. [*NL.*, < *L. dorsum*, the back, + *gradus*, walk.] In *soöl.*, walking upon the back of the toes, as certain arachnids.

**dorsilateral** (dôr-si-lat'ë-ral), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (later-), the side, + *-al*.] Same as *dorsolateral*.

**dorsilumbar** (dôr-si-lum'bär), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar*.] Same as *dorsolumbar*.

**dorsimesal** (dôr-si-mes'al), a. [*dorsimeson* + *-al*.] Lying along the middle line of the back; pertaining in any way to the dorsimeson. Also *dorsomesal*. *Wilder and Gage*, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 44. [Rare.]

**dorsimeson** (dôr-si-mes'on), n. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *NL. meson*, q. v., coined by *Wilder and Gage*.] The middle lengthwise line of the back. [Rare.]

**dorsiparous** (dôr-sip'ä-rus), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *parere*, produce, + *-ous*.] 1. In bot., bearing fruit upon the back: applied to certain groups of ferns which produce fruit upon the lower surface or back of the fronds. —2. In *soöl.*, hatching young upon the back, as certain toads do.

**dorsiscapular** (dôr-si-skap'ü-lär), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the back and the shoulder-blade. *Coues*, 1887.

**dorsispiral** (dôr-si-spi'nal), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *spira*, spine, + *-al*.] In anat., of or pertaining to both the back and the spine. —*Dorsispiral vein*, in human anat., one of a set of veins which form a network about the processes and arches of vertebrae.

**dorsiventral** (dôr-si-ven'tral), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *venter*, the belly, + *-al*.] 1. In anat., same as *dorsobdominal*. —2. In bot., same as *bifacial*, 2.

Also *dorsocentral*.

**dorsiventrality** (dôr-si-ven'tral'i-ti), n. [*dorsiventral* + *-ity*.] The condition of being dorsiventral. [Rare.]

**dorsiventrally** (dôr-si-ven'tral'i), adv. In a dorsiventral direction or situation; from back to belly; dorsobdominally. Also *dorsocentrally*.

The giraffe running dorsocentrally. *Science*, III, 334.

**dorsocaudal** (dôr-sô-kä'dal), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] In anat., superior and posterior in direction or position.

**dorsocervical** (dôr-sô-sér'vi-kal), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *cervix* (cervic-), the neck, + *-al*.] In anat., pertaining to or situated on the back of the neck; pertaining to both the back and the neck. —*Dorsocervical vertebra*, equivocal vertebra between the thoracic and the cervical series proper.

**dorsodynia** (dôr-sô-din'i-ä), n. [*NL.*, < *L. dorsum*, the back, + *dynia*, pain.] In *patkol.*, myalgia in the muscles of the back.

**dorso-epitrochlear** (dôr-sô-ep-i-trok'lë-är), a. and n. 1. a. In anat., of or pertaining to the dorso-epitrochlearis or epitrochlearis muscle. II. a. Same as *dorso-epitrochlearis*.

**dorso-epitrochlearis** (dôr-sô-ep-i-trok'lë-ä'ris), n.; pl. *dorso-epitrochleares* (-rës). [*NL.*, < *L. dorsum*, the back, + *tr.*, upon, + *trochlea*,

q. v.] A muscle which in some quadrupeds passes from the back to the elbow.

**dorsoflexion** (dôr-sô-flëk'shën), n. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *flexio* (n.), a bending: see *flexion*.] A bending of the back; a bow. *Froude*, *Carlyle*, I, 51.

**dorso-intestinal** (dôr-sô-in-tes'ti-näl), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *intestinalis*, intestine, + *-al*.] In anat., situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine. *R. Owen*.

**dorsolateral** (dôr-sô-lat'ë-ral), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (later-), side, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the back and the side; dorsal and lateral in position; situated on the side of the back; dorsopleural. Also *dorsolateral*. —*Dorsolateral muscle* or *muscles*, the large segmented mass of muscle in fishes lying between the lateral and dorsal septa, and the muscles in higher animals which are derived from this.

**dorsolumbar** (dôr-sô-lum'bär), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar*.] In anat., pertaining to the whole dorsal (that is, the thoracic and lumbar) region of the trunk of the body: said especially of those vertebrae, collectively considered, which intervene between the cervical and the sacral vertebrae proper. The most obvious and usual distinction between dorsal and lumbar vertebrae being the presence of developed ribs on the former and their absence from the latter, and ribs being frequently developed from the cervical to the sacral region of the spine, the whole series of such rib-bearing vertebrae is called *dorsolumbar*. The epithet is also used in the phrase *dorsolumbar region*. Also *dorsilumbar*.

The variations within the dorsolumbar region depend on the ribs. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 437.

**dorsomedian** (dôr-sô-më'di-an), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *medius*, middle, + *-an*.] Situated in the midline of the back. *Huxley*. [Rare.]

**dorsomesal** (dôr-sô-mes'al), a. Same as *dorsomesal*.

**dorso-orbicularis** (dôr-sô-ör-bik'ü-lä'ris), n.; pl. *dorso-orbiculares* (-rës). A muscle of the hedgehog, arising on the back near the termination of the trapezius, and spreading upon the orbicularis panniculi, which it antagonizes.

**dorsopleural** (dôr-sô-plö'ral), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *Gr. πλευρά*, the side, + *-al*.] In anat., of or pertaining to the back and the side.

**dorsosaeus** (dôr-sô-së-us), n.; pl. *dorsosaei* (-i). [*NL.* (*Coues*, 1887), < *L. dorsum*, the back, + *osaeus*, of bone: see *osaeus*.] A dorsal interosseus muscle of the hand or foot.

**dorsourt**, n. See *dorsor*.

**dorsoventral** (dôr-sô-ven'tral), a. 1. Same as *dorsobdominal*.

In both forms the polyps show a well-marked bilateral symmetry with regard to the dorsoventral axis. *Jour. Micros. Sciences*, XXVIII, 88.

2. Same as *bifacial*.

**dorsoventrally** (dôr-sô-ven'tral'i), adv. Same as *dorsocentrally*.

**Dorstenia** (dôr-së'tni-ä), n. [*NL.*, named after T. Dorsten (died 1552), a German botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Urticaceae*, nearly related to the mulberry and fig, characterized by minute naked monoclonous flowers crowded upon a flat or somewhat concave fleshy receptacle.

The leaves are all radical, and the naked peduncles rise from a thickened rootstock. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America and Africa, with a single species in the East Indies. The rhizome usually possesses tonic and stimulating properties. *Contrayerva* is the product of *D. Contrayerva*, *D. Brasilienensis*, and some other species of Brazil.

**dorsulum** (dôr-sü-lum), n.; pl. *dorsula* (-lë). [*NL.*, dim of *L. dorsum*, the back.] In entom., a name given by Kirby to the mesoscutum or second dorsal sclerite of the thorax. It is conspicuous in hymenoptera.

**dorsum** (dôr-sum), n.; pl. *dorsa* (-së). [*L.*, the back, a ridge: see *dorsus*, *dorsal*.] 1. In anat.:

(a) The back. (b) The back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsum* of the foot; the *dorsum* of the shoulder-blade. —2. In conch., the upper surface of the body of a shell, the aperture being downward. —3. The ridge of a hill.

A similar ridge, which . . . suddenly rises into a many dorsum. *T. Warren*, *Hist. Kiddington*, p. 63.

**Latissimus dorsi** [*NL.*], the broadest muscle of the back in man. See *cut under muscle*. —**Longissimus dorsi** [*NL.*], the longest muscle of the back in man. See *muscle*.

**dorsumbonal** (dôr-sum'bôn-äl), a. [*L. dorsum*, the back, + *umbo* (n.), a boss, + *-al*; see *umbonal*.] In *soöl.*, both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family *Pholadidae*.

In *Pholad dactylus* we find a pair of umbonal plates, a dorsumbonal plate and a dorsal plate. *Bequa*, *Brit.*, XVI, 287.

**dort** (dört), n. [*ME. dort* (in comp. *cauldor-dort*, q. v.); origin obscure.] A sulky or sullen mood or humor; the sulks: usually in the plural: as, he is in the *dorts*. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp. *Petticoat Tales*, I, 288.

**dort** (dört), v. i. [*So.*: see *dort*, n.] To become pettish; sulk.

**dortery** (dört'ë-r), n. [*ME. dorter*, *dortour*, *dortours*, *dorture*, < *OF. dortor*, *dortour*, *dortour*, *dortoir*, *F. dortoir*, < *L. dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, dormitory: see *dormitory* and *dormer*.] A sleeping-room; a dormitory, especially of a monastery.

At home in our dortory. *Chaucer*, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 147.

The Monks he chased here and there, And them pursued into their dortours sad. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI, xii, 24.

They thought there was no life after this; or if there were, it was without pleasure, and every soul thrust into a hole, and a dorter of a span's length allowed for his rest and for his walk. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1886), I, 628.

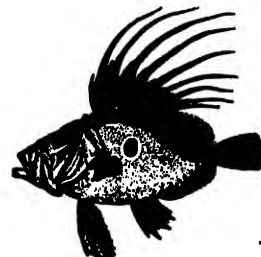
**dorty** (dört'i), a. [*So.*: < *dort* + *-y*: see *dort*, n.] 1. Pettish; prone to sullenness; sulky.

Your well-seen love, and dorty Jenny's pride. *Ramsey*, *Poems*, II, 62.

2. Delicate; difficult to cultivate: applied to plants.

**doruck** (dör'ruk), n. A water-bottle used in modern Egypt.

**dory** (dö'ri), n.; pl. *dories* (-ris). [Also formerly *doree*, *dorrie*; < *F. dorée*, a dory, lit. 'gilt'; fem. of *doré*, pp. of *dorer*, < *L.L. deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*. Also called *John-dory*, where *John* is simply an expletive use of the familiar proper name, though it has been fancifully explained from *F. jaune*, yellow.] 1. A popular

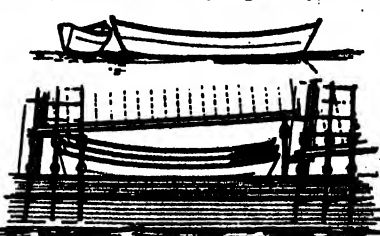


Dory (*Zous feber*).

name of the acanthopterygious fish *Zous feber*, the type of the family *Zoidae*. It is found in the seas of Europe, and is esteemed very delicate eating. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called *John-dory*.

2. A local name in some parts of the United States and Canada, especially along Lake Michigan, of *Stenostedion citreum*, the wall-eyed pike-perch.

**dory** (dö'ri), n.; pl. *dories* (-ris). [Origin uncertain.] A small boat; especially, a small



Dory.—Lower figure shows nest of dories on dock of fishing-steamers.

flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fishing, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish.

**Doryphora** (dö-rif'ë-rä), n. Same as *Doryphora*, 2. **Dorylanus** (dö-r-i-lä'nus), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. dōra*, a spear, + *lanus*, throat.] A genus of marine nematode worms, of the family *Neophaedra*. *D. maximus* is a very common European species, found in the mud.

**Dorylids** (dō-ril'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorylus* + *-idae*.] A family of ants, differing from the *Formicidae* in having only the first abdominal segment forming the peduncle.

**Dorylus** (dō-ril'ī-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Dorylidae*.

**Doryphora** (dō-rif'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dōrphōr*, bearing a spear or shaft, < *dōpu*, a stem, tree, shaft, spear, + *-phōr*; < *phōr* = E. *bear*.] 1. In entom.: (a) A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, closely allied to *Chrysomela*, but differing from it in the form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi, which is short, truncate, and not dilated. Many species from South and Central America are known. The few which are found in North America live upon solanaceous plants. The most familiar of these is the Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata* (Say), commonly known as the *potato-bug*. (See out under beetle.) Another very closely allied species, *D. funebris* (Germar), occurs in the eastern United States. This differs from the former in the arrangement of the black stripes on the elytra, the two outer ones being united behind, and in the color of the legs, which are entirely pale excepting a black femoral spot. The larvae of the two species are distinguished by the black color of the head of *D. decemlineata*, that of *D. funebris* being pale.

(b) A genus of *Lepidoptera*.—2. A genus of *Polygastrica*. Also *Doryfera*. **doryphorus** (dō-rif'ō-rus), *n.*; *pl. doryphori* (-rī). [*Gr. dōrphōr*, bearing a spear; see *Doryphora*.] In *Gr. antiqu.*, and in art and archaeol., a spear-bearer; a man armed with a spear; specifically, a nude figure, or one almost nude, holding a spear or lance: a favorite subject with ancient sculptors. The most noted statue known as a doryphorus was that by the great artist Polykleitos, which is regarded as his celebrated canon, or type of what the perfectly proportioned human figure should be.



Doryphorus.—Copy after Polykleitos, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

His (Kresilas') statue of a *Doryphorus* is suggestive of influence from Polykleitos.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 241.

**Doryrhamphus** (dō-rī-ram'f'us), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doryrhamphus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Synbranchiidae*, in which "the males have the egg-pouch not on the tail, but on the breast and belly" (*Kaup*).

**Doryrhamphus** (dō-rī-ram'f'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dōru*, a spear, + *rhamphos*, beak, bill.] A genus of synbranchoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Doryrhamphinae*. *Kaup*, 1853.

**dos** & **dos** (dō' sū dō'), [*F.*: *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back; < *do*, to; *dos*, the back. Cf. *vis-a-vis*.] Back to back; specifically, in *dancing*, an evolution in reels, etc., in which two persons advance, pass around each other back to back, and return to their places.

**dosage** (dō'sāj), *n.* [*Fr.*: *dosage*, < *dos*, to dose, + *-age*.] 1. In med., the act or practice of administering medicine in doses; a course or method of dosing.

I pause in the dosage, and wait to see whether the symptoms improve. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 2.

Infinitesimal dosages, increased potency by means of dynamization, the unification of disease, etc., have ceased to be essential plans in the homeopathic platform.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 332.

2. The operation of adding to wine, especially to sparkling wine, such as champagne, whatever is needful to give it an artificial distinctive character, as that of being dry or sweet, light or strong.

The dosage varies with the quality of the wine [champagne] and the country for which it is intended; but the genuine liquor (for the dosage) consists of nothing but old wine of the best quality, to which a certain amount of sugar-candy and perhaps a dash of the finest cognac has been added.

*De Cologne*, I. 122.

**dose** (dōs), *n.* [= *F. dose* = Sp. *dosis* = Pg. *dose*, < *dos*, to dose, dose = D. G. *dan*, Sw. *dosis*, < NL. *dosis*, < Gr. *dōs*, a giving, a portion pre-

scribed, a dose of medicine, < *do-dō-sus*, give; see *dose*.] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time or within a specified time; of liquid medicine, a potion.

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent doses. *Irring*.

Many circumstances influence the dose of medicine. Women require smaller doses, as a general principle, than men. *Duncheon*.

Hence—2. Anything given to be swallowed, literally or figuratively; especially, a portion or allotment of something nauseous or disagreeable either to the recipient or to others.

As fulsome a dose as you shall give him, he shall readily take it down. *South*.

3. A quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect.

They (Romanists) have retirement for the melancholy, business for the active, idleness for the lazy, honour for the ambitious, splendour for the vain, severity for the sower and hardy, and a good dose of pleasures for the soft and voluptuous. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. 1.

No paper . . . comes out without a dose of paragraphs against America. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 543.

James Mill constantly uses the expression dose of capital. "The time comes," he says, "at which it is necessary either to have recourse to land of the second quality, or to apply a second dose of capital less productively upon land of the first quality." *James*, Polit. Econ., p. 231.

4. In *wine-manuf.*, the quantity of something added to the wine to give it its peculiar character: as, a dose of syrup or cognac added to champagne. See *dosage*, 2.

In some [champagne] establishments the dose is administered with a tin can or ladle; but more generally an ingenious machine of pure silver and glass, which regulates the percentage of liquor to a nicety, is employed. *De Cologne*, I. 122.

**Black dose**. Same as *black-draught*.

**dose** (dōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dosed*, ppr. *dosing*. [= *F. doser*; from the noun.] 1. To administer in doses: as, to dose out a bottle of jalap.—2. To give doses to; give medicine or physic to.

A bold, self-opinioned physician, . . . who shall dose, and bleed, and kill him secundum artem! *South*, Sermons, I. 238.

3. In *wine-manuf.*, to add sugar, cognac, or whatever is needful to give a distinctive character to.—To dose with, to supply with a dose or quantity of; administer or impart to in or as if in doses: generally in a derogatory sense: as, to dose one with quack medicine, or with flattery; I dosed him with his own physic (that is, turned the tables upon him, paid him in his own coin).

Invited his dear brother to a feast, hugged and embraced, courted and caressed him till he had well dosed his weak head with wine, and his foolish heart with confidence and credulity. *South*, Works, I. xi.

**dosh** (dō'se), *n.* [*Ar. dose*, *dawse*, a treading.] A religious spectacle or ceremony performed in Cairo during the festival of the Moollid, in which the dervishes pave the road with their bodies, while the sheik rides over them on horseback. See *Moollid*.

The present sheikh of the Saadee'ah refused, for several years, to perform the *Dosh*.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 301.

**doseint**, *n.* A Middle English form of *dosen*.

**dosel**, *n.* An obsolete form of *dossel*.

**doser**, *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *dossier*, 1.—

2. Same as *dorsel*, 2.

**doshalla** (dō-shal'ā), *n.* [*Hind. doshāla*, < *do*, < Skt. *dōi* = E. *do*, + *shāl*, shawl.] The Indian shawl, somewhat more than twice as long as it is wide, and anciently often as much as 8 feet long.

**dosimeter** (dō-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. dosis*, a dose, + *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute quantities of liquid; a drop-meter.

**Dorsina** (dō-sin'ī-ā), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < *dosis*, a Senegalese (west African) name of a species, + *-ina*.] A notable genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridae*. They have a large foot, united aliphons, and a very flat round shell, as *D. dorus*, a common species on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

**dosiology** (dō-si-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. dosis*, (dose, dose), a dose, + *-logia*, < *lyōs*, speak.] Same as *dosiology*.

**Dosithean** (dō-sith'ē-an), *n.* One of a Samaritan sect, named from Dositheus, a false Messiah, who appeared about the time of Christ. Its members were fanatical in various respects, especially in a rigorous observance of the sabbath. The sect, though small in numbers, existed for several centuries.



Right valve of *Dorsina aculeata*.

**dosiology** (dō-sol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. dosis*, a dose, + *-logia*, < *lyōs*, speak; see *dose* and *-ology*.]

1. What is known about the doses or quantities and combinations in which medicines should be given; the science of apportioning or dividing medicines into doses.—2. A treatise on dosing.

Also *dosiology*.

**dosotee**, *n.* See *doosotee*.

**doss** (dōs), *v. t.* [*Prov. Eng.* and Sc. Cf. *dossed* and *tos*.] 1. To attack with the horns; toss.—2. To pay: as, to doss down money.

**doss** (dōs), *n.* [*E. dial.*] A hassock.

**dossal**, **dossel** (dōs'al, -el), *n.* [Written archaically *dossel*; = Sp. *dossel*, a canopy, = Pg. *doel*, *dorsel* = It. *dossella*, < OF. *dossel*, *dossel*, *dossel*, < ML. *dorsale* (also, accom. to F., *dossale*), a canopy, tapestry: see *dorsal*, *dorsel*, and *dorser*.] A hanging of stuff, silk, satin, damask, or cloth of gold at the back of an altar and sometimes also at the sides of the chancel. It is usually embroidered, and frequently a church has a set of dossals of different colors, to be used according to the festival or season of the church year.

**dossel**, *n.* See *dossel*.

**dossier** (dō'sēr), *n.* [Written archaically *doser*; < ME. *doser*, *dossour*, *dousur*, *doser*, < OF. *dossier*, *dossier*, *dossier*, *dossier*, < OF. *dossier*, *dossier*, < F. *dossier* = It. *dossiere*, *dossiere*, < ML. *dorsarium*, *dossierum*, equiv. to *dorsale*, tapestry, a canopy, curtain, etc.: see *dorsel*.] 1. Hangings of tapestry or carpet-work, sometimes richly embroidered with silks and with gold and silver, formerly placed round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, and sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church.

Hit watz don abot the doss, on dower to henge, Ther alle men for merruy mygt on hit loka. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 472.

The cupboards in his wards schalle go, The dosses cortines to henge in halle, Ther offces nede do he schalle.

*Beauchamp Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

2. Same as *dorsel*, 2.

There were dosses on the deils. *Warton*.

3. Same as *dorser*, 2.

Al thys hous . . . was made of twigges, . . . Swiche as men to these cages thwite Or maken of these payners, Or elles battes or dosses. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, I. 1940.

Some dossier of fish. *B. Jonson*. You should have had a sumpter, though 't had cost me The laying on myself: where now you are fain To hire a ripper's mare, and buy new dosses.

*Fletcher* (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

4. In *her.*, same as *water-budget*.

**dossier** (dō'sēr), *n.* [Appar. < *doss*, 2, a hassock (also, a mattress?), + *-er*.] One who lodges at a doss-house.

A dossier is the frequenter of the lodging-houses of the poor. *Spectator*, No. 3059, p. 237.

**doss-house** (dōs'hous), *n.* In London, a very cheap lodging-house, furnished with straw beds.

Between the fourpenny doss-house and the expensive Peabody or Waterlow building, adequate lodging of a wholesome and really cheap kind is so rarely to be found as to be practically non-existent in more crowded quarters of London. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 261.

**dossière** (dō-si-ēr), *n.* [OF. *dossiere*, *dossiere*, a certain; see *dossier*.] In armor, a piece protecting the back; the piece which covered the back from below the neck to the waist. In the early years of the fourteenth century the dossière was divided in the middle, and the two parts were connected by means of hinges. When worn with the brigandine of splints, the dossière covered the lower part of the back only, corresponding with the pansiers in front.

**dossil**, **dossel** (dōs'il, -el), *n.* [*ME. dossil*, *dossile*, *dossella*, *dossel*, *dussel*, < OF. *dossil*, *dossil*, *dossil* = Fr. *dossil*, < ML. *dossilus*, *dussilus*, *dussilus*, a spigot, a dim. form, lit. a little conduit, < L. *ducere*, lead, conduct: see *duct*.] 1. A spigot in a cask; a plug.

Hel cast away the dossle, that win orn [ran] abroad. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 542.

2. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture. [*Prov. Eng.*].—3. The rose at the end of a water-pipe. [*Prov. Eng.*].—4. In *surg.*, a pledget or small portion of lint made into a cylindrical or conical form, for purging a wound.—5. A roll of cloth for cleaning the ink from an engraved plate previous to printing. [In the last two senses usually *dossil*.]

**dost** (dōst), *n.* The second person singular indicative present of *do*.

**dot** (dōt), *n.* [*ME. \*dot* (not found), < AS. *dot*, a dot, speck (found only once, applied to the speck at the head of a boil); prob. = D-



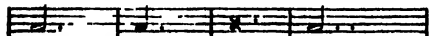
**dot**, "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread silk or such like, which is good for nothing." (Sewel), = East Fries. *dotte*, *dot*, a clump, Fries. *dodd*, a clump, = Sw. dial. *dot*, a little heap, clump. Hence *dot*; also (< AS. *dot*) AS. *dytten*, E. *dit*, stop up, plug.] A point or minute spot on a surface; a small spot of different color, opacity, or material from that of the surface on which it is situated.

Long stood Sir Bedivere  
Revolving many memories till the hull  
Look'd one black dot against the verge of dawn.  
Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

Specifically—(a) A small spot introduced in the variegation of cloth: as, polka dots in women's dress-fabrics. (b) In writing and printing, a minute round spot serving—(1) as a customary distinction, as the dot over the body of *i* and *j* and formerly of *y*, or (2) as a special diacritic, as the dots of *h*, *k*, &c., etc., in the notation of pronunciation used in this dictionary, or the vowel-signs or points in Hebrew and Arabic, or (3) as a mark of punctuation, as the period, which consists of one dot, and the colon, which consists of two dots.

The dot on the letter *i* came into fashion in the 14th century.  
Erney, *Brit.*, XVIII. 161.

(c) In musical notation (1) A point placed after a note or rest, to indicate that the duration of the note or rest is to be increased one half. A double dot further increases the duration by one half the value of the single dot:



(2) A point placed over or under a note, to indicate that the note is to be performed somewhat staccato (which see); but in old music, when several dots are placed over a long note, they indicate that it is to be subdivided into as many short notes:



(3) When placed in the spaces of a staff with a heavy or double bar, dots indicate the beginning or end of a repeat (which see). (d) In embroidery, and in weaving imitating embroidery, a simple, small, round spot, especially when solid or opaque, on a thin and translucent ground. There are several kinds, distinguished chiefly by their size, as point de pois, point dor, etc. (e) In plastering: (1) *pl.* Nails so driven into a wall that their heads are left projecting a certain distance, thus forming a stage to show how thick the plaster should be laid on. (2) A patch of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays.

**dot** (dot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dotted*, ppr. *dotting*. [*< dot*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To mark with dots; make a dot or dots in or upon: as, to dot an *i*; to dot a surface.

Some few places, which are here, and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a dotted line.

Cook, *Voyages*, II. ii. 7.

2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects: as, a landscape dotted with cottages or clumps of trees.

Dotting the fields of corn and vine,  
Like ghosts, the huge guard'd olives shine.

M. Arnold.

3. To place so as to appear like dots.

All about were dotted leafy trees.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 222.

**Dotted line**, a line of dots on a surface made for some specific purpose, as in a map, diagram, or drawing to mark an indefinite boundary, route, or outline, in printing to mark an omission or to guide the eye from one point to another, etc.—**Dotted manner** (*F. maniere criblée*), a system of engraving in dots, peculiar to the fifteenth century. When on metal plates the larger dots were probably punched out of the metal and the smaller indented, but not to complete perforation. The work was either in relief or in intaglio, according to circumstances. When on wood the circular spots were cut out so as to reduce the surface of the blocks. Dotted metal plates were intended to serve as ornaments for book-covers and corners, or for pieces of furniture, and their indented dots were filled with enamel. Before the enamel was put in the goldsmith was accustomed to rub off impressions upon paper with a burnisher; and these impressions are known as prints in the dotted manner.—**Dotted note** or rest, in musical notation, a note or rest with a dot after it. See *dot*, *n.* (p. 11).—**Dotted stitch**. Same as *dot-stitch*.

**II. *intrans.*** To make dots or spots.—To dot and carry, or carry one, etc., in performing addition, as in school, to set down the units of an added column and carry the tens to the next column. [In the extract used as a complex noun for the action.]

The metre, too, was regular

As schoolboy's dot and carry.

Lowell, *Origin of Didactic Poetry*.

To dot and go one, to waddle. *Grec.* [Prov. Eng.]

**dot** (dot), *n.* [*< F. dot* = *Fr. dot* = *Sp. Pg. dots* = *It. dots*, *dot*, < *L. dos* (*dot*), dower: see *dot* (the prop. E. form, though now obsolete) and *dower*.] In mod. civil law, dowry; property which the wife brings upon her marriage to the husband, the income of which is in his control for the expenses of the marital establishment, the principal remaining her separate property.

It is either formally settled by a written instrument, or secured by expressing the marriage contract as under the dotal rule.

The dos or dotal estate is something very different from our "dower." It has become the dot of French law, and is the favourite form of settling the property of married women all over the Continent of Europe. It is a contribution by the wife's family, or by the wife herself, intended to assist the husband in bearing the expenses of the conjugal household. Only the revenue belonged to the husband and many minute rules . . . prevented him from spending it on objects foreign to the purpose of the settlement. The corpus or capital of the settled property was, among the Romans (as now in France), incapable of alienation, unless with the permission of a court of justice. *Mathe*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 212.

**dota** (dō'tā), *n.* [*< ME. dota*; < *dot* + *-age*.] 1. The state of one who dotes; feebleness or imbecility of mind in old age; second childhood; senility.

This tree is olde anon, and in his age  
He gooth oute of his kynde into dota.

Pilgrimage, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dota flow,  
And Swift expires, a driveller and a show.

Johnson, *Vanity of Human Wishes*, I. 217.

2. Weak and foolish affection; excessive fondness.

Maist were our myndes & our mad hedis,  
And we in dota full depe dreynd, by faith,  
For the wille of a woman, & no wise sike.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 9749.

Nay, but this dota of our general's  
O'erflows the measure. *Shak.*, A. and C., I. 1.

3. The folly imagined by one who is foolish and doting. [Rare.]

These are the foolish and childish dotages of such ignorant Barbarians.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 224.

Of living stately, richly, lends a cunning

To eloquence. *Ford*, *Fancies*, I. 2.

[People] must, as they thought, heighten and improve it [religion] till they had mixed with it the freaks of Enthusiasm, or the dotages of Superstition.

*Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II. viii.

**dotal** (dō'tal), *a.* [*< F. Pr. Sp. Pg. dotal* = *It. dotal*, < *L. dotalis*, < *dos* (*dot*), dower: see *dot*.] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Shall I, of one poor dotal town possess,  
My people think my wretched country waste?

Garth, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xiv.

**dota** (dō'tā), *n.* [*< dot* + *-ant*.] A dotal.

Can you . . . think to front his revenges . . . with the pained intercession of such a decayed dota as you seem to be?

*Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 2.

**dotard** (dō'tārd), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (in 3d sense) *dotard*; < *ME. dotard*; < *dot* + *-ard*.] 1. *n.* 1. One who is in his dotage or second childhood; one whose intellect is impaired by age.

And though this flattery freres wyln for her pride  
Disputen of this dote as dotardes schulden,  
The more the maters is moved the [matters] by worthen.

*Piers Plowman's Crade* (E. E. T. S.), I. 525.

The nonsense of Herodotus is that of a baby. The nonsense of Xenophon is that of a dotard.

*Macaulay*, *History*.

2. One who is foolishly fond; one who dotes.

—3. An aged, decaying tree. [Prov. Eng.]

And for great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees, in church-yards, or near ancient buildings and the like, are pollards, or dotards, and not trees at their full height.

*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 553.

**II. *a.* 1. Doting; imbecile.**

The shaft of scorn that once had stung

But wakes a dotard smile.

Tennyson, *Ancient Sage*.

2. Decayed, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

Many dotard and decayed trees are within divers manners surveye, which are conyugal wrongfull taken by the tenants.

*Lanterns MS.* (1615), 165.

**dotardly** (dō'tārd-lī), *a.* [*< dotard* + *-ly*.] Like a dotard; weak.

**dotardy** (dō'tārd-i), *n.* [*< dotard* + *-y*.] The state of being a dotard.

**dotation** (dō-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. Pr. dotation* = *Sp. dotation* = *Pg. dotalção* = *It. dotazione*, < *ML. dotatio* (*n.*), < *L. dotare*, endow, < *dos* (*dot*), dower: see *dot*.] 1. The act of endowing a woman with a marriage portion.—2. Endowment; establishment of funds for the support of some institution.

His dotation and glorious exaltation of the see of Rome.  
*Dr. Ridley*, in *Bradford's Letters* (Parker Soc., 1854), [II. 160].

Sometimes these dotations were made by common assent of the people, without any corporation.

*R. W. Dixon*, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, II.

**dotchin** (dōch'in), *n.* [A corruption, through the Cantonese, of Chinese *tek*, take up in the

hand, + *ching*, weigh.] The name given in the south of China to the portable steelyard in use throughout China and the adjoining countries. In the smaller kind, used for weighing silver



Dotchin, showing ingots of silver in the scale.

(yoces), medicines, etc., the beam is of ivory or bone; in the larger ones, used in shops and for general marketing, it is of wood. Those in use in Hongkong are graduated for both English and Chinese weights.

**dot** (dōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doted*, ppr. *doting*. [Also *dot*; < *ME. dotten*, *dotes*, *dot* (not in AS.), = *OD. dōten*, *dote*, *mope*, *D. dūten*, take a nap, mope (cf. *dot*, a nap, sleep, *dotage*), = *lecl. dotta*, nod from sleep (cf. *dot*, nodding, *dot*, a nodder), = *MEG. dūten*, keep still, mope. Cf. *OF. redoter*, *F. redoter*, rave, of LG. origin.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To be stupid; act like a fool.

He wol maken him doted anon ryght.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 480.

Wise men will deme it we dote,

But if we make ende of oure dote.

*York Plays*, p. 205.

2. To be silly or weak-minded from age; have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers.

He drudes no dynt that dotes for elde.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), III. 125.

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell

Of arms imagined in your lonely cell.

*Dryden*.

When an old Woman begins to dot, and grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch.

*Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 117.

Wilhelm, Count Berthelming . . . was, at the epoch of this narrative, an infirm and doting old man.

*Fav. Tales*, I. 472.

3. To bestow excessive love; lavish extravagant fondness or liking: with on or upon: as, to dote on a sweetheart; he dotes upon oysters. Abolish . . . doted on her lovers, on the Assyrians.

*Isak*, xliii. 5.

No Man ever more loved, nor less doted upon a Wife than he [Henry IV.].

*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 195.

O Death all-elouent! you only prove

What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love.

*Pope*, *Epistles to Abolard*, l. 282.

4. To decay, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

The seed of thorn in it wol dede and dote.

*Pilgrimage*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

**II. *trans.*** To love to excess.

Why wilt thou dote thyself

Out of thy life? Hence, get thee to bed.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, III. 2.

Why, know love dotes the fates,

Jove groanes beneath his weight.

*Neville*, *Sophonisba*, v. 1.

**dot** (dōt), *n.* [*< ME. dots*; < *dot* + *-e*.] 1. A dotard.

Thou hast y-tint [lost] thi pride,

Thou dote.

*Sp. Tristram*, p. 102.

2. A state of stupor; dotage.

Thus after as in a dote he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust.

*Boyd*, *Last Battle*, p. 522.

**dot** (dōt), *n.* [*< F. dot*, < *L. dos* (*dot*), dower: see *dot* and *dower*.] 1. Same as *dot*.

In the article of his own marriage with the daughter of France, there is no mention of dot nor dower.

*Went*, *To Cornwall*, April 12, 1546.

2. *pl.* Natural gifts or endowments.

I muse a mistress can be so silent to the dotes of such a servant.

*B. Jonson*, *Epicoene*, II. 2.

As we assign to glorified bodies after the last resurrection certain dotes (as we call them in the school), certain endowments, so labour thou to find these endowments in thy soul here.

*Donne*, *Sermons*, xvii.

Cor. Sing then, and show these goodly dotes in thee,  
With which thy heavenly youth can equal me.

*How*, *The dotes*, old dotard, I can bring to prove  
Myself deserve't that choice, are only love.

*R. B.'s Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia*, p. 522.

**dot** (dōt), *v.* [*< F. dot*, < *L. dotare*, endow: see *dot*.] To endow; give an endowment.



warded ends.—**Cross double-crossed**, in *Ar.*, a cross crossed, the smaller arms of which are crossed again. Also called *cross crossed cross*.—**Cross double-parted**, *see cross*.—**Cross double-parted story**, in *Ar.*, a cross story of which each part is cut in two and separated: it therefore resembles four flat crescents forming a cross.—**Cross double portant**, in *Ar.*, same as *cross double* (which see, under *cross*).—**Double action**, in *mech.*: (a) Action or power applied in two directions or according to two methods, or by the agency of two parts or members where a single part might be made to perform the work; or the property of exerting such action or power. (b) Specifically, in a steam-engine, the production of both motions of the piston by the agency of live steam, applied to each face alternately, as distinguished from *single action*, in which the return motion of the piston is induced by atmospheric pressure or by the weight of the parts. **See double-acting**.—**Double algebra**. (a) Ordinary algebra with imaginaries. (b) A multiple algebra in which the number of independent units is two.—**Double angle** of a quadrilateral, the sum of two opposite angles.—**Double bassoon**, a musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the oboe family, having a compass of 3 octaves upward from the third C below middle C—that is, an octave lower than the ordinary bassoon. Its tube is conical, and more than 16 feet long, but so bent upon itself as to be compact and convenient.—**Double bottle**, a vessel made of two bottles combined at one or more points, so as to make a group: usually for fantastic effect, but sometimes for a useful purpose.—**Double burdened**, the lowest stop in an organ, of 32-feet pitch.—**Double class** (of feet), in *anc. pros.*, same as *diplacis class*. **See diplacis**.—**Double consonant**, a character representing two consonant signs, as  $\pi = \text{xx}$ , Greek  $\psi = \text{ps}$ .—**Double contact**, contact at two points.—**Double crown**, an English printing-paper of the size 20 x 30 inches.—**Double current working**, in *teleg.*, a method of signaling in which a current first in one direction and then in the other is used for each signal. In some cases the line is kept closed, and to transmit a signal the current is reversed. In other cases, as in the Wheatstone fast-speed automatic system, a current in one direction is used to put the recorder in action, and a current in the opposite direction to put it out of action and discharge the line.—**Double demisemiquaver**, in *musical notation*, a sixty-fourth note.—**Double generator** of a ruled surface, a line in the surface, the intersection of two tangent planes.—**Double glosset**, a rich kind of cheese made in Gloucestershire, England, from new milk.—**Double horizontal dial**, a sun-dial having two gnomons and so arranged that the meridian can be found, as well as the time. Many problems can be solved by means of the instrument.—**Double image**, the appearance of two objects in binocular vision.—**Double Joe**, a Portuguese coin, the double Joazeiro, about equal in value to a Spanish doubloon.

The fair Rose-Noble, the bright Moldora,  
And the broad Double-Joe from ayont the sea.

Barkham, *Inguldraby Legends*, I. 54.

**Double medium**, an American printing-paper of the size 24 x 38 inches.—**Double negative**, a sign of negation repeated.—**Double pistole**, a former gold coin in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, generally worth about 60; but several kinds of Swiss double pistoles were worth about 30.20.—**Double point** (NL. *punctum duplex*), a point upon a curve or surface which counts for two in regard to the intersections; on a curve, a point having two tangents, a node; on a surface, a point where a curve of the second order is tangent to the surface, a conical point.—**Double pot**, English printing-paper of the size 17 x 22½ inches.—**Double question**, one that offers two alternatives between which the determination is to be made.

A double question standeth not in one worde, but in two several sentences, as thus: In the studie of Philosophie praise worthe, or is it not?

Sir T. Wilson, *Rule of Reason* (1551).

**Double rose**. *See rose*.—**Double royal**, an American printing-paper of the size 26 x 40 inches.—**Double second** of a skew cubic, a right line cutting the cubic three times.—**Double sense of Scripture**. *See sense*.—**Double shingle**. *See shingle*.—**Double sixes**. (a) Two sixes thrown at once with two dice. (b) A certain system of lines on a cubic surface.—**Double slider**. *See slider*.—**Double spiral**, in *mech.*, the isogonal trajectory of a sheaf of circles; a rhumb-line as it appears on a stereographic projection.—**Double tangent**, a line which is tangent to a curve at two points.—**Double-tangent plane**, a plane which is tangent to a surface at two points.—**Order of the Double Crescent**. *See crescent*. (For other phrases, as *double bar*, *consciousness*, *function*, *relation*, *refraction*, etc., see the nouns.) [Double is much used in composition with participles to denote twice the regular number or quantity: as, *double-headed*, *double-jointed*.]

II. a. 1. A twofold quantity or size; a number, sum, value, or measure twice as great as the one taken as a standard.

And whereas he saith the emperor had but for his part a double, as far as I can see, knowing what the wares cost in those parties, he had trible. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 263.

If the thief be found, let him pay double. *Ex. xxii. 7.*

In all the four great years of mortality . . . I do not find that any week the plague increased to the double of the precedent week above five times. *Green, Bills of Mortality.*

It is a dangerous way of reasoning in physics, as well as morals, to conclude, because a given proportion of anything is advantageous, that the double will be quite as good, or that it will be good at all.

Contemporary Rev., I. 38

9. A backward turn in running to escape pursuers.

When each double and disguise  
To baffle the pursuit he tries.

Scott, *Robbery*, III. 2.

Hence—8. A turn; a place where a doubling or turning is made, as by game in hunting.

Often Lord Rothchild's hounds run a deer for a couple of hours over the wide pastures, the doubles, and the brooks of the Vale of Aylesbury.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 289.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

I would now rip up . . .  
All their arch-villanies and all their doubles,  
Which are more than a hunted hare are thought on.

Fletcher, *Tamers Tamed*, III. 1.

5. Something precisely like another thing; a counterpart; a duplicate; an exact copy.

No gloom that stately shape can hide,  
No change unweary in its brow; behold!  
Dark, calm, large-fronted, lightning-eyed,  
Earth has no double from its mould!

O. W. Holmes, *Birthday of Daniel Webster*, Jan. 18, 1850.

My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a double, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him.

E. E. Hale, *My Double*.

It seemed as if her double had suddenly glided forward and peered at me through her evasive eyes.

T. Wistnour, *Cecil Dreeme*, xv.

The host of hay-cocks seemed to float  
With doubles in the water.

H. P. Spofford, *Poems*, p. 10.

Hence—6. A person's apparition or spirit, appearing to himself or to another, as to admonish him of his approaching death; a wraith.—7. A fold or plait; a doubling.

Rolled up in sevenfold double. *Merton.*

8. *Mult.*, a contraction of *double-quick* (which see).

9. In *music*: (a) A variation. (b) A repetition of words in a song. (c) [F.] A turn. (d) In the opera, a singer fitted to supply the place of a principal in an emergency. (e) An instrument, or especially an organ-stop, sounding the octave below the usual pitch: as, to play an organ-piece with the *doubles* drawn (that is, with the 16-foot stops). (f) *pl.* In change-ringing, changes on five bells: so called because two pairs of bells change places. Also called *grandwire*.—10. A size of Tavistock roof-slates, 13 x 18 inches.—11. *Ecclcs.*, a feast on which the antiphon is doubled; a double feast. *See feast*, and to *double an antiphon*, under *double*, v. t.—12. In *short whist*, a game by which the winners score two points, their adversaries having scored only one or two to their five.—13. *pl.* In *lawn-tennis*, games played by two on a side: opposed to *singles*, played by one on a side.—14. In *printing*, same as *doublet*.—15. *pl.* Thick narrow ribbons for shoestrings and the like, usually made of silk or cotton.—To make a double, in *shooting*, to kill two birds or beasts in succession, one with each barrel of a double-barreled gun.

double (dub'l), *adv.* [*< double, a.*] Twice; doubly.

To do a wilful ill, and glory in it.

Is to do it double, double to be damn'd too.

Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, IV. 2.

None Double see like Men in Love. *Cowley, Ode, st. 5.*

Arched double, beveled double, cottised double, etc. *See the adjectives*.—To carry double, to carry two riders at once, as a horse.

His father, without any trouble,

Set her up behind him, and bad her not fear,

For his gelding had oft carried double.

Keats, *Hyperion*, II. 10.

To see double, to see, by illusion, two images of the same object: an experience common in drunkennes.

double (dub'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doubled*, *ppr.*

*doubling*. [Early mod. E. also *double*; *< ME.*

*doubelen*, *doblen*, *dublen*, *dubblen*, *< OF.* *doubler*,

*dobler*, *F.* *doubler* = *Pr.* *doblar* = *Pg.* *doblar*

= *It.* *doppiare* (cf. *D.* *dubbelen*, *ver-dubbelen* =

*G.* *doppeln*, *ver-doppeln* = *Dan.* *for-doble* = *Sw.*

*för-dubbla*, *double*, = *MLG.* *dobbeln*, *dubbelen* =

*Dan.* *doble* = *Sw.* *dobbla*, *gamble*, *play*, with

*dice*), *< ML.* *duplare*, *double*, *< L.* *duplus*, *double*;

*see double, a.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To make double;

increase, enlarge, or extend by adding an

equal portion, measure, or value to: as, to double

a sum of money; to double the quantity or

size of a thing; to double a task.

As if equite pretended were not iniquite doubled.

Parnassus, *Pilgrimage*, p. 22.

All his ill is made

Less by your bearing part; his good is doubled

By your communicating.

Shirley, *Maid's Revenge*, II. 4.

2. To be the double of; contain twice the number,

quantity, or measure of; or twice as much

as: as, the enemy's force doubles our own.

Doubling all his master's vice of pride.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

3. To bring or join together or side by side, as

two parts of a thing, or two things of the

same kind; lay or fold one part of upon another

as, to double a shawl or a curtain: often

followed by an adverb of direction or manner:

as, to double a blanket lengthwise or crosswise;

double-headed, *a.* *See double-headed*.

to double up a file or files of soldiers, or teams of horses; to double over a leaf in a book; to double down the corner of a page.

Thou . . . shalt double the sixth curtain in the forefront of the tabernacle. *Ex. xxvi. 9.*

He bought her sermons, Psalms, and Graces;

And doubled down the useful places.

Prior, *Hans Carvel*.

There's a Page doubled down in Epistates that is a feast for an Emperor. *Congress, Love for Love*, I. 1.

4. To clench, as the hand.

Then the old man

Was wroth, and doubled up his hands.

Tennyson, *Dora*.

5. To repeat; duplicate; as, to double a stroke.

The rebel king

Doubled that sin in Bethel and in Dan,

Likening his Maker to the graced ox.

Milton, *P. L.*, I. 426.

6. To pass round or by; march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of: as, to double Cape Horn.

Sailing along the coast, he doubled the promontory of Carthage. *Kneller, Hist. Turin.*

John Gonzales and Tristan Vas . . . having obtained a small ship from him [the prince], resolved to double Cape Bojador, and discover the coast beyond.

Brues, *Sources of the Nile*, II. 97.

7. In *music*, to add the upper or lower octave to the tones of (the melody or harmony).—

Doubled glass. *See glass*.—To double an antiphon,

to say an antiphon in full both before and after its psalm

or canticle, as is done on double feasts.—To double and

twist, to add (one thread) to another and twist (them)

together.

II. *intrans.* 1. To increase to twice the sum,

number, value, or measure; grow twice as

great.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men doubles.

T. Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*.

2. To turn in the opposite direction, or wind, in running.

Doubling and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

But I began

To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind

And double in and out the boles, and race

By all the fountains. *Tennyson, Princess*, IV.

3. To put on more effort or speed.

He doubled to his work in a moment, and left the Can-

tah, who shortly afterwards gave up.

Bury and Hillier, *Cycling*, p. 104.

4. *Mult.*, to march at the double-quick.—5. To play tricks; practise deception.

Oh, An't please your honour—

Count F. Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, dil-

gence:

You double with me, come.

R. Johnson, *Case is Altered*, I. 2.

What penalty and danger you accrue,

If you be found to double. *Webster.*

To double upon. (a) *Naut.*, to incline between two

fires, as an enemy's fleet. (b) To elude (pursuers) by turn-

ing back in running.

double-acting (dub'l-ak'ting), *a.* In *mech.*,

acting or applying power in two directions;

producing a double result.—Double-acting cyl-

inder, inclined plane, pump, steam-engine, etc. *See*

the nouns.

double-bank (dub'l-bank), *v. t.* To work or

pull by means of men working in pairs, as an

oar or a rope—that is, with two men at one oar,

or with men on both sides of the rope.

double-banked, double-benched (dub'l-

bangkt, -bencht), *a.* 1. *Naut.*, having two oppo-

site oars pulled by rowers on the same thwart,

or having two men to the same oar: said of a

boat.—2. Having two tiers of oars and of row-

ers, one over the other, as ships were worked

in antiquity.—Double-banked frigate. *See frigate*.

double-banker (dub'l-bang'ker), *a.* Same as

double-banked frigate (which see, under *frigate*).

double-barreled (dub'l-bar'eld), *a.* 1. Having

two barrels, as a gun.—2. Figuratively,

serving to effect a double purpose or to pro-

duce a double result.

This was a double-barreled compliment. It implied

that Mrs. Waller was a most agreeable female, and also

that Mr. Higgins had a clerical appearance.

Dickens, *Pickwick*, xxvii.

double-bass (dub'l-bas'), *a.* A musical instru-

ment, the largest and deepest of the viol fam-

ily, having 3 or 4 strings, with a compass of

over 3 octaves from the third E below middle

C. It was invented in the sixteenth century, and intro-

duced into the orchestra about 1700; and it is now one

of the most useful of orchestral instruments. The strings

are usually tuned a fourth apart.

double-benched, *a.* *See double-banked*.



**double-biting** (dub'l-bīt'ing), *a.* Biting or cutting on either side; as, a **double-biting ax**. [Rare.]

**double-bit** (dub'l-bit), *a. t.* Next, to pass, as a sabbie, round another bit besides its own, or give it two turns round the bit, so that it will be more securely fastened.

**double-bodied** (dub'l-bod'id), *a.* Having two bodies.—**Double-bodied microscope.** See *microscope*.—**Double-bodied sign.** In *astrology*, the four zodiacal signs Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

**double-breasted** (dub'l-bres'ted), *a.* Made alike on both sides of the breast, as a coat or waistcoat having two rows of buttons and buttonholes, so that it may be buttoned on either side.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large round **double-breasted waistcoat**. [Dobson.]

**double-breather** (dub'l-brē'swēr), *n.* An amphirhine animal, or one which breathes through two nostrils; one of the *Amphirhina* (which see), or any vertebrate above the *Monorhina*. [Haeckel.]

**double-brooded** (dub'l-brō'ded), *a.* In *entomology*, having two broods annually: applied to those species which have two generations during the year, one brood generally appearing in the spring and the other in the autumn.

**double-charge** (dub'l-ohā'j), *v. t.* To charge, intrust, or distinguish with a double portion.

Master Robert Shallow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, 'tis thine. Pistol, I will **double-charge** thee with dignities. [Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.]

**double-concave** (dub'l-kon'kāv), *a.* Same as *concavo-concave*.

**double-cone** (dub'l-kōn'), *a.* In *arch.*, consist-



Double-cone Molding.—Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire, England.

ing of cones joined base to base and apex to apex, as a Romanesque style of molding.

**double-convex** (dub'l-kon'veks), *a.* Same as *convexo-convex*.

**double-crown** (dub'l-kroun'), *n.* A gold coin of the value of 10 or 11 shillings, current in Eng-



Obverse.



Reverse.

Double-crown of James I., in the British Museum. (After the original.)

land in the seventeenth century. It was first issued by James I.

**double-darken** (dub'l-dār'kn), *v. t.* To make doubly dark or gloomy. [Rare.]

When clouds arise  
Such natures **double-darken** gloomy skies.  
[Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.]

**double-dealer** (dub'l-dē'lar), *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; one who professes one thing and intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Well, I will be so much a sinner to be a **double-dealer**. [Shak., 2 N., v. 1.]

**double-dealing** (dub'l-dē'ling), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* Duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

David, now satisfied as to the priests, thought he owed to the Abena a retribution for his **double-dealing**. [Bunt, Source of the Nile, II. 260.]

The affairs of the universe are not carried on after a system of benign **double-dealing**.

[H. Spencer, Social Station, p. 512.]

II. *a.* Given to duplicity; artful; treacherous. There were persons at Oxford as **double-dealing** and dangerous as any priests out of Rome. [Theobald.]

**double-decker** (dub'l-dek'er), *n.* 1. A ship with two decks above the water-line.—2. A street-car having a second floor and seats on top.—3. A freight- or cattle-car with two floors.—4. A steam-beller with two tiers of firing-

chambers.—5. A tenement-house having two families on one floor: so termed by the police of New York city.

**double d'or** (dē'bi dōr). A kind of French jewelry, formed from a plate of gold soldered upon a copper plate eleven times as thick. The compound plate thus formed is rolled thin and made into any desired shape.

**double-dye** (dub'l-dī), *v. t.* To dye twice over.

**double-dyed** (dub'l-dīd), *p. a.* 1. Twice dyed. Hence—2. Deeply imbued, as with guilt; thorough; complete: as, a **double-dyed villain**.

**double-dyeing** (dub'l-dī'ing), *n.* A method of dyeing mixed woolen and cotton goods, by which the wool is first dyed with a color which has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotton is dyed with some color having no affinity for wool.

**double-eagle** (dub'l-ē'gl), *n.* 1. A gold coin of the United States, worth two eagles or \$20, or £4 2s. 2d. English money.—2. The heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria. It is the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires.

**double-edged** (dub'l-ējd), *a.* 1. Having two edges.

"Your Delphic sword," the panther then replied, "is **double-edged**, and cuts on either side." [Dryden, Hind and Panther, III. 192.]

2. Figuratively, cutting or working both ways: applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it, or to any statement having a double meaning.

**Double-edged** as is the argument from rudimentary organs, there is probably none which has produced a greater effect in promoting the general acceptance of the theory of evolution. [Huxley, Evolution in Biology.]

**double-ender** (dub'l-en'dēr), *n.* 1. Anything with two ends alike, as a boat designed to move forward or backward with equal ease.

Two ships, the Peruvian corvette "America" and the United States **double-ender** "Waterloo," were carried (by a great sea-wave) nearly half a mile to the north of Africa, beyond the railroad which runs to Tacoma, and there left stranded high and dry. [R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 219.]

It may be styled a **double-ender** spear, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner. [Amer. Antiquarian, IX. 270.]

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with a pair of adjustable circular saws, for equalizing pieces of stuff by sawing both ends at once.

**double entendre** (dē'bl ōn-tōh'dr). [F. *double*, double, and *entendre*, to understand, used in the sense of *entente*, meaning, sense. The French has no such phrase; its nearest equivalent is *mot à double entente*, a word or phrase of double sense, for which the E. phrase seems a blundering substitute, with modified meaning.] A word or phrase with two meanings, or admitting of two interpretations, one of which is usually obscure or indelicate.

The French know no such expression as **double entendre**, the nearest approach to it being *double entente*, a double meaning: which is, however, wholly devoid of the ulterior significance attached to **double entendre**. [Saturday Rev.]

**Double entendre**, whether right or wrong, has been naturalized in English, and will be found in many of the best dictionaries. Had I been writing in French, I should have used *double entente*. [N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 87.]

**double-eyed** (dub'l-īd), *a.* Watching in all directions; having keen sight.

Prevelle he [the kid] peeped out through a chink, Yet not so prevelle but the Foxe him eyed; For deceitfull meaning is double eyed. [Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.]

**double-face** (dub'l-fās), *n.* Duplicity; insincerity; hypocrisy.

**double-faced** (dub'l-fāst), *a.* 1. Having two faces or aspects: as, the **double-faced** god Janus.

Fame, if not **double-faced**, is double-mouth'd, And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds. [Milton, S. A., I. 971.]

2. Having both surfaces finished, so that either may be used as the right side: as, a **double-faced** cloth, shawl, or other fabric.—3. Deceitful; hypocritical; practising duplicity.

O Lord, I am sure Mr. Sner has more taste and sincerity than to — a damn'd **double-faced** fellow! [Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.]

A man decided, unscrupulous, and energetic: a **double-faced**, but not a double-minded man (Warwick). [R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.]

**double-facedness** (dub'l-fās'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being double-faced; duplicity.

We accustom ourselves and our children to live under this double-faced morality, which is hypocrisy, and to conciliate our **double-facedness** by sophistry. [Macintosh Century, XXI. 281.]

**double-first** (dub'l-fīst'), *n.* In Oxford University: (a) One who gains the highest place in the examinations in both classics and mathematics.

The Calendar does not show an average of two **Double Firsts** annually for the last ten years, out of one hundred and thirty-eight graduates in Honors and more than twice that number of graduates altogether. [C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 120.]

(b) The degree itself: as, he took a **double-first** at Oxford.

**double-flowered** (dub'l-flou'erd), *a.* Having double flowers, as a plant.

**double-footed** (dub'l-fūt'ed), *a.* Diplopod: applied to those myriapods (the chilognaths) which have two pairs of limbs to each segment of the body—that is, the round centipeds.

**double-gear** (dub'l-gēr'), *n.* In *mach.*, the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.

**double-gild** (dub'l-gīld), *v. t.* To gild with double coatings of gold; hence, to glose over; cover up by flattery or cajolement.

England shall **double gild** his treble guilt. [Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.]

**double-handed** (dub'l-han'ded), *a.* 1. Having two hands.—2. **Double-dealing**; deceitful. [Glanville.]

**double-headed** (dub'l-hed'ed), *a.* 1. Having two heads: as, a **double-headed eagle** in a coat of arms.—2. Supposed to have two heads: as, the **double-headed serpent** (the amphibiaena).

**double-header** (dub'l-hed'er), *n.* A railroad-train drawn by two engines, or pulled by one engine and pushed by another. [Colloq., U. S.]

A freight engine dashed into the rear of the train, crushing the ends of nearly all the cars on the train, as well as damaging the second engine, the train being a **double-header**. [Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 20, 1887.]

**double-hearted** (dub'l-hār'ted), *a.* False at heart; deceitful; treacherous.

**double-hung** (dub'l-hung), *a.* In *arch.*, being both suspended so as to move upward or downward: said of the two sashes of a window provided with cords, pulleys, and weights.

**double-lock** (dub'l-lok), *v. t.* 1. To fasten with two bolts; secure with double fastenings.—2. To lock by turning the key twice, as in some forms of lock.

**double-lunged** (dub'l-lungd), *a.* Having two lungs: specifically applied to the *Dipneumon*.

**double-man** (dub'l-man), *n.* In the University of Cambridge, one proficient both in mathematics and in classics. Compare **double-first**.

**double-manned** (dub'l-mānd), *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

**double-meaning** (dub'l-mē'ning), *a.* Having or conveying two meanings; misleading; deceitful.

He has deceived me, like a **double-meaning** prophet. [Shak., All's Well, iv. 2.]

**double-milled** (dub'l-mīld), *a.* Twice milled or lulled, as cloth, to make it finer.

**double-minded** (dub'l-mīn'ded), *a.* Wavering; unstable; unsettled; undetermined.

A **double-minded** man is unstable in all his ways. [Jas. I. 8.]

**double-mindedness** (dub'l-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* Indecision; inconstancy; instability.

**double-natured** (dub'l-nā'tjrd), *a.* Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath **double-natured** man, And two of death. [Young, Night Thoughts.]

**doubleness** (dub'l-nes), *n.* [*< ME. doubleness; < double + -ness.*] 1. The state of being double or doubled.

If you think well to carry this, as you may, the **double-ness** of the benefit defends the deceit from reproach. [Shak., M. for M., III. 1.]

**Doubleness** is sometimes connected with proliferation, or the continued growth of the axis of the flower. **Double-ness** is strongly inherited.

[Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 161.]

2. Duplicity; deceit.

For in our dayes his but covetous, Doubleness and treason and envy, Foyson and manslaughter and murder in sondry wyse. [Chaucer, Former Age, l. 63.]

It is clear to you, I hope, that Stephen was not a hypocrite—capable of deliberate **doubleness** for a selfish end. [George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.]

**double-nostrilled** (dub'l-nōs'trīld), *a.* Having two nasal passages; amphirhine: a translation of the term *Amphirhina*, applied to all skulled vertebrates excepting the lampreys and hags, or *Monorhina*. [Haeckel.]

**double-quick** (dub'l-kwik'), *n.* and *a.* *I. n. Mil.*, the quickest step next to the run, consisting of 166 steps to the minute, each 33 inches long. Also *double-time*.

The soldiers pushed doggedly ahead, and thinking to pass the crowd, broke into a *double-quick*.

*The Century*, XXXV. 302.

*II. a.* 1. Performed in the time of the double-quick; pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick: as, *double-quick* step.—2. Very quick or hurried: as, he disappeared in *double-quick* time.

**double-quick** (dub'l-kwik'), *adv.* *Milit.*, in double-quick step: as, we were marching *double-quick*.

**double-quick** (dub'l-kwik'), *v. i. intrans. Milit.*, to march in double-quick step.

*II. trans. Milit.*, to cause to march in double-quick step: as, the colonel *double-quick*ed them.

Berry *double-quick*ed his men to the point, but was too late.

*The Century*, XXXV. 302.

**doublet**<sup>1</sup> (dub'ler), *n.* [*< double, v., + -er*]; = *D. dobbelaar* = *ODan. doblere* = *Dan. dobler*, gambler, gamester.] 1. One who or that which doubles; particularly, an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

The earliest of such continuous electrophors was Bennett's *Doublet*, the latest is Holtz's machine.

*S. P. Thompson*, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 28.

2. A still arranged for intercepting vapors of distillation, and redistilling them.—3. A machine for doubling and drawing silk.—4. The felted placed between a fabric to be printed and the printing-cylinder.—5. Same as *double-ripper*.—*Worcester* *doublet*, a form of polariscope.

**doublet**<sup>2</sup> (dub'ler), *n.* [*< ME. doubler, dobler, dobler*, *< OF. doublier* (= *Pr. dobler, dobler*), a large plate, *< double, double*: see *double, a.*] A dish or platter used in gathering and removing fragments from the table. *Minshew*. [Now prov. Eng.]

And wished wittily with wile ful age,  
That dashes and dobles biter this like doctor,  
Were molten led in his way!

*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 81.

A basyn, a bolle, other a scoll,

A dysche other a *doublet*.

*Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1146.

**double-ripper** (dub'l-rip'er), *n.* Two sleds placed one behind the other and connected by a plank, upon which boys coast down-hill. Also *doubler, double-runner, bob-sled*. [New Eng.]

The *double-ripper* is now laid aside with other engines of calamity.

*Newspaper*.

**double-ruff** (dub'l-ruf'), *n.* An old game at cards.

I can play at nothing so well as *double-ruff*.

*Heywood*, *Woman Killed with Kindness*.

**double-runner** (dub'l-run'er), *n.* Same as *double-ripper* or *bob-sled*.

**double-shade** (dub'l-shād), *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of.

Now began

Night with her sullen wings to *double-shade*

The desert.

*Milton*, *P. R.*, i. 500.

**double-shining** (dub'l-shi'ning), *a.* Shining with double luster.

The sports of *double-shining* day.

*Sidney*.

**double-shot** (dub'l-shot), *v. t.* To load, as a cannon, with double the usual weight of shot, for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not employed with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day.

**double-snipe** (dub'l-snip'), *n.* A name of the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*.

**double-stop** (dub'l-stop), *v. t.* In playing the violin, to stop two strings of simultaneously with the fingers, and thus produce two-part harmony.

**double-stopping** (dub'l-stop'ing), *n.* In playing musical instruments of the viol family, the playing of two strings at once, especially where both of them are stopped—that is, shortened by the finger.

The two simultaneous tones thus produced are called *double-stops*.

**double-struck** (dub'l-struk'), *a.* In *sembl.*, showing a double impression of the device (type) or in-

scription, as a coin or medal, owing to the fact that the metal blank accidentally shifted while the specimen was being struck off from the die. **doublet** (dub'let), *n.* [*< ME. dublet, dobolet, dobolette, doplet*, etc., *< OF. dobluet, m.*, also *doblette, F. dobluet*, double stone, a garment so called (also called *doubler*; cf. *doubler, doubler*, lining for a garment), *< double, double*, + *dim. -et*.] 1. One of a pair of like things; a duplicate: in most uses commonly in the plural.

Those *doublets* on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins.

*N. Grove*, *Museum*.

The occurrence of *doublets*, or pairs of variant versions.

*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 427.

Specifically—(a) In *typography*, an unintentional duplication of a word, phrase, passage, etc. Also *doublet*. (b) In *philol.*, a duplicate form of a word: one of two (or by extension, three or more) words originally the same, but having come to differ in form, and usually more or less in meaning. *Doublets* are very common in English. They usually consist of an older and a later form, the older being generally descended and the later directly borrowed from the same original (as *benison, benediction*; *malice, malediction*, etc.), or two accidental variations of one original, sometimes slightly discriminated (as *alarm, alarum*, etc.), or of a standard literary and a dialectal form (as *cheval, hirk*; *lord, laird*, etc.). See *dimorphism*, 5. (c) In *her.*, a chevron-shaped bearing which issues from either side of the field, and reaches nearly to the opposite side without touching it. (d) One of a pair of dice turned up in throwing when they both present the same number of spots: usually in the plural: as, to throw *doublets*.

2. Something formed by a union of two like things; a duplicate combination. Specifically—(a) A counterfeit gem composed of two pieces of crystal with a layer of color between them, giving the effect of a genuine colored stone.

You may have a brass ring gilt with a *doublet* for a small matter.

*N. Bailey*, *tr.* of *Colloquies* of Erasmus, p. 230.

(b) In *optics*, a combination of two simple lenses, with the object of diminishing the chromatic and spherical aberration: in the former use called specifically an *achromatic doublet*. The *Wollaston doublet* (see the extract) consists of two plane-convex lenses placed a short distance apart in the eyepiece of a microscope.

An important improvement on the single lens was introduced by Dr. Wollaston, who devised the *doublet* still known by his name.

*W. B. Carpenter*, *Microsc.*, § 23.

3. *pl.* A game with dice upon tables, somewhat resembling backgammon.

They be at their *doublets* still.

*Latimer*, 4th Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1549.

What! where's your cloak?

To tell you truth, he hath lost it at *doublets*.

*Curtwright*, *Ordinary* (1651).

4. An outer body-garment such as was worn by men from about the end of the fifteenth until about the middle of the seventeenth century. Originally it had short skirts, and was girded round the body with a belt of leather or similar material. Later it was cut and adjusted with great care, and even stuffed or



1. Doublet, time of Edward IV. 2. Doublet, from portrait of Sir William Russell. 3. French-made doublet. (Both 2 and 3, time of Elizabeth.) 4. Doublet, time of Charles I.

hoisted into an exact shape. At this period it sometimes had skirts, but was more often made without them. Throughout the sixteenth century the doublet usually had sleeves; under the reign of Charles I. of England it became universally an undergarment, being made without sleeves, and was thus the prototype of the modern waistcoat. So long as doublets were a common garment for men, they were frequently imitated in the fashions of feminine dress: thus, a similar body-garment for women was worn about 1680, and again in the reign of Charles II. of England, corresponding nearly to the modern neck, having sleeves and short skirts.

Then lace his *doublet* every hole.

*Robert Bask* (R. E. T. A.), p. 173.

A silken *doublet*! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak!

*Shak.*, *T.* of the 5, v. 1.

Whether mistress of the lady's courtesy  
May lay their hair out, or wear doublet.

*J. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, II. 2.

His doublet was of sturdy stuff.

And though not sword, yet cut great good.

*J. Butler*, *Minstrel*, I. 1. 206.

**Doublet of defense** or *smect*, a brigandine.—To *doublet* one's *doublet*. See *doublet*.

**double-time** (dub'l-tim'), *n.* *Milit.*, same as *double-quick*.

**double-tongued** (dub'l-tung'), *a.* [*ME. double-tonge*.] Duplicitous; deceitfulness.

Now cometh the sinne of *double tongue*, swiche as speke faire biforn folk and wikkedly bilynde.

*Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

**double-tongue** (dub'l-tung'), *v. t.* In music, in playing the flute and certain brass instruments, like the cornet, to apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and the hard palate alternately, so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

**double-tongued** (dub'l-tungd), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

Likewise must the deacons be grave, not *double-tongued*.

*1 Tim.* iii. 8.

**double-top-sail** (dub'l-top'sal), *a.* *Naut.*, an epithet noting a rig in which the square topsail is replaced by two smaller sails and yards, in order to lessen the labor of the crew and enable them to reduce sail with greater rapidity. In this rig the lower topsail-yard is fixed to the cap, and the clew of the upper topsail are lashed to the lower topsail yard-arm.

**double-touch** (dub'l-tuch'), *a.* A method of making magnets. See *magnet*.

**doubletree** (dub'l-trē), *a.* Same as *equalizing-bar* (b) (which see, under *bar*).

**double-trouble** (dub'l-trub'l), *a.* A characteristic step of a rustic dance or breakdown, derived from the plantation negroes. It usually has a banjo accompaniment. [Southern U. S.]

He [Peter Stuyvesant] likewise ordered that the ladies, and indeed the gentlemen, should use no other step in dancing than "shuffle and turn" and "*double-trouble*."

*Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 408.

**double-worked** (dub'l-wérkt), *a.* Grafted twice. See the extract.

When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it *double-worked*. *P. Barry*, *Fruit Garden*, p. 100.

**doubling** (dub'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *double, v.*] 1. Something doubled or folded over; a fold; a plait; specifically (*naut.*), the doubled edge or skirt of a sail.—2. That the addition of which makes double. Specifically—(a) In *her.*, the lining of a mantle or mantling. (b) In *slating*, the double course of slates at the eaves of a house: sometimes applied to the eaves-board. (c) In *music*, the addition to a tone of its upper or lower octave.

3. *pl. Naut.*, that part of a mast included between the trestletrees and the cap.—4. The second distillation of wine.—5. The act of marching at the double-quick. [Rare].—6. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—Doubling of the bow. See *bow*.

**doubling** (dub'ling), *a.* Shifting; maneuvering.

Lord Egmont was *doubling*, abourd, and obscure.

*Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 444.

**doubling-frame** (dub'ling-frām), *n.* A machine on which double silk threads are wound.

**doubling-nail** (dub'ling-nāl), *n.* A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports in a ship.

**doublon** (dub-lōn'), *n.* [*< F. doubloon*, *< Sp. doblon* (= *Pg. doblro* = *It. doppione*), a doubloon, so called because it was originally of double the value of a pistole, aug. of *doblo* (= *Pg. dobro* = *It. doppio*), double: see *double*. Cf. *dobla, dobra*.] A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish-American states, originally of double the value of the pistole, the double pistole being equivalent from 1780 to 1772 to \$9.34, from 1772 to 1786 to \$8.06, and from 1786 to 1848 to \$7.87. The current doublon of Spain (*doblon de Isabel*, 1848) is of 100 reals, and worth a little more than \$8.06.



Obverse.  
Doublon of Isabella II., Queen of Spain, in the British Museum. (Half of the original.)

The old *double doublon*, also called *doublon* (some forms of gold), is of 800 reals, or 16 hard dollars, being equivalent to a quadruple pistole. The obverse of *doublon* has ceased in Spain.



Double-struck coin of Charlemagne in France, 8th century. U. S. C. (British Museum). (Half of original.)

They had succeeded in obtaining from him (the French ambassador) a box of doubtless.  
*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.*  
**doubtful** (dub'hl), *adv.* 1. In a double or two-fold manner; in twice the quantity or to twice the degree: as, to be **doubtful** sensible of an obligation.  
*For fools are doubly fools, endeavoring to be wise.*  
*Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 3401.*  
*When, meeting on companions gone,*  
*We doubly feel ourselves alone.*  
*Scott, Marmion, ll. Int.*

2. Deceitfully; with duplicity.  
**doubtful** (dout), *v.* [Early mod. E. *dout*, *doute* (the *d* being inserted in the F. and E. forms in the 16th century, in ignorant imitation of the orig. L.; it does not occur in early E. or F.); < ME. *douten*, *douten*, earlier *duten*, fear, be in fear, also, less commonly, *doubt*, < OF. *douter*, *duter*, *doter*, later *doubter*, mod. F. *douter*, *doubt*, fear, = Pr. *dopter*, *dopter* = Sp. *dudar* = Pg. *dudar* = It. *dottare*, < L. *dubitare*, waver in opinion, be uncertain, *doubt*, hesitate, in form a freq. verb, connected with *dubius*, wavering in opinion, uncertain, *doubtful*, dubious (see *dubious*), < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-bl*, of uncertain origin. Cf. Gr. *deō*, *doubt*; Skt. *dhaya*, twofold; Goth. *twēifs* = Dan. *tvīl* = Sw. *tvīvel* = G. *zwei* = D. *twēif*, *doubt*; AS. *twēod*, *doubt*; all from the word for 'two.' Hence (from OF.) *redoubtful*, *redoubtable*, and (from L. *dubitare*) *dubitare*, *dubitation*, etc.] 1. To be uncertain as to a truth or fact; be undetermined or undecided; waver or fluctuate in opinion; hesitate.

Here men *douten* comonly to whom men schulde restore the goddes that thei have gotten with wronges.  
*Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.*

To them that *doubt* of Wine, of chame, seailles, and of tables, thou shalt say that such sports and such drinkes are a great sinne.  
*Purkeas, Pilgrimage, p. 257.*

He began to *doubt* of everything  
 Amidst that world of lies.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 172.*

2. To be in fear; be afraid.

The *douteden* the shepherdes, & in greit drede weren.  
*Gobert Jans, l. 515.*

Who so *doutes* for her menaces,  
 Have he never aught off Goddes face.  
*Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 6732.*

When the kynge Arthur vnderstode their menaces, he rode oute by a wyndowe of karlon, for he *douted* moche of treson.  
*Morris (E. E. T. S.), l. 108.*

II. *trans.* 1. To be uncertain as to the truth or fact of; hold in question; question; hesitate to believe: as, to *doubt* the truth of a story.

The phoenix, were she never seen, were *doubted*.  
*Fletcher, Valentinian, l. 2.*

If they . . . turn not back perverse:  
 But that I *doubt*.  
*Milton, P. L., vi. 562.*

*Doubt* thou not but I shall go again,  
 'Tis as I *doubt* not that that fresh misery  
 I there shall gather on the days new by.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 234.*

2. To be expectant or apprehensive of; believe hesitatingly or indefinitely.

Quoth he, "hee *douteth* me to lye."  
*King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.*

I fear I am pursued; and *doubt* that I,  
 In my defence, have kill'd an officer.  
*Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, III. 1.*

When we were come to where the three fellows were hanged, he said, That he *doubted* that that would be his end also.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 292.*

I *doubt* her affections are further engaged than we imagine.  
*Sherriden, School for Scandal, l. 1.*

They *doubted* some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king.  
*Prescott, Ford. and Isa., II. 1.*

3. To distrust; be uncertain with regard to; be distrustful of: as, to *doubt* one's ability to execute a task.

Amount . . . quite a-sunder the faces of his helme and quite it a-way, and then covered hym with his sheldie, for sove he *douted* his heades, whereon was no more but the coyle of mayle.  
*Morris (E. E. T. S.), II. 202.*

He is so devoted to his book,  
 As I must tell you true, I *doubt* his health.  
*Ford, The City, l. 4.*

To teach vain wit a science little known,  
 'T admires superior sense, and *doubt* their own!  
*Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 200.*

4. To fear; be afraid of.

Mythe *dut* he his dreame, & dred hym therefore.  
*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12824.*

He so *douteth* These Crist, him no falseth noght.  
*St. Brendan (ed. Wright), p. 12.*

Philip . . .  
 Doubtlye men *douten* for dreadfull her comen.  
*Advertiser of Newcastle (E. E. T. S.), l. 127.*

As soone as he saugh the grete dorell he lete runne to hym, for nothings he hym *douted*.  
*Morris (E. E. T. S.), II. 442.*

5. To cause to fear; put in fear; appal; daunt.

I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour,  
 The victorie of the valiant Gough,  
 More *doubts* me than all Britain.  
*Fletcher, Bonduca, l. 2.*

**doubtful** (dout), *a.* [Early mod. E. *doute* (the *d* being inserted as in the verb); < ME. *doute*, *dout*, earlier *dute*, fear, *doubt*, < OF. *doute*, *dute*, *dote*, F. *doute* = Pr. *dopte*, *dubie* = Sp. *duda* = Pg. *dúvida* = It. *dotta*, *doubt*; from the verb: see *doubt*, *v.*] 1. Uncertainty with regard to the truth of a given proposition or assertion; suspense of judgment arising from defect of evidence or of inclination; an unsettled state of opinion; indecision of belief.

What prevents the admission of a proposition as certain is called *doubt*.  
*St. W. Hamilton.*

When I say that Descartes concerned *doubt*, you must remember that it was that sort of *doubt* which Goethe has called "the active scepticism, whose whole aim is to conquer itself"; and not that other sort which is born of flippancy and ignorance, and whose aim is only to perpetuate itself, as an excuse for idleness and indifference.  
*Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 222.*

2. A matter of uncertainty; an undecided case or proposition; a ground of hesitation.

It was *doute* whether [which] bouys were Petris and whether wer Paula.  
*Twiss, tr. of Eligen's Polyhistoricon, V. 77.*

Give me leave to tell you, it would seeme a kind of affront to our country to make a *doubt* of what we pretend to be famous for.  
*Cotton, in Walton's Angler, l. 224.*

But though he now prayed wherever he was, at home or abroad, in the house or in the field, two *doubts* still assailed him: whether he was elected, and whether the day of grace was not gone by.  
*Southeys, Bunyan, p. 21.*

It is one thing to believe that a doctrine is false, and quite another thing to admit a theoretical *doubt* about it.  
*W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 303.*

3. A difficulty suggested or proposed for solution; an objection.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same.  
*Macbeth.*

4. Difficulty; danger.

Forced them, how ever strong and stout  
 They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*,  
 Back to recule.  
*Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 47.*

5. Hesitating apprehension; fear; dread.

He nadde of no prince in the worlde *doute*.  
*Robert of Gloucester, p. 80.*

The *dute* of deth is swithe strange.  
*Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 44.*

Pope Urban durst not depart for *doubt*.  
*Bernard.*

In *doubt*, in uncertainty; in suspense.

Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee.  
*Deut. xxviii. 68.*

Methodic *doubt*, *doubt* feigned for a philosophical purpose, concerning a proposition really believed, as the Cartesian *doubt* respecting one's own existence.—No *doubt*, without question; certainly.—Objective *doubt*, that which is occasioned by the insufficiency of the evidence.—Subjective *doubt*, hesitancy in accepting a proposition because it is not such as one is antecedently inclined to believe.—To hang in *doubt*, to make no *doubt*. See the verb.—Syn. 1. Indecision, irresolution, suspense, hesitation, hesitancy, migtiving, distrust, mistrust.

**doubtful**, *a.* [By apheresis from *redoubtful*, *q. v.*] A *redoubt*. *Devotee*.

Forward be all your hands,  
 Urge one another. This *doubt* down that now betwixt us stands,  
 Jove will go with us to their walls.  
*Chapman, Iliad, xii. 292.*

**doubtable** (dou'ta-bl), *a.* [The *d* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutable*, *dutable*, < OF. *\*doutable*, later *doutable* (= Sp. *dudable*) (cf. OF. *redoutable*, fearful, mighty, whence E. *redoubtable*), < *douter*, *doter*, *doubt*: see *doubt*, *v.*] That may be doubted; dubitable. [Rare.]

With that thy cities is assayed  
 Though knights of thyr owne table,  
 God wote thi lordship is *doubtable*!  
*Ann. of the Rose, l. 6274.*

Therefore men comen from far Countrees to have Juggement of *doutable* Causes: and other Juggement upon thei non there.  
*Manducell, Travels, p. 172.*

**doubtance**, *a.* [The *d* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutance*, earlier *doutance*, *doutance*, < OF. *doutance*, *doutance* = Pr. *doutance*, *doutance* = Sp. *dudanza* = It. *dottanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, *doubt*, fear, < L. *dubitare*, *doubt*: see *doubt*, *v.*] Fear; dread; suspicion. *Chaucer*.

Agentine, thyne Kinges daughter fre,  
 Off Paynemes had grete feir and *doutance*.  
*Ann. of Parvway (E. E. T. S.), l. 2120.*

**doubted** (dou'ted), *p. a.* [< ME. *douted*, *duted*, pp. of *douten*, etc., fear, *doubt*: see *doubt*, *v.*] 1. Questioned; not certain or settled.—2. Feared; redoubted; redoubtable.

**doubtless**  
 Domes the *doughty*, *doutid* in fild.  
*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12822.*

So sholdes ye be the more drede and *douted* though every londe.  
*Morris (E. E. T. S.), II. 551.*

Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne,  
 To *doubted* Knights, whose woundesse armour rusts.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.*

**doubtedly** (dou'ted-ly), *adv.* Doubtfully.

Good heed would be had that nothing be *doubtedly* spoken, which may have double meaning, . . . but that all our wordes runne to confirme wholly our matter.  
*St. T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 108.*

**doubter** (dou'ter), *s.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled or whose mind is not convinced.

The unsettled *doubters*, that are in most danger to be seduced.  
*Hammond, Works, II. 27.*

**doubtful** (dout'ful), *a.* [*< doubtful + -ful*. The earlier *adv.* was *doutous*: see *doubtous*.] 1. Full of doubt; having doubt; not settled in opinion.

To assist the *doubtful* Waster in the arduous business of legislation, a board of magistrates was appointed.  
*Irvine, Knickerbocker, p. 155.*

2. Causing doubt; dubious; ambiguous; uncertain; not distinct in character, meaning, or appearance; vague: as, a *doubtful* expression; a *doubtful* hue.

A *doubtful* day  
 Of chill and slowly greening spring.  
*Whittier, What the Birds Said.*

Till now the *doubtful* dusk reveal'd  
 The knolls once more where, couch'd at ease,  
 The white kine glimmer'd.  
*Tennyson, In Memoriam, xiv.*

Now the full-leaved trees might well forget  
 The changeful agony of *doubtful* spring.  
*Willm. on Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 220.*

3. Admitting of or subject to doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable.

I will adopt some beggar's *doubtful* issue,  
 Before thou shalt inherit.  
*Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.*

For where the event of a great action is left *doubtful*, there the poet is left master.  
*Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref.*

It is always the person of *doubtful* virtue who is most eager to assume the appearance of severe integrity.  
*J. T. Frothingham, Coupon Bonds, p. 162.*

4. Of uncertain issue; precarious; shifting.

Who have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight.  
*Milton, P. L., vi. 628.*

Inspired repulsed battalions to engage,  
 And taught the *doubtful* battle where to rage.  
*Addison, The Campaign.*

5. Of questionable or suspected character.

She never employed *doubtful* agents or sinister measures.  
*Prescott, Ford. and Isa., II. 16.*

6. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious.

So long they stayed that the King grew *doubtful* of their bad wage, that he swore by the Skies, if they returned not well, he would have warres with Opechancanough so long as he had any thing.  
*Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 92.*

7. Indicating doubt; disturbed by doubt. [Rare.]

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution  
 I came.  
*Milton, S. A., l. 732.*

8. In *pross.*, variable in quantity; capable of being pronounced or measured either as a long or as a short; common; dichronous.—Syn. 1. Uncertain, undecided.—2. *Dubious*, *Equivoical*, etc. (see *dubious*); problematic, enigmatical.

**doubtfully** (dout'ful-ly), *adv.* In a doubtful manner; with doubt or hesitation; so as to indicate or admit of doubt.

When we speak or write *doubtfully*, and that the sense may be taken two ways, such ambiguous terms they call Amphibologies, we call it the ambiguous.  
*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 217.*

I came to the court . . . and very privately discovered to her majesty this conspiracy. . . . She took it *doubtfully*. I departed with fear.  
*State Trials, William Parry, an. 1584.*

How *doubtfully* these spectres fate forest!  
 In double sense and twilight truth they dwell.  
*Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.*

Tints softly with each other blended,  
 Hues *doubtfully* began and ended.  
*Wordsworth, Bird of Paradise.*

**doubtfulness** (dout'ful-ness), *s.* 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

Faith is utterly taken away. Instead whereof is distrust and *doubtfulness* bearing rule.  
*J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1833), II. 22.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

Here we must be diligent, that . . . there be no *doubtfulness* in any word, and that alwaies there be one manner of words that goe before, and also one manner of words ends the sentence, plainly and without double vnderstanding.  
*St. T. Wilson, Art of Logic, fol. 22.*

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; indeterminateness of condition.



Every day that passed showed the *doubtfulness* of the convention. *Barnes, Hist. Const., II. 253.*  
**doubtingly** (dou'ting-ly), *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously.

In the forty-first experiment I tendered my thoughts concerning respiration, but *doubtingly*.

*Boyle, Works, I. 176.*

**doubtless** (dout'les), *a. and adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *doutloos*, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*, *a.*, and *less*.] I, *a.* 1. Free from doubt; indubitable.

It is no prejudice to the precious charity of knowledge, even in undoubted truths, to make truth more *doubtless*. *Ford, Honour Triumphant, II.*

2. Having no fear; free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless*, and secure  
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,  
Will not offend thee. *Shak., K. John, IV. 1.*

II. *adv.* Without doubt; without objection or uncertainty; unquestionably; often, with weakened sense, presumably, probably. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is doubtless that."] *Doubtless* he would have made a noble knight. *Shak., I. Hen. VI., IV. 7.*

The rock seems to have been dug away all round the sphinx for a great way, and the stone was *doubtless* employed in building the pyramids. *Pococke, Description of the East, I. 46.*

*Doubtless*, development increases the capacity both for enjoyment and for suffering. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 293.*

**doubtlessly** (dout'les-ly), *adv.* Unquestionably.

Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress. *Beau. and Ft., Scornful Lady, I. 1.*

**doubtous**, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutous*, < OF. *doutous*, < *dout*, *F.* *douteux* (= Pr. *doptos*, *doptos* = Sp. *dudoso* = Pg. *dvidoso* = It. *dottoso*), doubtful, < *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*, *a.*, and *-ous*.] Doubtful; dubious; of doubtful sense.

For in these points wherein we vary, . . . either the Scripture is plain & easy to perceive, or *doubtous* and hard to understand. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 457.*

**doubtously**, *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; < ME. *doutously*, < *doutous*; < *doubtous* + *-ly*.] Doubtfully; dubiously.

And drew him toward the sea, but *doutously* after  
He started on his stepmoder still a while. *William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4338.*

**doubtous**, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; early mod. *E.* *doutsum*; < *doubt*, *a.*, + *-some*.] Doubtful.

*Anophe* [L.] . . . Ang., Double or two edged; *doubtous*. *Colepini, Dict., 1890 (ed. 1905).*

With *doutsum* victorie they dealt.  
*Battle of Haverle (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).*

**dous** (dök), *a.* [< F. *douc*, of uncertain origin.] A name of the old-world catarrhine monkeys of the genus *Simiopsis*. There are many species of these handsome apes, generally of large size and varied coloration, with long limbs and tails.

**douces** (So. pron. dö's), *a.* [So., also *douse*; < ME. *douces*, < OF. *F.* *doux*, fem. *douce*, sweet, soft, gentle, mild, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, etc.: see *dulce*.] 1. Sweet; pleasant; luxurious.

And Dines in deynce lyued and in *douse* vye [life]. *Piers Plowman (B), XIV. 122.*

2. Sober; sedate; gentle; not light or frivolous; prudent; modest. [Scotch.]

Sir George was gentle, meek, and *douse*.  
*Ballad of the Redivore (Child's Ballads, VI. 125).*

There were some pretty Gallas, *douse*-looking Abyssinians, and Africans of various degrees of hideousness. *R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 473.*

**douced** (dö'sed), *a.* An erroneous form of *douced*, 2.

**doucelly** (dö's-ly), *adv.* [< *douce* + *-ly*.] Sedately; soberly; prudently. [Scotch.]

*Doucelly* manage our affairs  
In parliament.  
*Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.*

**douceness** (dö's-ness), *a.* 1. Soberness; sedateness; modesty. [Scotch.]—2. Sweetness. *Devies.*

Some lascious delight, yea, a kind of ravishing *douceness* there is in studying good books. *S. Ward, Sermons, p. 166.*

**doucespere**, *a.* See *dousepere*.

**doucet**, *a. and n.* [I. *a.* ME., < OF. *doucet*, sweet, gentle, *F.* *doucet*, mild, demure, dim. of *doux*, sweet: see *douce* and *dulest*. II. *a.* 1. ME. *doucetie*, *doucetie*, *doucetie*, a kind of party. 2. ME. *doucet*, *doucetie*, *doucetie*, < OF. *doucetie*, also called *doucetie*, etc., a musical instrument, perhaps a kind of flute; from the adj.] I. *a.* Sweet; dulcet.

Adieu, I you say, my full *doucet* desire!  
Adieu, my lady of full great valours!  
*Rev. of Parvency (R. E. T. S.), I. 288.*

II. *a.* 1. A kind of party or custard.

*Bakemotes or douchettes. Bakers Book (R. E. T. S.), p. 170.*  
*Doucette*, a hybrid flavus, dariole. *Palgrave.*

2. A musical instrument, a kind of flute.

Many a thousand tymes twelve . . .  
That craftily beguine to pipe  
Bothe in *doucet* and in riede.  
*Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1221.*

3. A testicle of a deer. Also written *doucet*, *doucet*.

All the sweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and *doucets*.  
*S. Jenson, Bad Shepherd, I. 2.*

**douceur** (dö'ser'), *a.* [I. *a.* *douceur* = Dan. *doucur*, *doucur* = Sw. *dusör*, reward, < F. *doucur*, sweetness, a present, < OF. *doucor*, *doucor*, *duisor* (> ME. *dounour*) = Pr. *dolcor* = Sp. *dulcor* = Pg. *dulcor*, < L. *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulest*.] 1. Sweetness or mildness of manner; kindness; gentleness.

Now for syngierly o hyr *douceur*,  
We calle hyr fanxy of Araby.  
*Illustration Poems (ed. Morris), I. 439.*

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*.  
*Chatterfield.*

2. A conciliatory offering; a present or gift; a reward; a bribe.

The commander-in-chief of the Bengal army could have had no ground for exasperation at being shut out from the interview, had he not in like manner reckoned on receiving a handsome *douceur*.  
*J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 84.*

3. A kind or agreeable remark; a compliment.

With a good account of her health, she writes me many *doucours*, in which you have a great share.  
*Lord Lyttelton (1771), in Correspondence of David Garrick, I. 440.*

**douches** (dösh), *a.* [F., a *douche*, a shower-bath, = Sp. *ducha* = It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, spout, conduit, < *douchars* = F. *doucher*, pour, < ML. *\*douchare*, < L. *ducere*, pp. *ducitus*, lead, conduct. Cf. *conducit*, of the same ult. origin.] 1. A jet or current of water or vapor applied to some part or a particular organ of the body, as in a bath or for medicinal purposes.—2. An instrument for administering such a jet. *Douches* are differently formed and named, according to the parts for which they are designed: as, a nasal *douche*.—*Douches* *siliformes*. Same as *aqueumensures*.

**doucine** (dö-sen'), *a.* [F.] In arch., a molding concave above and convex below, serving especially as a cyma to a delicate cornice; a cyma recta.

**doucker** (dö'ker), *a.* Same as *ducker*.

**dough** (dö), *n.* [Also dial. *dow* (formerly in literary use), and (with pron. as in *tough*) *duff*, also dial. *doff* (see *duff*); < ME. *dow*, *dowe*, *dough*, *dog*, earlier *dagh*, *dag*, < AS. *däh*, dat. *dägo* = D. and LG. *deog* = OHG. MHG. *deic*, G. *teig* = Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Dan. *deig* = Goth. *daigs*, dough; < *\*dag*, Goth. *daigan*, knead, mold, form, = L. *angere* (*ag-*), mold, form (whence ult. E. *feign*, *figure*, *fecile*, etc., q. v.), = Gr. *\*dix* in *reixos*, wall, = Skt. *\*däh*, stroke, smear.] 1. A mass composed of flour or meal prepared for baking into bread or cake by various processes, as moistening, mixing with yeast, salt, etc., raising (after which it is called *sponge*), and kneading, or for simpler kinds by moistening and mixing only; paste of bread.

When they [camels] travel, they cram them with bary *dough*. *Sandys, Travels, p. 108.*

2. Something having the appearance or consistency of dough, as potters' clay, etc.

They renew this image with new *dough* many times. *Purkiss, Pilgrimage, p. 797.*

3. A little cake. [North. Eng.]

*Dough* or *Dow* is vulgarly used in the North for a little cake, though it properly signifies a Mass of Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking. *Burns's Pop. Antig. (1777), p. 128, note.*

One's cake is *dough*. See *caul*.  
**dough** (dö), *v. t.* [< *dough*, *a.*] To make into dough. [Rare.]

The technical word used [in making Paraguayan tea] is *sever mate* (cebar, lit., to bath, to grease, applied in the sense of *doughing* together the paste formed by the yerba and water and accommodating the bombilla). *N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 14.*

To *dough* in. See the extract.

The mixing of the malt required for one gill with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *doughing* in. *Thomson, Beer (trans.), p. 415.*

**dough-baked** (dö'bäkt), *a.* Imperfectly baked; unfinished; half-done; soft; hence, imperfect; deficient, especially intellectually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

This butter looks as if it were *dough-baked*; a little better now, and I could eat him like an *dough-baked* butter. *Pletcher (and another), Love's Cure, II. 1.*

Since we are so much indebted to God for accepting our best, it is not safe ventured to present him with a *dough-baked* sacrifice. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1888), II. 288.*

May, what is more than all, be [dough] can make those *dough-baked*, sometimes, indolent animals, women, too hard for us, their political lords and rulers, in a moment. *Westerley, Country Wife, IV. 1.*

**dough-balls** (dö'bäls), *a. pl.* A marine alga, *Polyphonia Olneyi*, belonging to the order *Floridales*.

In its typical form *Polyphonia Olneyi* forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called *dough-balls* by the sea-shore population. *Farlow, Marine Alga, p. 171.*

**dough-bird** (dö'bärd), *a.* A local name in the United States of the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius*



Dough-bird (*Numenius borealis*).

*borealis*, the smallest American species of the genus *Numenius*. It has a slender bill only about two inches long. It is abundant during its migrations, and is much sought as a game-bird. Also *dö-bird*.

Accompanying and mingling freely with the golden plover are the Eskimau curlew, or *dough-birds*, in great numbers. *Shore Birds, p. 12.*

**dough-boy** (dö'boy), *a.* *Nest*, a boiled dumpling of raised dough.

Bread and Flower being scarce with us, we could not make *Dough-boys*. *Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 28.*

**dough-brake** (dö'bräk), *a.* A power-machine used in bakeries for kneading dough; a dough-kneader. It consists of corrugated rollers, between which the dough passes in a sheet.

**doughery** (dö'är), *a.* [ME. *dower*, < *dough*, *dow*, dough, + *-ery*.] A baker.

And moreover, that all *Douwers* of the Cite, and suburbs of the same, gnynd att the Cite-is myllis, and noo where els, as long as they may have sufficient gnynd. *English Gilds (R. E. T. S.), p. 288.*

**doughface** (dö'fäs), *a.* A person who is pliable and, as it were, made of dough; a flabby character; specifically, in U. S. hist., in the period of sectional controversy regarding slavery, a Northern politician disposed to show undue compliance with the wishes of the South.

Randolph with his inimitable slang termed it [the Missouri Compromise] a "dirty bargain, helped on by thirteen northern *dough-faces*." *Schuler, Hist. U. S., III. 164.*

For any office, small or great,  
I couldn't ax with no *face*,  
Without I'd bea, thru dry and wet,  
Th' anrimist kind o' *dough-face*.  
*Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., VI.*

In 1838 the Democratic Congressmen from the Northern States decided in caucus in favor of a resolution requiring all petitions relating to slavery to be laid on the table without debate. This identified the party as it then existed with the slave-holding interest, and its northern representatives were stigmatized as *Dough-faces*.

Quoted in *Mag. of Amer. Hist., XIII. 487.*

**doughfaced** (dö'fäst), *a.* Pliable; easily molded; truckling; pusillanimous. [U. S. political slang.]

**doughfaceism** (dö'fä'sizm), *a.* [< *doughface* + *-ism*.] The character of a *doughface*; pliability to be led by one of stronger mind or will; pliability; specifically, subservience to proslavery influences. [U. S. political slang.]

**doughiness** (dö'fä-ness), *a.* [< *dough* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being doughy.

**doughing-machine** (dö'ing-mä-shin'), *a.* A machine for cutting dough. In this apparatus a piece of dough of the required weight is placed in a circular metal box, in which by a movement of a handle a number of knives are caused to rise through slots in the bottom, and these, passing through the dough, divide it into thirty distinct pieces, each of the same weight. *The Engineer (London), LVII, No. 1422.*

**dough-kneaded** (dö'nä'däd), *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton.*

**dough-kneader** (dö'nä'där), *a.* A machine for mixing or kneading dough. See *dough-brake*.

**dough-maker** (dö'nä'fär), *a.* A kneading-machine; a dough-brake.

The flour is stored above the *dough-maker*, and is delivered into one of Pletcher's *dough-making*, in which,

by the aid of a special brush, a cake may be filled in a very few minutes, and from this into the dough-manner of bread-making. *The Engineer* (London), LVII, No. 148.

**doughnut** (dō'nut), *n.* [Also dial. *downut*; < *dough* + *nut*.] A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced) and fried in lard.

An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called *doughnuts*, or *olykaks*.

*Irving, Knickerbocker*, p. 170.

**Doughnut day.** See the extract.

**Dough-nut-day**, Shrove Tuesday (Baldock, Herts). It being usual to make a good store of small cakes fried in hog's lard, placed over the fire in a brass skillet, called *dough-nuts*, wherewith the youngsters are plentifully regaled.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302.

**dough-raiser** (dō'rā'ser), *n.* A pan or hot-water bath in which pans of dough are placed to rise under the influence of a gentle heat from the bath. The pans are placed on perforated shelves above the water and covered with cloths. Also called *dough-trough*.

**dought**, **doughti**, *n.* [*< ME. dought, douthie, duthie, dughet, dughet, < AS. duguth, dugoth (= OE. fies. daged = MLG. ducht, doget, dogent, LG. dōgt = OHG. tugund, tugund, tugath, tugad, tuged, MHG. tugende, tugent, tugat, G. tugend = Icel. dýðr = Sw. dygd = Dan. dyd, excellence, nobility, manhood, age of manhood, power, strength; as a collective noun, men, people, attendants or retainers, army, multitude; < dugan, be strong; see dowl, and cf. doughty.*] 1. Manhood; the age of manhood; manly power or strength; excellence.—2. Men collectively; especially, men as composing an army or a court; retainers.

That day double on the dows wats the douth served,  
fro the kyng wats cummen with knyghtes in to the halle.  
*Sir Guywarne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 61.

**dought** (Sc. pron. duht). Obsolete or dialectal Scotch preterit of *dowl*.

**doughter**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *daughter*.  
**doughtily** (dow'ti-li), *adv.* [*< ME. doughteli, doughtliche, etc.; < doughty + -ly.*] In a doughty manner; with doughtiness.

Hit is wonder to wete, in his wode anger,  
How doughtely he did that day with his hond.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 907.

*Doughtily fighting in the chiefs brunt of the enemies.*  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 35.

**doughtiness** (dow'ti-ness), *n.* [*< ME. Doughtynesse, dughtynesse; < doughty + -ness.*] The quality of being doughty; valor; bravery.

Virtue is first of all, what the Germans well name it,  
Tugend (Tugend, dought-ness, or Dought-ness), courage and the faculty to do.  
*Cervantes*.

**dough-trough** (dō'trōf), *n.* Same as *dough-raiser*.

**doughty** (dow'ti), *a.* [*< ME. doughty, doughty, dought, dought, etc.; < AS. doughtig, also unlauted dughtig, strong, valiant, good; = MLG. duchtig, LG. dughtig = OHG. tūhtig, MHG. G. tūchtig = Icel. dýðr = Sw. dugtig = Dan. dughtig, able, valiant, etc., adj. from a noun rep. by MHG. tūht, strength, activity, < OHG. tūgan = AS. dugan, etc., be strong, etc., E. dowl, dowl; see dowl, dowl.*] Strong; brave; spirited; valiant; powerful; as, a *doughty* hero.

Patroules the proude, a prync mon of werre;  
With Doughted, a dought mon & durnist of bond,  
A stronge man in stoure & stoutness in fight.  
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2032.

Full many doughtie knyghtes he in his dayes  
Had don to death, subdewd in equal frayes.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, II. v. 22.

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain;  
But, at her smile, the beam revived again.  
*Pope, R. of the L.*, v. 62.

But there is something solid and doughty in the man  
(Dryden) that can rise from defeat, the stuff of which victories are made in due time.

*Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 12.

**doughty-handed** (dow'ti-han'ded), *a.* Strong-handed; mighty.

I thank you all;  
For doughty-handed are you, and have fought  
Not as you serv'd the cause, but as 't had been  
Each man's like mine.  
*Shak., A. and C.*, IV. 3.

**doughy** (dō'y), *a.* [*< dough + -y.*] 1. Like dough;abby and pallid; yielding to pressure; impraisible.

No, no, no, your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villainous adroon would have made all the unbaked and doughy youth of a nation in his colour.  
*Shak., All's Well*, IV. 3.

3. Not thoroughly baked, as bread; consisting in part of unbaked dough; half-baked.

**Doughen heart, ring.** See *heart, ring*.

**dough** (dō), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *dough*, *dough*.

**doughy**, *n.* A dialectal form of *dough*, *dough*.

**dough** (dō'li), *n.* See *dough*.

**doughcray** (dō'lok-rā-el), *n.* See *doughcray*.

**dough-pain**, *n.* See *dough-pain*.

**doughsake, doughsake bark.** See *bark*.

**doup** (doup), *n.* [*< Sc.*, also written *doup, delp*; appar. < Dan. *dæg*, Sw. *dopp* in comp. Of Dan. *dupske* = Sw. *doppoko* (sho = E. shoe), ferrule.] 1. Bottom; buttocks; butt-end; end; extremity; as, a candle-doup.

The right and doughty captains  
Upo' their doupes sat down.

*Poems in Bucken Dialect*, p. 1.

2. A loop at the end. See the extract.

Six warp threads . . . are passed through mails in the leashes of the handle H, and thence through loops called "doupes" fixed to a handle. *A. Barlow, Weaving*, p. 128.

**douplon**, *n.* See *douplon*.

**dour** (dōr), *a.* [*< Sc. form of dure, a.*] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; bold; hardy. [*Scotch.*]

He had a wife was dour an' din.

*Burns, Sic a Wife as Willie had.*

The Lord made us all, and you may trust Him to look after us all—better than these dour-faced pulpit-thumpers imagine. *W. Black, In Far Lochaber*, v.

**doura** (dō'rā), *n.* See *doura*.

**douree** (dō'rē), *n.* In the Levant, a necklace, especially one of gold beads.

**dourlach** (dōr'lach), *n.* See *dourlach*.

**dourness** (dōr'ness), *n.* The state or quality of being dour; obstinacy; stubbornness. [*Scotch.*]

If there's power in the law of Scotland, I'll gar thee rue sic dourness. *Galt, The Entail*, I. 302.

We are gravely told to look for the display of a dourness, desperation, and tenacity on the part of Frenchmen. *The Nation*, Jan. 12, 1871, p. 20.

**douroucouli** (dō-rō-kō'li), *n.* The native name of one of the small, large-eyed, nocturnal South



Douroucouli (*Nyctipithecus vivax*).

American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus* (which see), as *N. trivirgatus*, or *N. rufipes*. Also written *douroucouli*.

**douse** (dōus), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, ppr. *dousing*. [*< Sc.*, also written *douse*, formerly *douse, douse, douse*, etc.; perhaps of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. *dansa*, plump down, fall clumsily (*dansa*, the noise of a falling body); = Dan. *dansa*, thump. Cf. *douse*.] 1. *trans.* To thrust or plunge into a fluid; immerse; dip; also, to drench or flood with a fluid.

I have . . . doused my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world. *Hammond, Works*, IV. 515.

The Captains gave me my bath, by dousing me with buckets from the house on deck. *Lowell, Fireside Travels*, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall or be plunged suddenly into a fluid.

It is no jesting trivial matter  
To swing 't th' air, or douse in water.

*S. Butler, Hudibras*.

2. To search for deposits of ore, for lodges, or for water, by the aid of the dousing- or divining-rod (which see).

**douse** (dōus), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, ppr. *dousing*. [*< Sc.* *douse, douse, douse*, throw; *douch*, rush, fall with a noise, < ME. *duschen*, *duschen*, rush, fall; cf. Norw. *duse*, break, cast down from, OD. *dosen*, beat, strike, G. dial. *tusen*, *tusen*, strike, run against, East Fris. *dösen*, strike. See also *dose* and *durst*, which appear to be connected.] 1. To strike.

*Douse*, to give a blow on the face, strike. *Bailey*.  
3. Next, to strike or lower in haste; slacken suddenly; as, *douse* the topsail.

Very civilly they doused their topmasts, and desired the man of war to come aboard them.

*Capt. John Smith, True Travels*, I. 52.

As the brig came more upon the wind, she fell it more, and we doused the sky-sails, but kept the weather stand-sails on her. *R. B. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 74.

**douse** (dōus), *n.* [Also written *douse*; *So. douse, douse, douse*, etc.; from the verb.] A blow; a stroke.

The porter started a sort of a yell, which came not amiss into his part, started up with his club, and dealt a sound douse or two on each side of him.

*Scott, Kenilworth*, xxx.

**douse** (dōus), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, ppr. *dousing*. [*< Sc.*, also written *douse*; perhaps a particular use of *douse*. Usually taken as a corruption of *dout*, but such a change would be very unusual. Certainly not from AS. *dōsecan*, extinguish.] To put out; extinguish. [*Slang.*]

*Douse the gim.* See *gim*.

**douser** (dō'ser), *n.* [*< douse*, *v.*, i., + -er.] One whose business or occupation it is to search for metalliferous deposits or water by the use of the dousing- or divining-rod. Also *dower*.

**dousing-chock** (dō'sing-chok), *n.* In ship-building, one of several pieces lapped across the apron and lapped on the knightheads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

**dousing-rod** (dō'sing-rōd), *n.* [*< dousing*, ppr. of *douse*, *v.*, i., + rod.] A divining-rod.

The virtues of the dousing-rod he [Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal] wholly attributes to the excitability of the muscles of the wrist. *Caroline Fox, Memo. Old Friends*.

**dout** (dout), *v.* [*< Contr. of do out, ME. don ut, i. e., put out; see do, and cf. doff, don, dep.*] To put out; quench; extinguish; douse.

First in the intellect it douts the light.

*Spenser*.

I have a speech of fire, that fain would blase,  
But that this folly douts it.

*Shak., Hamlet*, IV. 7.

**dout**, *v.* and *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*.

**doutance**, *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubtance*.

**doute**, *v.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*.

**doutelet**, *a.* and *adv.* An earlier spelling of *doubtless*.

**douth**, *n.* See *dought*.

**doutous**, *a.* An earlier spelling of *doubtous*.

**douseperre**, **douseperre**, *n.* [*An archaism in Spenser; ME. douseper, douseper, sing., developed from pl. douseper, douseperre, douse perre, douse perre, etc.; < OF. douse (douse, douse, etc.) perre (perre), mod. F. les douse pairs, the 'twelve peers' celebrated in the Charlemagne romances: douse, douse, mod. F. douse, < L. duodecim, twelve (see duodecimal, douse); per, mod. F. pair, peer (see peer, pair, par).] One of the twelve peers (les douse pairs) of France, renowned in fiction.*

Inne France weren italle twelve liferan,  
The Freinace heo cleopeden douse perre [var. douseperre].  
*Leggemon*, I. 66.

Kydd in his kalandar a knyghte of his chambyre,  
And rollede the richeste of alle the rounde table!  
I ame the douseperre and duke he dubbede with his boude.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2042.

For to tryngne this warre to the more effectuall ende,  
he [Charles Martell] chase xii. perre, which after some wryters are callyd douseperre, or kynge, of ye which vi. were blisshoppes, and vi. temporall lords.

*Fabyan, Works*, I. civ.

Big looking like a doughty Douseperre.  
*Spenser, F. Q.*, III. x. 21.

**dove** (dov), *n.* [= Sc. *doo, dow*, < ME. *dove, dove, dove, dove*, < AS. *dāfo* = OS. *dābba* = D. *dūf* = LG. *dūve* = OHG. *tāba*, MHG. *tābe*, G. *tābe* = Icel. *dāfa* = Sw. *dāfa* = Dan. *dus* = Goth. *dābō*, a dove, Ht. a diver, < AS. *dāfian*, etc., E. *dive*, dip. The application of the name to the bird is not clear (perhaps "from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight"). The AS. form *dāfo* is not recorded (but cf. *dāfo-doppa*, translating L. *pellicanus*: see under *davedapper, didapper*), the name *culfo*, E. *cuker*, q. v., being used; this is prob. ult. < L. *columba*, a dove, which also orig. means a 'diver': see *columba*.] 1. Any bird of the family *Columbidae*; a pigeon. The word has no more



Capibola Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).

specific meaning than this, being exactly synonymous with *pigeon*; in popular usage it is applied most frequently to

a few kinds of pigeons best known to the public, and as a book-name is commonly attached to the smaller species of pigeons: as, the ring-dove, turtle-dove, stock-dove, ground-dove, quail-dove, etc. The Carolina dove, or mourning dove, is *Zenaidura macroura*. The common doves of the old world are the ring-dove, rock-dove, stock-dove, and turtle-dove. (See these words.) In poetry, and in literature generally, the dove is an emblem of innocence, gentleness, and tender affection. In sacred literature and art it is a symbol of the Holy Ghost.

The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon him. Luke III. 22.

Off I heard the tender dove  
In firry woodlands making moan.

Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

3. *Eccles.*, a repository or tabernacle for the eucharist in the form of a dove, formerly used in the East and in France.

There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the piz, that held the particles of the blessed Eucharist; the larger cup, or *dove*, within which the other was shut up. *Rees*, Church of our Fathers, III. II. 303.

**dove<sup>2</sup>** (dōv). An occasional preterit of *dive*.

**dove<sup>3</sup>** (dōv), v. t.; pret. and pp. *doved*, ppr. *doving*. [E. dial. appar. ult. from an unrecorded A.S. verb, the source of the verbal noun A.S. *doftung*, dotage; cf. E. dial. freq. *dover*, also *doves*, the latter perhaps < Icel. *dofta*, become dead or heavy (cf. *doft*, torpor), = Sw. *domma*, become numb, *dofta*, numb; cf. Dan. *døve*, blunt, *bedøve*, stun, stupefy, from the same root as *doft*, q. v. Cf. *doft*.] To slumber; be in a state between sleeping and waking. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**dove-color** (dov'kul'or), n. In textile fabrics, a warm gray of a pinkish or purplish tone.

**dove-cote** (dov'kōt), n. [ME. *dove-cote*, *dove-cote* (cf. Sc. *dowcote*), < *dove* + *cote*: see *cot*, *cotl*.] A small structure placed at a considerable height above the ground, as on a building or a pole, for the roosting and breeding of domestic pigeons; a house for doves.

Like an eagle in a dove-cote,  
Flutter'd your Volcans in Corioli.

Shak., *Cor.*, v. 3.

**dove-dock** (dov'dok), n. Same as *coltsfoot*.

**dove-eyed** (dov'id), n. Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness, or affection.

**dove-house** (dov'hous), n. A dove-cote. *Shak.*  
**dovekie** (dov'ki), n. [Appar. < *dove* + dim. *-kie*.] The sea-dove or little auk, *Mergulus alle* or *Allo nigricans*, a small urinatorial or diving bird of the family *Alcidae*. It is abundant in the northern Atlantic and Arctic oceans, congregating to



Dovekie (*Mergulus alle*).

breed in some places in countless numbers. It is about 8½ inches long, web-footed, three-toed, with short wings and tall and short stout bill, the body glossy blue-black above, with white scapular stripes, ends of secondaries white, and the under parts mostly white. See *Allo*.

Joe, who had been out hunting, reported that he had seen in the open water three *dovekies*. C. F. Hall, *Polar Exp.*, p. 214.

**dovelet** (dov'let), n. [< *dove* + dim. *-let*.] A little dove; a young dove.

**dove-like** (dov'lik), a. Having the appearance or qualities of a dove; gentle.

The young Spirit  
That guides it has the dove-like eyes of hope.  
*Shelley*, *Prometheus Unbound*, II. 4.

**doveling** (dov'ling), n. [< *dove* + dim. *-ling*.] A young dove; a dovelet.

I will be thy little mother, my *doveling*.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 748.

**doven** (dō'ven), v. t. Same as *dove<sup>3</sup>*.

**dovening** (dōv'ning), n. [Verbal n. of *doven*, v.] A slumber. *Gross*. [Prov. Eng.]

**dove-plant** (dov'plant), n. The *Peristeria elata*, an orchid of Central America: so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a white dove with expanded wings. Also called *Holy Ghost plant*.

**dover** (dō'ver), v. t. Same as *dove<sup>3</sup>*.

Joan had been 'tish' wakin' lang,  
Ay thinkin' on her lover,  
An' just as he gas the door a bang,  
She was begun to dower.

A. Douglas, *Poems*, p. 128.

**Dover's powder**. See *powder*.

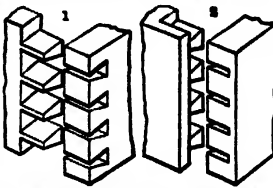
**dove's-foot** (dov's'fēt), n. 1. The popular name in England of *Geranium molle*, a common British plant: so called from the shape of its leaf.—2. The columbine.

**dove-ship** (dov'ship), n. [< *dove* + *-ship*.] The character of a dove; the possession of dove-like qualities, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, etc.

For us, let our *dove-ship* approve itself in meekness of suffering, not in actions of cruelty.

Dr. Hall, *The Beauty and Virtue of the Church*.

**dovetail** (dov'tail), n. [< *dove* + *tail*. Cf. equiv. *cuttail*.] In carp., a tenon cut in the form of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge; a manner of fastening boards or timbers together by letting tenons so cut on one into corresponding cavities or mortises in another. This is the strongest of all fastenings, or joints, as the dovetails cannot be drawn out except by force applied in the direction of their length. Dovetails are either exposed or concealed; concealed dovetailing is of two kinds, lapped and mitred. See also cut under *joint*.—Dovetail-cut dovetail, a dovetail having each part dovetailed to fit into the space between the teeth of the corresponding portions.—Dovetail-file, dovetail-knife. See *file*, *knife*.—Dovetail-joint, in anat., the suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.—Dovetail-molding, an ornament in the form of a dove's tail, occurring in Roman-



Common Dovetailing. a. Lap Dovetailing.



Dovetail-molding.—Cathedral of Ely, England.

esque architecture.—Dovetail-plates, in ship-building, plates of metal let into the heel of the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore end of the keel. See cut under *stern*.—Dovetail-saw. See *saw*.—Secret dovetail, a manner of joining in which neither pins nor dovetails extend through the work, being concealed by its outer face.

**dovetail** (dov'tail), v. t. [< *dovetail*, n.] 1. To unite by tenons in the form of a pigeon's tail spread let into corresponding mortises in a board or timber: as, to dovetail the angles of a box.—2. Figuratively, to unite closely, as if by dovetails; fit or adjust exactly and firmly; adapt, as one institution to another, so that they work together smoothly and harmoniously.

Into the hard conglomerate of the hill the town is built; house walls and precipices morticed into one another, *dove-tailed* by the art of years gone by, and riveted by age.

J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 10.

He [Lord Chatham] made an administration so checkered and speckled, he put together a piece of joinery so grossly indented and whimsically *dove-tailed*, etc.

Burke, *American Taxation*.

When any particular arrangement has been for a course of ages adopted, everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and *dovetailed* into it. *Brougham*.

**dovetailed** (dov'taild), a. In *her.*, broken into dovetails, as the edge or bounding line of an ordinary or any division of the field. See *entail*.

**dove-wood** (dov'wūd), n. The wood of *Alecharnes latifolia*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Jamaica.

**dovish** (dov'ish), a. [< *dove* + *-ish*.] Like a dove; innocent.

Countenances of this world, *dovish* simplicity, serpentine wisdoms.

Conf. of N. Stanton (1546), sig. G 4, b.

**dow<sup>1</sup>** (dou), v. t.; pret. *dowed*, *dought*. [< ME. *dowen*, *deghen*, *dagen*, *dagen*, pres. ind. *doth*, *deth*, *dogh*, later *dove*, *doghe*, pret. *dought*, *doughts*, *doughte*, *doh*; < AS. *dugan* (pres. ind. *doth*, pl. *dupon*, pret. *doh*) = OE. *dūpan* = OFries. *duga* = D. *dugan* = MLG. *dogen*, LG. *dōgen* = OHG. *tugan*, MHG. *tugen*, *tungen*, G. *tugan* = Icel. *duga* = OSw. *dugha*, *dogha*, Sw. *duga* = Dan. *dug* = Goth. *dugan* (only in pres. *dug*), be good, fitting, able: a preterit-present verb, the pres., A.S. *dōth*, Goth. *dug*, being orig. a pret. from a root \**dug*, be good, perhaps akin to Gr. *rixa*,

fortune, luck, *royx-dow*, *dothia*. Hence *dought*, *doughty*. The word *dow*, becoming combined in sense and form, and dialectally in pronunciation, in certain constructions with the different verb *do*, was at length in literary use completely merged with it; but *dow* remains in dialectal use: see *do<sup>1</sup>* and *do<sup>2</sup>*. The difference well appears in the A.S. line "*dō ðætthe daga*" ('do aye that dows,' i. e., do always that which is proper). The two verbs also appear (*do<sup>1</sup>* twice, in the sense of 'put' in the first quot. below.) 1. To be good, as for a purpose; be proper or fitting; suit.

Duden (did, 1. e., put) *hies bōdi thrin in a stinene thrūh* ( coffin), as hit *dōt halbe* (minutes) to *doone* (do, 1. e., put).  
St. Juliana, p. 77.

Ring ne broche nabbe ge, . . . he ne wraeth thing that on [you] ne *dōt* forto habben.  
Anon. *Biola*, p. 428.

2. To be of use; profit; avail.

Ther wais moon [moon] for to make when meechet was crouen,  
That nogt *dowed* bot the deoth in the dops streamen.

*Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II. 274.

Thre yere in care bed lay Tristrem . . .  
That neuer ne dought him day  
For sorwe he had o night. *Sir Tristrem*, II. 1.

3. To be able; can. [Scotch.]

But Dickie's heart it grew see great,  
That ne'er a bit o't he dought to eat.  
*Dick o' the Cow* (Child's Ballads, VI. 75).

But facts are oheils that winna ding,  
And *dow*na be disputed. *Burns*, *A Dream*.

Do what I *dought* to set her free,  
My sail lay in the mire. *Burns*, *To Miss Ferrier*.

4. To be (well or ill); do. See *do<sup>2</sup>*.

**dow<sup>2</sup>** (dou), n. [An obsolete or dialectal form of *dough*.] 1. Dough.—2. A cake. [Prov. Eng.]

**dow<sup>3</sup>** (dou), n. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *dove<sup>1</sup>*.

Furth flew the *dow* at Noyls command. *Sir D. Lyndsay*.

**dow<sup>4</sup>** (dou), v. t. [ME. *dowen*, < AF. *dower*, OF. *douer*, *doer*, F. *douer* (F. also *doter*: see *dote<sup>2</sup>*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotar* = It. *dotare*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dote<sup>2</sup>*, v., *dotation*. Cf. *endow*.] 1. To endow.

Dobet doth ful wel and *dowid* he is also,  
And hath possessions and pluralities for pore menis sake.  
*Piers Plowman* (A), xl. 194.

2. To give up; bestow.

O lady myn, that I love and no mo,  
To whom for-ewerne myn herte I *dow*.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 280.

**dow<sup>5</sup>** n. See *dow*.

**dowable<sup>1</sup>** (dou'a-bl), a. [< AF. *dowable*; as *dow<sup>4</sup>* + *-able*.] Fit to be endowed; entitled to *dower*.

Was Ann Sherburne (widow and relict of Richd. Sherburne) "*dowable* of said lands, &c.," and how long did she receive said *dower*?  
*Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, XI. 24.

**dowager** (dou'a-jēr), n. [< OF. *dowagiere* (ML. *dowageria*), a dowager (def. 1), fem. of *dowagier*, *dowagier*, *dowagier*, adj., < *dowage* (as if E. *\*dowage*), *dower*, < OF. *dowr*, E. *dow<sup>4</sup>*, endow: see *dow<sup>4</sup>*, *dower<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. In law, a widow endowed or possessed of a jointure.—2. A title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name: applied particularly to the widows of princes and persons of rank.

This *dowager*, on whom my tale I found,  
Since last she laid her husband in the ground,  
A simple sober life in patience led.

*Dryden*, *Cook and Puz*.

Yes, and beside this he offereth to take to wife Bianca, Queen *Dowager* of Portingall, without any *dower*.

*Hall*, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 12.

**dowagerism** (dou'a-jēr-izm), n. [< *dowager* + *-ism*.] The rank or condition of a dowager.

**dowairet**, n. A Middle English form of *dower<sup>2</sup>*.

**dowar**, n. See *dower*.

**dowest**, n. See *dowest*, 3.

**dow<sup>1</sup>** (dou), a. [E. dial., < Icel. *dowdr* = A.S. *dōd*, E. *dead*: see *dead*.] Dead; flat; spiritless. [North. Eng.]

**dow<sup>2</sup>** (dou), n. [Origin obscure.] A woman's nightcap. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

**dow<sup>3</sup>** (dou), a. [< ME. *dowdly*, a dowdly (def. 1), adv. In a dowdly or shrewish manner.

A public man should travel gravely with the *tailcoat*, not lightly before, nor doughty behind, the central movement of his age.

R. L. Stevenson, *Samuel Johnson*.

**dowdiness** (dou'di-nes), n. [< *dowdly* + *-ness*.] The state of being dowdly.

**dowdy** (dou'di), n. and a. [E. dial. also *dowdy*, Se. *doody*, < ME. *dowde*, a dowdy; origin obscure. Appar. not connected with *dowdly*, like title: see *dowdly*.] 1. n.; pl. *dowdies* (dow'di-  
es).



A slovenly, shrewish, ill-dressed woman; a slutish, especially one who abuses slavery.  
It she be never so fowle a dowdy.

*Thursday Mysteries*, p. 112.

Learn, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a dowdy; Cleopatra, a gipsy. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, II. 4.  
High company; among others the Duchess of Albemarle, who is over a plain, homely dowdy. *Pope*, *Diary*, I. 118.

II. a. Slovenly; ill-dressed; slutishly: applied to women.

No humility the dowdy creature knew;

To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew.

*Gay*, *Shepherd's Week*, Wednesday.

Fallas in her stockings blue,

Impating, but a little dowdy.

*O. W. Holmes*, *The First Fan*.

**dowdyish** (dou'di-ish), a. [*[[dowdy + -ish]]*].  
Like a dowdy; somewhat dowdy.

**dowel** (dou'el), n. [Also formerly or dial. *doul*, prob. < *F. douille*, a socket, the barrel of a pistol (Ootgrave), < *ML. \*ducillus* (?), dim. of *ducus*, a canal, duct: see *duct*, *conduct*, and *cf. ducal*. On the other hand, *cf. G. dölbel* for *\*dölbel*, < *MHG. dölbel*, OHG. *dölbel*, a tap, plug, nail.]

1. A wooden or metallic pin or tampion used for securing together two pieces of wood, stone, etc. Corresponding holes fitting the dowel being made in each of the two pieces, one half of the pin is inserted into the hole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrust home on it. The dowel may serve either as a permanent attachment of the two pieces joined, or as a shifting one; in the latter case one end is secured by glue and the other is left free, as in the movable leaves of an extension table.  
2. A piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, etc.; a dook.

**dowel** (dou'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. *doweled* or *dowelled*, ppr. *doweling* or *dowelling*. [*[[dowel, n.]]* To fasten together, as two boards, by pins inserted in the edges: as, to *dowel* pieces which are to form the head of a cask. Sometimes written *dowl*.

**dowel-bit** (dou'el-bit), n. A boring-tool the barrel of which is a half-cylinder terminating in a conoidal cutting edge or radial point. It is used in a brace. Also called *spoon-bit*.

**dowel-joint** (dou'el-joint), n. A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels.

**dowel-pin** (dou'el-pin), n. A dowel used to fasten together two boards or timbers.

**dowel-pointer** (dou'el-poin'ter), n. A hollow cone-shaped tool with a cutting edge on its inner face, used to point or chamfer the ends of dowels so that they can be more readily driven.

**dower**, n. See *dougher*.

**dower** (dou'er), n. [*[[ME. dower, dowers, dowsyre, < AF. dowers. OF. dowsre, F. dowsre = Fr. dotaire, < ML. dotarium (also dotarium, after OF.), dower, < L. dos (dot-), dower: see dot, dotation, dowd, endow.]* 1. The property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage; dowry.

Is there a virgin of good fame wants dower?

He is a father to her. *Fletcher*, *Beggars Bush*, I. 2.

He wedded a wife of richest dower,

Who lived for fashion, as he for power.

*Whittier*, *Maud Muller*.

2. In law, the portion which the law allows to a widow for her life out of the real property in which her deceased husband held an estate of inheritance. At common law it is one third of such real property held by the husband at any time during the marriage as the common issue of the husband and wife might have inherited, except such property as has been conveyed with the concurrence of the wife. The wife may also have the right of dower by accepting a jointure. By modifying statutes, in some of the United States, the dower is sometimes a share in fee, and sometimes extends only to property which the husband held at the time of his death. In England, by the Dower Act of 1833, the common-law rights of the wife have been greatly modified, her dower being entirely under the control of the husband. In the earlier periods of the common law several kinds of dower were usual, as *dower ad usum vite*, which was dower voluntarily pledged by the husband at the porch of the church where the marriage was solemnized; and in this case the share might be less than a third, or (except for a restriction at one time imposed for the protection of the interests of feudal lords) it might be more than a third. This was, sometimes at least, done by the declaration in the marriage service "with all my lands I thus endow," or the husband might specify a particular manor or other lands. If he had no lands, or chose to mention goods only, the declaration was, as now, "with all my worldly goods I thus endow," in which case the wife, if she survived him, was entitled to a third of the personal property left by him; and if he left lands, the law, notwithstanding his assertion to promise dower in them, gave her what was called *reasonable dower*, or *dower according to custom*, viz., the life estate in one third as above described, unless she had accepted a jointure or other provision in lieu of dower.

The dower of lands in English law . . . belonged to a class of institutions widely spread over western Europe,

very similar in general character, often designated as *dotaria*, but differing considerably in detail.

*Meine*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 282.

3. One's portion of natural gifts; personal endowment.

He's noble every way, and worth a wife

With all the dowry of virtue.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, v. 2.

And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,  
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent

dower,

We feel that we are greater than we know.

*Wordsworth*, *River Duddon*, xxiv.

**Admeasurement of dower**, a proceeding to set off to a widow the third of her deceased husband's property to which she is legally entitled.—**Assignment of dower**. See *assign*, v.—**Incumbent right of dower**, that antedation of a right of dower which a wife of the owner of real property has during his life, it being contingent on her surviving as his widow.—**Release of dower**, the act or instrument by which an incumbent right of dower is extinguished. At common law this is effected only by joining in the husband's deed of conveyance.—To *assign dower*. See *assign*.—To *bar dower*, to preclude the claiming of dower by a widow, as by her joining her husband in conveying during his life.—**Writ of dower**, a process for the establishing of the right of dower, or the recovery of the land by the widow.

**dower** (dou'er), v. t. [*[[dower, n.]]* To furnish with dower; portion; endow.

Will you,

*Dower* with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,  
Take her, or leave her? *Shak.*, *Lear*, I. 1.

The poet in a golden clime was born,

With golden stars above;

*Dower* with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,

The love of love.

*Twainess*, *The Post*.

**dower-house** (dou'er-hous), n. In Great Britain, a house provided for the residence of a widow after the estate of her husband, with its manor-house, has passed to the heir.

**dowerless** (dou'er-less), a. [*[[dower + -less]]*].  
Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

*Dower* rises to court some peasant's arms,

To guard your withered age from harm.

*E. Mox*, *The Colt and the Farmer*, Fable 12.

**dowry** (dou'er-i), n. An obsolete form of *dowry*.

**dowl** (douf), a. [*[[So., also written doul, dolf, etc., < Iscl. dowlr, deaf, dull, = E. dowl, q. v. Cf. dower.]]* 1. Dull; flat; noting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; gloomy; inactive; lethargic; pithless; vapid; wanting force; frivolous. *Jamieson*.

They're [Italian lay] *dowl* and *dowl* at the best,

*Dowl* and *dowl*, *dowl* and *dowl*,

They're *dowl* and *dowl* at the best,

Wi' a' their variorum. *J. Skinner*, *Tullochgorum*.

2. Dull; hollow: as, a *dowl* sound. *Jamieson*.

**dowrie** (dou'i), a. Dull; melancholy; in bad

health; in bad tune. [*Scotch.*]

She marna put on the black, the black,

Nor yet the *dowrie* brown.

*Sweet Willie and Fair Anne* (Child's Ballads, II. 128).

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,

Set on the coil o' hay,

But *dowrie*, *dowrie*, was the maid

That follow'd the corpse clay.

*Clark Saunders*, II. 224.

**dowitch** (dou'ich), n. Same as *dowitcher*. [*Local*, U. S. (New York).]

**dowitcher** (dou'ich-er), n. [A corruption of *G. deutich*, German (or *D. deutich*, Dutch), *deutscher*, a German: see *Deutsch*.] The red-breasted or gray-backed snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*: a popular and now a book name of this species, which was formerly locally (Long Island and vicinity) called *German* or *Dutch snipe*, to distinguish it from the so-called *English snipe*, *Gallinago Wilsoni*. A closely related species, *M. scolopacea*, is known as the *long-billed*, *western*, or *white-tailed* *dowitcher*. The name is sometimes locally misapplied to the peacock sandpiper, *Actropus macularia*. Also *dowitch*, *dowitcher*.—*Harvard* *dowitcher* or *dowitch*, the salt-sandpiper, *Myriaparus bimaculatus*.

**dowl**, **dowlie** (douk), n. [*[[E. dial, prob. = Sc. dalk, varieties of slate clay, sometimes common clay, = dowl, "a soft and black substance chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust," = dowl = E. dowl, q. v.]* The name given in the mining districts of the north of England to the dark-colored argillaceous material which not unfrequently constitutes a considerable part of the veins.

The news of bonny deed and excellent rider have frequently proved the only source of unsuccessful adventures. *Reverend*, *Mining District of Aiston Moor*, p. 108.

**dowl** (douk), n. [Also written *dowlie*, *dowl*, prob. < *OF. dowlle*, *dowl*, *dowlie*, soft, something soft (< *F. dowlle*, soft, dowlay, *dowllette*, a wadded garment), *F. dial. dowlle*, hairs, < *L. dowlle*, dustle: see *dowlle*.] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; a fiber of down; down.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea . . . that bears a money dowl or wool, whereof cloth was spun.

*Hist. of Man. Arts* (1831).

No feather or dowl of a feather but was heavy enough for him.

*De Quincey*.

**dowlie**, **dowlie** (dou'las), n. [Prob., like many other names of cloths, from a town-name; said to be from *Dowlles*, a town in the department of Somme, France.] A strong and coarse linen cloth, used, until the introduction of machine-woven cotton cloth, for purposes not requiring fine linen. Yorkshire and the south of Scotland were the chief places of its manufacture during the eighteenth century.

The maid, subdued by tears, her trunk unlocks,

And gives the cleanly aid of *dowlie*-smocks.

*Gay*, *To the Earl of Burlington*.

**dowlie**, a. [*[[ME., < dowlie, dowlie, dowl, etc.: see dowl.]]* Dead; flat. *Hallivell*.

And loke ye gyne no persons noo *dowlie* drynke, for it wyl breke y<sup>e</sup> scabbie.

*Baboe Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 224.

**dowlies** (dou'les), a. [*[[So., also dowlie, < dowl, = dowl + -ies.]]* Feeble; wanting spirit or activity; shiftless.

*Dowlie* folk, for health gane down,

Along your howms be strecken

Their limbs this day. *Pitson*, *Poems*, p. 55.

**dowlie**, adv. [*[[ME., < dowlie, dowlie, dowl, etc.: see dowl.]]* Feebly; despairingly.

With fainting & febleness he fell to the ground

All *dowlie*, for dols, in a dede swoon.

*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1287.

**down** (down), n. [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *downe*; < *ME. down*, *down*, earlier *down*, *don*, a hill, < *AS. dūn*, a hill, = *OHG. dūn*, a promontory, = *Sw. dial. dūn*, a hill; in the other Teut. languages confined to a special sense: = *OFries. dūne*, *NFries. dūne* = *MD. downe*, *D. dūn* = *MLG. dūne*, *LG. dūne* (> *G. dūne* = *E. dune*, *dial. done* = *F. dune* = *L. sp. Pg. duna*), a sand-hill, a sand-bank, a shifting ridge of sand (see *dune*); prob. of Celtic origin, < *Ir. dūn*, a hill, mount, fort, = *W. dūn*, a hill-fort (OCelt. *\*dūn*, in Latinized place-names, as *Lugdunum*, Lyons, *Augustodunum*, etc.), = *OHG. MHG. dūn*, *G. dūn* = *OE. dūn* = *AS. dūn* = *Iscl. dūn*, an inclosed place, an inclosure, a town (see *town*, which is thus cognate with *down*); perhaps = *Gr. θύς* (*θύς*), a heap, a heap of sand, the beach or sea-shore, = *Skt. dhānu*, a sand-bank, *dhānu*, beach, shore. Hence *down*, *adv.*, *prep.*, and v.] 1. A hill; a hill of moderate elevation and more or less rounded outline: in this general sense now chiefly in poetry, as opposed to *dale*, *vale*, *valley*.

The dubbenment [adornment] dore of down & dale,

Of wod & water & wionk [beautiful] playnes,

Bylde in me blys, abated my baler.

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 121.

*Downs*, that almost escape th' inquiring eye,

That melt and fade into the distant sky.

*Cowper*, *Retirement*.

A traveller who has gained the brow

Of some aerial down.

*Wordsworth*, *Prelude*, ix.

A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill,  
And high in heaven behind it a gray down.

*Templeton*, *Knock Ardren*.

[This word enters (as *Down*, *Down*, *down*, *down*) into the names of numerous places formerly inhabited by the Celts in England, referring originally to a fortified hill, or a hill advantageously situated for defense.]

2. Same as *dune*. Hence—3. A bare, level space on the top of a hill; more generally, a high, rolling region not covered by forests.

My bosky acres, and my unshrub'd down.

*Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1.

My flocks are many, and the *downs* as large

They feed upon.

*Fletcher*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, I. 2.

4. pl. Specifically, certain districts in southern and southeastern England which are underlain by the Chalk (which see). These districts are considerably elevated above the adjacent areas, and are dry in consequence of the absorbent nature of the underlying rock. They are not forest-covered, but form natural pastures, and are largely given over to sheep-raising. The North Downs are in Kent, England; the South Downs, in Sussex. The one is to the north, the other to the south, of the remarkable district known as the *Weald* (which see). Various other areas of similar character are called *downs*, and to this word there is often some geographical prefix, as the *Northdown* Downs. When used to designate an area of considerable extent, the word is always made plural, and means simply the hills, or the highlands. A limited portion of this high, rolling region is often called the *down*.—The *Downs*, as a proper name, a roadstead on the coast of Kent in England, near the entrance to the strait of Dover, where the North Downs meet the coast-line. It lies between the North and South Forelands, opposite Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate, inside of the shallow called the Goodwin Sands, and is an important shelter for shipping.

All in the *Downs* the fleet was moored.

*Gay*, *Black-eyed Susan*.

**down**<sup>2</sup> (down), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *downe*; < M.E. *down*, *downe*, earlier *dune*, *dun*, *down*, abbr. of *adune*, *adun*, E. *adown*, < A.S. *ādūn*, *ādūne*, also of *ādūne*, *adv.*, *down*, orig. of *dūne*, i. e., from (the) hill: *of*, *off*, *from*; *dūne*, dat. of *dūn*, a hill: see *down*<sup>1</sup>, n. Cf. *adown*, *adv.*, of which *down*<sup>2</sup> is an aphetic form.] 1. In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower place, degree, or condition: as, to look *down*; to run *down*; the temperature is *down* to zero.

And afire is Libya the hye, and Lybye the lowe, that descends the *down* toward the grete See of Spayne.  
*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 203.

He's ta'en down the bush o' woodbine,  
Hung between her hour and the witch carline.  
*Wilde's Ladye* (Child's Ballads, I. 167).

2. In a direction from a source or starting-point, from a more to a less important place or situation, or the like: as, to sail *down* toward the mouth of a stream; to go *down* into the country.

In the evening I went *down* to the port at the mouth of the river.  
*Poore's, Description of the East*, I. 139.

3. In a descending order; from that which is higher or earlier in a series or progression to that which is lower or later.

From God's Justice he comes *down* to Man's Justice.  
*Milton, Epitaph on Sir Isaac Newton*, xxi.

And lest I should be wearied, madam,  
To out things short, come *down* to Adam.  
*Prior, Alma*, II.

The Papacy had lost all authority with all classes, from the great feudal prince *down* to the cultivators of the soil.  
*Mackay, Von Ranka*.

4. In music, from a more acute to a less acute pitch.—5. From a greater to a less bulk, degree of consistency, etc.: as, to boil *down* a decoction.—6. To or at a lower rate or point, as to price, demand, etc.; below a standard or requirement: as, to mark *down* goods or the prices of goods; the stocks sold *down* to a very low figure; to beat *down* a tradesman.

I brought him *down* to your two butter-teeth, and them he would have.  
*R. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, I. 4.

7. Below the horizon: as, the sun or moon is *down*.

At the day of date of even-song,  
On ours before the sunne goe *down*.  
*Aliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 539.

'Tis Hesperus—there he stands with glittering crown,  
First admonition that the sun is *down*!  
*Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey*.

8. From an erect or standing to a prostrate or overturned position or condition: as, to beat *down* the walls of a city; to knock a man *down*.

The crest and the coronelle, the clasps of sylver,  
Cleny with his clubb he crumpled *down* at once.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1108.

Cast himself *down*; and . . . lay  
At random looking over the brown earth.  
*Tennyson, Pelicans and Ettarre*.

9. In or into a low, fallen, overturned, prostrate, or downcast position or condition, as a state of discomfiture; at the bottom or lowest point, either literally or figuratively: as, never kick a man when he is *down*; to put *down* a rebellion; to be taken *down* with a fever.

And thus holy place ys callid Sancta Maria De Spasimo.  
Saynt Myne byldyd a chirothe ther, but yt ys *Downe*.  
*Torington, Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 22.

He that is *down* needs fear no fall.  
*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, II.

His [Shakespeare's] disposition led him generally to do his utmost to exalt the side which was up, and to depress the side which was *down*.  
*Mackay, Sir William Temple*.

There is a chill air surrounding those who are *down* in the world.  
*George Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, IV. 2.

Hence—10. Into disrepute or disgrace; so as to discredit or defeat: as, to preach *down* error; to write *down* an opponent or his character; to run *down* a business enterprise.

He shad' our dividend o' the crown  
We had so painfully preach'd *down*.  
*S. Butler, Hudibras*.

11. On or to the ground.

No shot did ever hit them, nor could ever any Conspirator attain that honor as to get them *down*.  
*Capt. John Smith, True Travels*, I. 44.

In our natural Pace one Foot cannot be up till the other be *down*.  
*Howell, Letters*, I. III. 1.

12. On the counter; hence, in hand: as, he bought it for cash *down*; he paid part *down* and gave his note for the balance.

I will kneel to you, pray for you, pay *down*  
A thousand hourly vows, sir, for your health.  
*R. Jonson, Volpone*, III. 6.

Can't you trust one another, without such earnest *down*?

13. Elliptically: in an imperative or interjectional use, the imperative verb (*go*, *come*, *get*, *fall*, *kneel*, etc.) being omitted. (a) Used absolutely: as, *down*! *dog*, *down*!

*Down*, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke.  
*Shak., M. of V.*, IV. 1.

*Down*, then climbing sorrow,  
Thy element's below!  
*Shak., Lear*, II. 4.

(b) Followed by *down*, being then equivalent to a transitive verb with *down* (*put*, *pull*, *take down*), in either a literal or a denudatory sense: as, *down* with the sail! *down* with it! *down* with tyranny!

*Down* with the palace, fire it!  
*Dryden*.

14. On paper or in a book: with *write*, *set*, *put*, or other verb applicable to writing.

This day is holy: do ye *write* it *down*,  
That ye for ever it remember may.  
*Spenser, Epithalamion*.

Doesn't Mr. Teabrook let you take places for a play before it is advertised, and set you down for a box for every new piece through the season? *Sherriden, The Critic*, I. 1.

15. In place, position, or occupation; firmly; closely.

He [a worshiper] that sees another composed in his behaviour throughout, and fixed down to the holy duty he is engaged in, grows ashamed of his own indifference and inconstancy, his spiritual dissipations and dryness.  
*Sp. Atterbury, Sermons*, II. xix.

**Down charge!** a command to a dog to lie *down*, used when shooting with pointers or setters.—*Down* east, in or into Maine or the regions bordering on the eastern seacoast of New England. [U. S.]—*Down* in the mouth. See *mouth*.—*Down* south, in or into the Southern States. [U. S.]—*Down* to date. See *date*.—*Down* with the dust, down with the helm, etc. See the nouns.—*To back down*, hear *down*, bring *down*, etc. See the verbs.—*To be down* at heel. See *heel*.—*To be down* on one's back, to be in full kick.—*To be down* upon or on, to fall upon; to attack; to berate; to be angry or out of humor with. [Colloq.]

Be careful yer don't git no green ones in among 'em, else Heyay Ti be *down* on me. *H. R. Stone, Oldtown*, p. 180.

**To come down on**, to come *down* with. See *come*.—**To lay down**, figuratively, to state or expound, especially emphatically or authoritatively: as, to lay *down* a principle.—**To lay down** the law, to give emphatic commands or reproof.—**Union down**. See *flag of distress*, under *flag*.—**Up and down**. See *up*.

**down**<sup>1</sup> (down), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *downe*; < *down*, *adv.* Cf. *adown*, *prep.*, of which *down*<sup>1</sup> is an aphetic form. The prepositional use of the aphetic form does not appear in M.E. or A.S.] 1. In a descending direction upon or along, either literally, as from a higher toward a lower level or position, or from a point or place which is regarded as higher; *down*: as, to glance *down* a page; to ramble *down* the valley; to sail *down* a stream; an excursion *down* the bay; *down* the road.

Many do travel *down* this river from Turin to Venice.  
*Coryet, Oriddle*, I. 97.

When the wind is *down* the range, i. e., blowing from the archer toward the target, the elevation of the bow-hand must be lessened. *M. and W. Thompson, Archery*, p. 32.

2. Along the course or progress of: as, *down* the ages.—*Down* the country, toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

**down**<sup>2</sup> (down), *a. and s.* [*down*<sup>2</sup>, *adv.*] I. *a.* 1. Cast or directed downward; downcast; dejected: as, a *down* look.

Thou art so *down*, upon the least disaster!  
*R. Jonson, Alchemist*, IV. 4.

A *down* countenance he had, as if he would have looked thirty mile into hell.  
*Middleton, The Black Book*.

2†. Downright; plain; positive.

Her many down denials.  
*Fletcher, Valentinian*.

3. Downward; that goes down, or on a road regarded as down: as, a *down* train or boat.—*Down* beat, in music: (a) The downward motion of a conductor's hand or baton, by which the primary and initial accent or pulse of each measure is marked. (b) The accent or pulse thus marked.—*Down* bow, in violin-playing, the stroke of the bow from nut to point, made by lowering the right arm: often indicated by the sign  $\downarrow$ .

II. *s.* A downward movement; a low state; a reverse: as, the ups and *downs* of fortune.

A woman who had age enough, and experience enough in *downs* as well as ups. *P. R. Suckton, The Dunces*, III.

**down**<sup>3</sup> (down), *v.* [*down*<sup>2</sup>, *adv.*] I. *trans.* To cause to go *down*. (a) To put, throw, or knock *down*; overthrow; subdue: as, to *down* a man with a blow.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,  
To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, I.

I remember how you *downed* Beaudelaire and Hamilton, the wife, once at our house.  
*Mme. D'Arting*.

(b) To discourage; dishearten; dispirit. [Obsolete or colloquial in both senses.]

The lasty Courser, that late scorn'd the ground,  
Now lank and low, with crest and mane down *down*.  
*Spenser, M. of St. Barres's Wood*, II, The Salmes.

II. *intrans.* To go *down*. (a) To descend; sink; fall.

When one palleth *down* his fellow, they must needs *down* both of them. *Lattimer, Sermon* (ed. 1800), VI., 1200.

And you may know by my shoe that I have a kind of slouch in sinking; if the bottom were as deep as hell, I should *down*.  
*Shak., M. of V.*, III. 2.

If we must down, let us like soldiers fall.  
*Shak. and Ft. (2), Faithful Friends*, v. 1.

Does he instantly *down* upon his knees in mute, became ecstatic, acknowledgment of the Highest?  
*H. James, Subj. and Mind*, p. 301.

(b) To go down the throat; hence, to be palatable; to be acceptable or trustworthy.

This will not down with me: I dare not trust  
This fellow. *Shak. and Ft., Woman-Hater*, IV. 2.

If he at any time calls for victuals between meals, use him nothing but dry bread. If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*. *Locke, Education*, § 14.

**down**<sup>4</sup> (down), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *downe*; < M.E. *down*, *downe*, downe = M.L.G. *dūne*, I.G. *dūne* (> G. *dūne*), i. (perhaps of Scandinavian origin), = Icel. *dūna*, *m.*, = Sw. *Dan*, *down*, *down*. Prob. not connected with M.D. *downe*, *downe*, down, flock, pollen, D. *down*, *down*: see *dust*.] 1. The fine soft covering of fowls under the feathers; the fine soft feathers which constitute the under plumage of birds, as distinguished from contour-feathers, particularly when thick and copious, as in swans, ducks, and other water-fowls. The elder-duck yields most of the down of commerce. See *down-feather*.

He has laid her on a bed of down, his ain dear Annie.  
*Bonnie Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 48).

Instead of *Down*, hard Beds they chose to have,  
Such as might bid them not forget their Grave.  
*Cowley, Davids*, I.

2. The first feathering of a bird; the downy plumage or floccus with which a precocial bird is clothed when hatched, or that which an altricial bird first acquires.—3. The soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear.

Here they also found the statue . . . of naked Castor, having a hat on his head, his chin a little covered with down.  
*Sandys, Travels*, p. 224.

The first *down* begins to shade his face.  
*Dryden*.

4. A fine soft pubescence upon plants and some fruits; also, the light feathery pappus or coma upon seeds by which they are borne upon the wind, as in the dandelion and thistle.

As he saith, in trunks who wol him doo  
Must pike away the *downs* of alle the tree.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

A part of Margaret's work for the season was gleaning from the bounties of forest and field; and, aided by Rose, she got quantities of walnuts, chestnuts, and vegetable down.  
*S. Judd, Margaret*, II. 6.

In the down, downy; covered with down-feathers, as a chick, duckling, or gosling when just hatched. See *downy*.—*To drive down*. See *drive*.

**downa** (doun'na). [Sc.—i. e., *down* *a*: see *down*<sup>1</sup>; *na* = E. *no*, *adv.*, not; cf. *canna*<sup>2</sup>, *dinna*.] Cannot. See *down*<sup>1</sup>, 3. [Scotch.]

**downbear** (doun'bair), *v. t.* [*down*<sup>2</sup>, *adv.*, + *bear*.] To bear down; depress.

**down-beard** (doun'baird), *n.* The downy or winged seed of the thistle. [Rare.]

It is frightful to think how every idle volume files abroad like an idle globular *downbeard*, embryo of new millions.  
*Cervig, Misc.*, IV. 222.

**down-bed** (doun'bed), *n.* A bed stuffed with down; hence, a very soft, luxurious bed.

You must not look for *down-beds* here, nor hangings,  
Though I could wish ye strong ones.  
*Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage*, I. 4.

**down-by** (doun'bi), *adv.* [*down*<sup>2</sup>, *adv.*, + *by*, *adv.*] Down the way. [Scotch.]

**downcast** (doun'kast), *a. and s.* I. *a.* 1. Cast or directed downward: as, a *downcast* eye or look.

Eyes *downcast* for shame.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise*, I. 144.

Hence—2. Depressed; dejected: as, a *downcast* spirit.

*Downcast* he [Lear] could never be, for his strongest instinct, invaluable to him also as a critic, was to see things as they really are.  
*Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 215.

3. In mining, descending. The current of air taken from the surface to ventilate the interior of a coal-mine is called the *downcast* current, and the shaft through which it is conveyed the *downcast* shaft.

II. *s.* 1. A downward look: generally implying sadness or penitiveness.

That *down-cast* of thine eye, Olympia,  
Shows a sad sorrow.  
*Shak. and Ft., Maid's Tragedy*, II. 2.

I saw the respectful *downcast* of his eye, when you caught him gazing at you during the music.  
*Shak., Conscious Lovers*, II. 1.

2. In mining, the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.

**downcastness** (doun'kastness), *n.* The state of being downcast; dejection.

Your doubts to chase, your *downcastness* to drive.  
*Shak., Titus Andronicus*, II. 2.

**downsome** (doun'sum), *a.* [*< down + some.*] A humbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

To call William Wallace see,  
W! the down-some of Robin Hood.  
Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 247).

When over the Pope shall fall, if his ruins be not like the sudden down-some of a Tower, the Bishop, when they see him tottering, will leave him.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

**down-draft, down-draught** (doun'draft), *n.* 1. A downward draft or current of air, as in a chimney, the shaft of a mine, etc.—2. A burden; anything that draws one down, especially in worldly circumstances: as, he has been a down-draft on me. [Scotch pron. doun'-draht.]

**down-draw** (doun'drat), *n.* Same as down-draft.

**down-east** (doun'est), *prep. phr. as a.* Coming from or living in the northeastern part of New England: as, a down-east farmer. [U. S.]

**down-easter** (doun'es'ter), *n.* One living "down east" from the speaker: sometimes applied to New Englanders generally, but specifically to the inhabitants of Maine. [U. S.]

**downed** (doun'd), *a.* [*< down + -ed*; = Dan. *dæmet*.] Covered or stuffed with down.

Their nest so deeply downed. Young.

**downfall** (doun'fal), *n.* [*< down + fall.*] 1.

A falling downward; a fall; descent: as, the downfall of a stream.

Each downfall of a flood the mountains pour  
From their rich bowels rolls a silver stream.  
Dryden.

2. What falls downward; a waterfall.

These cataracts or downfalls. Holland.

3. A pit; an abyss.

Ostracuses (It.), a deep, hollow, ugly or dreadful ditch, hole, pit, den, trench, gulf, dungeon or downfall. Florio.

4. Descent or fall to a lower position or standing; complete failure or overthrow; ruin: as, the downfall of Napoleon.

The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well given  
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1.

5. Waning; decay. [Rare.]

Twixt the spring and downfall of the light.  
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6. A kind of trap in which a weight or missile falls down when the set is sprung; a deadfall. See the extract.

Another native method of destroying those animals (hippopotamuses) is by means of a trap known as the down-fall, consisting of a heavy wooden beam armed at one end with a poisoned spear-head and suspended by the other to a forked pole or overhanging branch of a tree. The cord by which the beam is suspended descends to the path beneath, across which it lies in such a manner as to be set free the instant it is touched by the foot of the passing hippopotamus; the beam thus liberated immediately descends, and the poisoned weapon passes into the head or back of the luckless beast, whose death in the adjacent stream takes place soon after. Ensay, Brit., XI. 355.

**downfallen** (doun'f'aln), *a.* Fallen; ruined.

Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,  
Beside our down-fallen's birthdom.  
Shak., Macbeth, IV. 3.

The land is now divorced by the down-fallen steep cliffs on the farther side. R. Carver, Survey of Cornwall.

**down-feather** (doun'fow'ez), *n.* In ornith., a feather, generally of small size compared with a contour-feather, characterized by a downy or plumaceous structure throughout; a plume. See plume.

Down-feathers . . . are characterized by a downy structure throughout. They more or less completely invest the body, but are almost always hidden beneath the contour-feathers; like padding about the bases of the latter. Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 35.

**downgrowth** (doun'grôth), *n.* The act of growing downward; the product of a downward growth.

This space subsequently becomes enclosed by definite walls by the downgrowth of the mesoblast in this region. Mivart, Science, XXVII. 352.

**down-gyved** (doun'gyvd), *a.* Hanging down like the loose links of fetters. [Rare.]

His stockings toud,  
Un-gyved, and down-gyved to his heels.  
Shak., Hamlet, II. 1.

**down-haul** (doun'hail), *n.* Next, a rope by which a jib, staysail, gaff-top-sail, or studding-sail is hauled down when set.

I . . . sprung past several, threw the down-haul over the vessel, and jumped between the knightheads out upon the bowsprit. A. N. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 22.

**down-head** (doun'hed), *n.* Dejected; discouraged.

Down-head, See head.

Down he overy down-headed, when ye see how wan-  
tering ye are to an care o'.  
Shak.

**downhill** (doun'hil), *prep. phr. as a.* [*< down + hill.*] Sloping downward; descending; declining.

And the first steps a downhill greensward yields.  
Congreve.

**downiness** (doun'ni-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being downy.—2. Knowingness; cunningness; artfulness; suteness. [Slang.]

**Downingia** (doun-nin'ji-g), *n.* [NL., named after A. J. Downing, a horticulturist and landscape-gardener of New York (1815-53).] A small lobeliaceous genus of Californian plants, consisting of low annuals with showy blue and white flowers. They are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

**downland** (doun'land), *n.* [*< down + land.* Cf. AS. *dæm-land*, hilly land, *< dæm*, a hill, + *land*, land.] Land characterised by downs.

**downless** (doun'les), *a.* [*< down + -less.*] Having no down.

Beauty and love advanced  
Their ensigns in the downless rosy faces  
Of youths and maids, led after by the graces.  
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, v.

This callow boy with his downless cheek eclipsed the graybeards. Harper's Mag., LXVI. 621.

**downlooked** (doun'luht), *a.* Having a down-cast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

Jealousy suffused, with jealousy in her eyes,  
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dread;  
Downlook'd, and with a scold on her list.  
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., II. 439.

**downlying** (doun'li-ing), *n. and a.* [So.] I. *n.*

1. The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.

—2. The time at which a woman is to give birth to a child; lying-in: as, she's at the down-lying.

II. *a.* About to lie down or to be in travail of childbirth.

**downpour** (doun'pôr), *n.* [*< down + pour.*]

A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower.

The rain, which had been threatening all day, now descended in torrents, and we landed in a perfect downpour. Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.

**downright** (doun'rit), *adv.* [*< ME. downright, downright, down-right, also with adv. gen. suffix downright, earliest form down-right, < dæm, down, + -right, adv., right, straight; see down + -right, adv. Cf. upright.*] 1.

Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A stoon or tyle under the roots surrounds,  
That it goe nought downright a stalks alone,  
But spreads abroad.  
Psalms, LXXXIII. (M. E. T. S.), p. 55.

Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleit downright.  
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

Fairies, away:  
We shall chide downright, if I longer stay.  
Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.

3. Completely; thoroughly; utterly: as, he is downright mad.

God gaf the dom hymselfe,  
That Adam and Eve and hys issue alle  
Sholden daye down-right and dwelle in payne euer,  
Yf thei touchede the tree and of the frut eten.  
Piers Plowman (O), xxi. 120.

He is a downright witty companion, that met me here purposely to be pleasant and eat a Trout.  
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 24.

4. Forthwith; without delay; at once.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion that she fell downright into a fit. Arbuthnot.

**downright** (doun'rit), *a.* [*< downright, adv.*]

1. Directed vertically; coming straight down.

I clift his beaver with a downright blow.  
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 1.

The low thunders of a sultry sky  
Far-rolling o'er the downright lightning glare.  
Waltter, What of the Day.

2. Directly to the point; plain; unambiguous; unevasive.

I would rather have a plain downright wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence. R. Jones, Discoveries.

3. Using plain, direct language; accustomed to express opinions directly and bluntly; blunt.

Your downright captain still,  
I'll live and serve you.  
Bacon, and J. T., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Reverend Cramer, learned Ridley, downright Latimer, malous Bradford, patient Hooper.

Fisher, Sermon of Reformation, p. 17.

4. Complete; absolute; utter.

If they proceed upon any other footing, it is downright folly.  
Bacon, Moral Fables, IV., Engl.

None could enter into life but those that were in downright earnest. Southey, Ruy Blas, p. 22.

It is downright madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. Sir R. L'Estrange.

**downrightness** (doun'rit-nes), *n.* Direct or plain dealing.

May, was not Andreas in very deed a man of order, courage, downrightness! Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 25.

**downrush** (doun'rush), *n.* A rushing down. [Rare.]

A downrush of comparatively cool vapour.

A. N. Clarke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 201.

The downrushes of the gases, which, though absolutely intensely hot, are relatively cool. Stokes, Light, p. 222.

**downset** (doun'set), *a.* In her., removed from its place by its own width. Thus, a bend down-set is cut in two, and the two parts are slipped past each other until they touch at one point only.—Double downset, in her., having a piece cut out and slipped past by the width of the ordinary, so as to touch the remaining parts at two points only.

**down-share** (doun'shar), *n.* In England, a breast-plow used to pare off the turf on downs.

**downsetting** (doun'sit'ing), *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my downsetting and mine uprising. Ps. cxxxix. 2.

**downsome** (doun'sum), *a.* [*< down + some.*] Low-spirited; melancholy. [Colloq.]

When you left us at Frisco we felt pretty downsome. F. R. Stockton, The Dunctons, III.

**down-stairs** (doun'stairs), *prep. phr. as adv.* Down the stairs; below; to or on a lower floor: as, he went or is down-stairs.

**down-stairs** (doun'stairs), *prep. phr. as a.* Pertaining or relating to, or situated on, the lower floor of a house: as, he is in one of the down-stairs rooms.

**downsteepy** (doun'stē'pi), *a.* Having a great declivity.

He came to a craggy and downsteepy rock. Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1615), p. 127.

**down-stream** (doun'strēm'), *prep. phr. as adv.* With or in the direction of the current of a stream.

**downtake** (doun'tāk), *n.* In engl., an air-passage leading downward; specifically, such a passage leading from above to the furnaces or blowers of a marine boiler.

**downthrow** (doun'thrô), *n.* In mining, a dislocation of the strata by which any bed of rock or seam of coal has been brought into a position lower than that it would otherwise have occupied. See dislocation and fault.

**down-tree** (doun'trē), *n.* The Ochroma Lepopus, of tropical America: so called from the woolly covering of the seeds.

**downtrodden, downtrod** (doun'trod'n, -trod), *a.* Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannised over.

The most underfoot and downtrodden vessels of perdition. Milton, Reformation in Eng.

**downward, downwards** (doun'wârd, -wârdz), *adv.* [*< ME. downward, downward, downward, also with adv. gen. suffix downwardes, late AS. dæmneard, < dæne, adown, down, + -ward, -ward: see down + -ward.*] 1. From a higher to a lower place, condition, or state.

Ever in motion; now 'tis Faith ascends,  
Now Hope, now Charity, that upward tends,  
And downwards with diffusive good descends.  
Dryden, Eleonora.

Her hand half-clench'd  
Went faltering sideways downward to her belt.  
Tennyson, Martin and Vivian.

2. In a course or direction from a head, origin, source, or remoter point in space or in time: as, water flows downward toward the sea; to trace successive generations downward from the earliest records.

A ring the county wears,  
That downward hath succeeded in his house.  
Shak., All's Well, III. 7.

3. In the lower parts; as regards the lower parts or extremities.

And also for he hath Lordships above all Besses: therefore make that the halfeval of Ydole of a man up-wardes, and the tother half of an Ox down-wardes. Handicraft, Travels, p. 162.

Dagon his name; sea monster, upward man  
And downward fish.  
Milton, P. L., I. 622.

**downward** (doun'wârd), *a.* [*< downward, adv.*] 1. Moving or tending from a higher to a lower place, condition, or state; taking a descending direction, literally or figuratively: as, the downward course of a mountain path, or of a drunkard.

With downward force,  
That drove the sand along, he took his way,  
And sold'd his yellow billows to the sea. Dryden.



Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand  
The downward slope to death.

Tennyson, *Fair Women*.

2. Descending from a head, origin, or source: as, the downward course of a river; a downward tracing of records.

How sweet it were, hearing the downward stream,  
With half-shut eyes ever to seem  
Falling asleep in a half-dream!

Tennyson, *Lotus-Eaters* (Choric Song).

downwardly (doun'wārd-lī), *adv.* In a downward direction. [Rare.]

A frame . . . is cushioned between springs which soften the jar, whether the latter be communicated upwardly or downwardly.

Electric Rev. (Amer.), II. No. 24.

downwards, *adv.* See downward.

downweed (doun'wēd), *n.* [*doun* + *weed*.] An old English name for a species of cudweed, *Plago Germanica*.

downweigh (doun-wē), *v. t.* To weigh or press down; depress; cause to sink or prevent from rising.

A different sin downweighs than to the bottom.  
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, vi. 82.

downy<sup>1</sup> (doun'ī), *a.* [*doun* + *y*.] Having down; containing down. *Davies*.

The Forest of Dartmore, and the downy part of Ashburton, Islington, Bedford, &c.

Duffy, *Tour through Great Britain*, I. 282.

downy<sup>2</sup> (doun'ī), *a.* [*doun* + *y*.] = *Sw. dunsig*. 1. Covered with down or nap.

So doth the swan her downy cygnets save.  
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2.

2. Having the character or structure of down; resembling down: as, downy plumage.

There lies a downy feather. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Metaphors I see the Midnight God appear,  
In all his downy pomp array'd.  
Congreve, *On Mrs. Hunt*.

3. Made of down or soft feathers.

Belinda still her downy pillow press'd;  
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest.  
Pope, *E. of the L.*, I. 12.

4. Soft; soothing; calm.

Malcolm! awake!  
Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeits.  
Shak., *Macbeth*, II. 2.

5. Knowing; cunning: as, a downy cove. [Slang.]

dowry (dou'ri), *n.*; pl. *dowries* (-riz). [Also formerly *dowry*; < ME. *dowrye*, *dowrie*, *dowerie*, extended form of *dower*, *q. v.*] 1. The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower. See *dower*<sup>2</sup> and *dot*.

I could marry this wench for this device, . . . and ask no other dowry with her, but such another jest.  
Shak., *T. N.*, II. 5.

Cain's Line posset sinne as an heritage;  
Beth's, as a dowry got by marriage.  
Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II, The Ark.

The Duke of Guise being slain in the Civil War, the Queen of Scots Dowry was not paid her in France.  
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 322.

2. Any gift or reward in view of marriage.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift. Gen. xxiv. 12.  
To his dear tent I'd fly, . . .  
There tell my quality, confess my flame,  
And grant him any dowry that he'd name.  
Cromwell, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, viii.

3. That with which one is endowed; gift; endowment; possession.

Adorn'd with wisdom and with chastity,  
And all the dowries of a noble mind.  
Spenser, *Daphniaida*, I. 216.

Every rational creature has all nature for his dowry and estate.  
Bacon, *Misc.*, p. 24.

dowse<sup>1</sup>, *v.* See *douse*<sup>1</sup>.

dowse<sup>2</sup>, *v. and n.* See *douse*<sup>2</sup>.

dowser, *n.* See *douser*.

dowst, *n.* See *dowst*, 3.

dowst (doust), *n.* [See *dust*<sup>2</sup>, *douse*<sup>2</sup>.] A stroke.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst.  
Stoops like a camel!

Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, iv. 1.

dowt, dowtet, *n.* Middle English forms of *doubt*.

dowyer, *n.* An obsolete form of *dove*. *Chaucer*.

doxological (dok-sō-lō-jī-kal), *a.* [*doxology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God. *Bp. Hooper*.

doxologist (dok-sō-lō-jī-jist), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doxologized*, *pp. doxologizing*. [*< Gr. doxology*, give glory to, + *-ist*.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology. Also spelled *doxologies*. *Bailey*, 1727.

doxology (dok-sō-lō-jī), *n.*; pl. *doxologies* (-jiz). [= *F. doxologie* = *Pg. it. doxologia*; < ML. *do-*

*ologia*, < Gr. *doxologia*, a praising, < *doxology*, giving or uttering praise, < *dōxa*, glory, honor, repute, < *doxōis*, think, expect: see *dogma*.] A hymn or psalm of praise to God; a form of words containing an ascription of praise to God; specifically, the Gloria Patri or lesser doxology, or some metrical ascription to the Trinity, like that beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The name *doxology* is also given to the Sanctus or Eucharistic Hymn, founded on Isa. vi. 3, to a series of Halleluiahs (see *Rev. xix. 4, 6*), to metrical forms of the Gloria Patri, and to other metrical ascriptions to the Trinity. The ascription to the Trinity at the end of a sermon is sometimes called a doxology.

An express doxology or adoration, which is apt and fit to conclude all our prayers and addresses to God.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1696), I. 222.

The Psalms . . . joined three or four together under a single *Doxology*, came next, according to their present monthly arrangement, in the version of the Great Bible.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv.

doxy (dok'sī), *n.*; pl. *doxies* (-sis). [Also formerly *doxie*, *doocy*; a slang or cant term, prob. of D. or LG. origin, as if < D. *\*doxye*, dim. of MD. *docke* = LG. *docke* = East Fries. *dot*, *dotke*, a doll. Cf. East Fries. *dotte*, a small bundle, dim. of *dot*, LG. *dotke*, a bundle, supposed to be the same word as *dot*; a doll; see under *dot*. Cf. *doct*, from the same source.] A mistress; a sweetheart; generally, in a bad sense, a paramour.

O. Dow, *Moll, what's that?*  
M. His wench. *Middletown and Dekker*, *Roaring Girl*, I. 1.

The beggar has no reliish above sensations; he finds rest more agreeable than motion; and while he has a warm fire and his *doxy*, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 6.

doyen (dwo-yā'), *n.* [*F.*, a dean: see *doan*.] A dean.

Some years ago I submitted this emendation to the *doyen* of all Shakespeareans, Mr. Halliwell-Phillips, asking his opinion.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 264.

doysey, *n.* See *dolly*.

doyit, *a.* See *dollit*.

Woe worth that brandy, burning trash! . . .  
Twins money a poor, *doyit*, drunken trash,  
O' half his days.

Burns, *Scotch Drink*.

doz. A common abbreviation of *dosen*.

dose (dōs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dosed*, *pp. dosing*. [Prob. < Icel. *dōsa*, dose (cf. *dū*, also *dos*, a lull, a dead calm) = Sw. dial. *dusa*, dose, slumber, = Dan. *dōse*, dose, mope; cf. *dō*, drowsiness. Prob. connected with Icel. *dýrr*, a nap, *dýra*, take a nap, and with AS. *dysig*, foolish, E. *disy*: see *disy*, and words there cited. Connection with *dose* is doubtful.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To sleep lightly or fitfully; especially, to fall into a light sleep unintentionally.

If he happened to dose a little, the jolly cobbler waked him.  
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Before I dosed off, I was going to tell you what Mr. and Mrs. Tulliver were talking about.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 1.

2. To be in a state of drowsiness; be dull or half asleep: as, to dose over a book.

The popped sails *dose* on the yard.

Lowell, *Appledore*.

How can the Pope *dose* on in decency?  
He needs must wake up also, speak his word.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 67.

3. *Intrans.* 1. To pass or spend in drowsiness: as, to dose away one's time.

Chieftain armies *dosed* out the campaign.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 617.

2. To make dull; overcome as with drowsiness. [Rare or obsolete.]

Dosed with much work.

Pope.

dose (dōs), *n.* [*< dose*, *v. t.*] A light sleep; a fitful slumber.

It was no more than . . . a slight slumber, or a morning *dose* at most.

James Austin, *Northanger Abbey*, p. 12.

To bed, where half in *dose* I seem'd  
To float about.

Tennyson, *Princess*, I.

dosen (dus'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dosen*, *dosen*, *dosen*, *dosen*, < ME. *dōsen*, *dōsen*, *dōsen*, *dōsen*, etc. (= D. *dōsen* = MHG. *dōsen*, MG. *duisen*, *tuosen*, G. *duisen* = Dan. *dūsa* = Sw. *dūsa* = Russ. *dušinka*, a dozen), < OF. *dōsaine*, *dōsaine*, *dōsaine*, *dōsaine*, *dōsaine*, a dozen, a number of twelve (in various uses), a judicial or municipal district so called (*F. dōsaine* = Pr. *dōsaine* = Sp. *dōsaine* = Pg. *dōsaine* = It. *dōsaine*, a dozen), prop. fern. of *dōsaine*, *dōsaine*, *dōsaine*, *dōsaine*, adj., twelve, as a noun a dozen, a twelfth part (with suffix *-aine*, E. *-ain*, *-en*, < L. *-anus*), < *dose*, *douse*, *F. douse* = Pr. *doise* = Sp. *doce* = Pg. *doce* = It. *dozzetto*, < L.

*duodecim*, twelve, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decem* = E. *ten*: see *duodecimal* and *twelve*.] 1. A collection of twelve things; twelve units; used with or without *of*: as, a dozen eggs, or a dozen of eggs; twelve dozen pairs of gloves. Like other numerical terms denoting more than a few, *dozen* is often used for an indefinitely great number: as, I have a dozen things to attend to at once. Abbreviated *doz*.

I bought you a dozen of shirts to your back.  
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 2.

Parth'd about the knoll,  
A dozen angry models jettied steam.

Tennyson, *Princess*, Prolog.

2. In old Eng. law, a municipal district consisting originally of twelve families or householders. Compare *titling*, *riding*, *hundred*. [In this sense only historical, and usually spelled *dozain*.]

The court there held clearly, that where a man of a *Dozain* is amerced in the Hundred, or Leet, that his estate shall be taken, i. e., distrained well enough in what Place soever they are found within the Hundred, altho' it is in another *Dozain*. Vide 15 Elix. Dyer, 222 a.

Richard Godfrey's Case (1615), 11 Coke, 45.

To which Leets come three Dozainers with their *Dozains*, and present things presentable, whereof one is called the first *Dozain*, the second, the second *Dozain*, the third, the third *Dozain*. Richard Godfrey's Case (1615), 11 Coke, 44 b.

In the statute for view of Frankpledge made 12 E. 3, one of the articles for stewards in their Leets to enquire of, is, if all the *Dozains* be in the assise of our Lord the King, and which not and who receive them.

Cowell, *Dict. and Interpreter*.

bakery's dozen. See *baker*.—Long down, devil's dozen. Same as *baker's dozen* (which see, under *baker*).  
dozened (dō'nd), *a.* [*An dose* + *-en* + *-ed*.] Spiritless; impotent; withered. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

dozener (dus'n-er), *n.* [Early mod. E. and historically *dozener*, *dozener*, *dozener*, etc., < ME. *dōsinier*, *dōsinier*, < OF. (AF.) *dōsinier*, < *dōsaine*, a dozen: see *dosen*. The word appears to have become confused with *dozener*, *dozener*, etc.: see *dozener*.] 1. One who belongs to the municipal district called a dozen.—2. A ward constable; a city constable. [Local, Eng.]

The Police of the city [Litchfield] is efficient. It consists of 19 constables, termed *dozainers*, who are appointed by the different wards. They were formerly confined to their own wards, but are now appointed for the whole city generally.

Municipal Corp. Reports (1880), p. 1592.

dowenth (dus'nth), *a.* [*< dozen* + *-th*.] Twelfth.

[Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

doser (dō'ser), *n.* One who doses or slumbers; one who is slow and listless, as if he were not fully awake.

Calm, even-tempered *dosers* through life. J. Baillie.

When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless *doser*.  
Harper's Mag., LXV. 622.

dosinert, *n.* Same as *dozener*.

dosiness (dō'si-ness), *n.* [*< dosy* + *-ness*.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. *Locke*.

doxy (dō'sī), *a.* [*< dose* + *-y*.] 1. Drowy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake,  
His lazy limbs and *doxy* head essays to raise.

Dryden, tr. of *Fortunio's Satires*, III.

2. Beginning to decay, as timber or fruit. [U.S.]

Dp. Chemical symbol of *decipium*.

dpt. An abbreviation of *deponent*.

Dr. An abbreviation of *doctor* and *doctor*.

dr. An abbreviation of *drum* and *drums*.

D. R. An abbreviation of *dead-reckoning*.

drab<sup>1</sup> (drab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *drabbe*; prob. < Ir. *drabog* = Gael. *drabag*, a slut, slattern, cf. Gael. *drabach*, dirty, slovenly, *drabach*, a slovenly man, < Ir. *drab*, a spot, stain; prob. related to Ir. and Gael. *drabb*, drab, the grains of malt, whence Gael. *drabrag*, dregs, lees, a little filthy slattern, *drabhas*, filth, obscenity, foul weather. Prob. connected with *drag*, *q. v.*] 1. A slut; a slattern.

*Drabbe*, a slut, [F.] *villottieri*.

Palgrave.

So at an Irish funeral appears  
A train of drabs, with mercenary tears.

W. King, *Art of Cookery*.

2. A strumpet; a prostitute.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the hawks.  
Shak., *M. for M.*, II. 1.

drab<sup>2</sup> (drab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drabbed*, *pp. drabbing*. [*< drab*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To associate with strumpets.

O, let's the most courteous physician,  
You may drink or *drab* in 't company freely.

Fletcher (and another?), *Fair Maid of the Inn*.

drab<sup>3</sup> (drab), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. a trade-name, being a particular application (simple 'cloth', i. e., undyed cloth) of F. *drap*, cloth; see *draps*.] 1. A thick woolen cloth of a yellowish-gray color.—2. A yellowish-gray tint.

**II. a.** Of a yellowish-gray color, like the cloth so called.

**drab<sup>1</sup>** (drab'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off.

**Draba** (drab'bj), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *draba*, a plant, *Lepidium Draba*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, low herbaceous perennials, or rarely annuals, often caespitose, distinguished by ovate or oblong many-seeded pods with flat nerveless valves parallel to the broad septum. There are about 100 species, mostly natives of the colder and mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere, of which 30 are found in North America, chiefly in the western ranges of mountains and in arctic regions. The whitlow-grass of Europe, *D. corymbosa*, also introduced into some parts of the United States, is a small winter annual and one of the earliest spring flowers.

**drabbet** (drab'er), *n.* [*drab<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who keeps company with drabs.

I well know him  
For a most insatiable drabbet.  
Moorcock, City Madam, iv. 2.

**drabbets** (drab'ets), *n.* [Prob. ult. < *F. drap*, cloth; cf. *drab<sup>2</sup>*.] A coarse linen fabric or cloth made at Barnsley in England.

**drabbing** (drab'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *drab<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] The practice of associating with strumpets, or drabs.

Which of all the virtues  
(But drunkenness and drabbing, thy two morals)  
Have not I reach'd?

Beow. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

**drabbish<sup>1</sup>** (drab'ish), *a.* [*drab<sup>1</sup>* + *-ish*.] Having the qualities of a drab; sluttish.

I mark'the drabbish norcross,  
And hard's their dismal spell.  
Dramat. tr. of Horace's Satires, l. 3.

**drabbish<sup>2</sup>** (drab'ish), *a.* [*drab<sup>2</sup>* + *-ish*.] Somewhat of the color of drab.

**drabble** (drab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drabbled*, *ppr. drabbling*. [*ME. drablen*, *drablen*, also *drablen* and in comp. *bedrablen*, *bidrablen*, *bedrabble*, *slabber*, *soil*, *drabble*, = *LG. drabben*, *slaver*, *dribble*, = *Dan. dræbe*, *twaddle*, *drivel*. Another form of *drivel* and *dribble*. Prob. ult. connected with *drab<sup>1</sup>*.] *I. trans.* To drabble; make dirty, as by dragging in mud and water; wet and befoul: as, to drabble a gown or a cloak.

**II. intrans.** To fish for barbel with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead.

**drabble** (drab'l), *n.* [*drabble*, *v.*] Ragged and dirty people collectively; rabble.

He thought some Presbyterian rabble  
In test-repelling spite were come to scout him,  
Or some fierce Methodist drabble.

Volcott (Peter Pinder).

**drabbler** (drab'ler), *n.* [Also written *drabler*; appar. < *drabble*, *v.*] *Naut.*, in sloops and schooners, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet (which is itself an additional sail) on a square sail, to give it a greater depth or more drop.

And took our drabblers from our bonnets straight,  
And severed our bonnets from the courses.  
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

**drabbled** (drab'l-d), *a.* A slattern.

**Draconia** (dra-'sō-nj), *n.* [NL., named with reference to its producing the resin called dragon's-blood; < *LL. draconia*, a she-dragon, < *Gr. drakon*, fem. of *drakōn*, a serpent, a dragon.] A genus of lilaceous trees, natives of the tropical regions of Af-



Dragon-tree (*Draconia Dracaena*).

rica, Asia, and Polynesia, including about 30 species. The leaves are large, lanceolate, and entire, often somewhat fleshy, and are borne in tufts at the ends of the branches. The flowers are small and the fruit is baccate. Various species are cultivated in greenhouses and in arid regions of their native and tropical lands. Though named, that are known under the name belong rather to the related genus *Dracaena*. The most remarkable species is the dragon-tree, *D. draco*, of the Canary islands, which yields a resin called dragon's-blood. It is of rapid growth, and attains sometimes a gigantic size. A famous tree at Ce-

tova, on Tenerife, which was destroyed by a hurricane in 1824, was about 75 feet high and 75 feet in circumference near the base, and was of nearly the same size in 1825.

**draconia**, *n.* [See *dragagant*, *dragocolla*.] Gum tragacanth. See *tragacanth*.

**drachm** (drachm), *n.* Same as *drachma* and *drachm*.

**drachma** (drak'mj), *n.*; pl. *drachmæ*, *drachmæ* (-mæ, -mæj). [*L.*, also rarely *drachma*, < *Gr. δραχμή*, later also *δραχμή*, dial. *δραχμή*, *δραχμή*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin, lit. as much as one can hold in the hand, a handful; cf. *δράγμα*, a handful, a sheaf, *δράξ*, a handful, a measure so called, < *δράσσομαι* (√ *δρα*), grasp, take by handful. The *E.* forms are *drachm*, *drachm*: see *drachm*.] 1. The principal silver coin of the ancient



Obverse. Reverse.  
Drachma of Phœnix in Crete, about 400 B.C.; struck on the Ægean system.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Greeks. The drachma coined according to the Attic weight-system weighed (normally) 67.5 grains; the drachma of the Ægean system weighed 97 grains; of the Græco-Asiatic, 86 grains; of the Rhodian, 80 grains; of the Babylonian, 84 grains; and of the Persian, 85 grains. Roughly speaking, the average value of the ancient drachma may be said to have been about the same as that of the modern one, or the French franc, but its purchasing power was considerably greater.

By heaven, I had rather coin my heart,  
And drop my blood for drachmas. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2.

There's a drachm to purchase griefbread for thy muse.  
B. Jonson, Postaster, iv. 1.

The only cartel I remember in ancient history is that between Demetrius Poliorcetes and the Rhodians, when it was agreed that a free citizen should be restored for 1000 drachmæ, and a slave bearing arms for 500.

Hume, Essays, ii. 11.

2. A silver coin of the modern kingdom of Greece, by law of the same value as the French franc, equal to 19.3 United States cents. It is divided into 100 lepta.—3. A weight among the ancient Greeks, being that of the silver coin. See *drachm*.

**dracina**, *dracine* (dra-'tī-nj, drā'sin), *n.* [NL. *dracina*, < *L. draco*, dragon, in reference to dragon's blood.] The red resin of the substance called dragon's-blood, much used to color varnishes. Also called *draconia*.

**Draco** (drā'kō), *n.* [*L. draco* (*dracon-*), < *Gr. δράκων* (*drakon-*), a serpent, a dragon, a constellation so called, a sea-fish, etc.: see *dragon* and *drake*.] 1. One of the ancient northern constellations, the Dragon.—2. [*L. c.*] A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. *Imp. Dict.*—3. A genus of old-world acrocentrid lizards, of the family *Agamidae*, having a parachute formed of the integument stretched over extended hinder ribs, by means of which the animal protracts its leaps into a kind of flight. *Draco volans*, of the Malay peninsula, is the common flying-lizard or dragon. See *dragon*, 2.

**Draconcephalum** (drā-kō-sef'ə-lum), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. δράκων*, a dragon, + *κεφαλή*, head: in reference to the shape of the corolla.] A genus of labiate plants, of about 80 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, with a single species indigenous to North America. It is very nearly related to *Nepeta*. A few species are occasionally cultivated for their showy flowers or the fragrance of the foliage. *D. comarum* has been called sweet balm or balm of Gilead. A common name for plants of the genus is dragon's-head.

**Draconian** (drā-kō-ni-an), *a.* Same as *Draconic*.

Refraining from all Draconian legislation, they have put their faith in a system of ingenious checks and a complicated formal procedure. *D. M. Watson*, Russia, p. 303.

**Draconis** (drā-kō-ni), *a.* [*L. Draco* (*n-*), < *Gr. δράκων* (*drakon-*), a person's name, < *drakōn*, a serpent, dragon: see *Draco*, *dragon*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Draco, archon of Athens in or about 631 B. C., and one of the founders of the enlightened Attic polity; or resembling in severity the code of laws said to have been established by him, in which he prescribed the penalty of death for nearly all crimes—for smaller crimes because they merited it, and for greater because he knew of no penalty more severe. Hence—2. Rigorous: applied to any extremely severe, harsh, or oppressive laws.—3. Relating to the constellation Draco.

**Draconically** (drā-kō-ni-kəl), *adv.* In a Draconic manner; severely; rigorously.

**draconin** (drā-'kō-nin), *n.* Same as *dracina*.

**Draconius** (drā-kō-ni-sj), *a.* pl. [NL., < *Draco* (*n-*) + *-ius*.] A subfamily of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type. They have

wing-like lateral expansions of the integument, supported by prolonged ribs, a moderate mouth, and small, sharp incisors. Over 20 species are found in India and adjoining countries. See *under dragon*.

**draconites**, *n.* [*L. draco* (*n-*), a dragon, + *-ites*.] A dragon-stone.

Have in your rings either a Smaragd, a Sapphire, or a Draconites, which you shall have for an ornament: for in stones, as also in hearbes, there is great efficacy.

Beaumont Book (R. E. T. S.), p. 257.

**draconitic** (drak-ō-ni'tik), *a.* Same as *draconic*. **Draconoides** (drak-ō-ni' dō-j), *a.* pl. [NL., < *Draco* (*n-*) + *-oides*.] A family of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type: now usually merged in *Agamidae*.

**draconiflans** (drak-on-ti'ə-nis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. δράκων* (*drakon-*), dragon, + *λαός*: see *-laoi*.] In *pathol.*, the presence in the tissues of the *Draconites medietatis*, and the morbid conditions produced by it. See *Draconites*, 3.

**draconite** (drā-kō-ni'tik), *a.* [*NL.*, < *drakon-*, < *Gr.* as if *\*drakonitēs*, < *drakōn* (*drakon-*), dragon; the dragon's head, *L. caput draconis*, being a name formerly given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.] Pertaining to the nodes of the moon's orbit (called the *dragon's head and tail*). Also *draconitic*.—*Draconitic month*, the time which the moon takes in making a revolution from a node back to that node. On the average, it is 27 days 5 hours 5 minutes 50 seconds, being about 1/2 hour shorter than a tropical or periodical month.

**draconitine** (drā-kō-ni'tin), *a.* [*Gr. δράκων* (*drakon-*), a dragon, + *-itēs*.] Belonging to or of the character of a dragon.

**Dracontium** (drā-kō-ni'ti-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. δράκων*, a dragon, a plant of the arum kind, < *drakōn* (*drakon-*), a dragon; "the spots or streaks of the plant resembling those of the dragon." I. A genus of araceous plants, natives of tropical America. There are 5 or 6 species, which are among the largest of the order. They have a milky juice, a large tuberous root, a single very large 3-part leaf, and a tall peduncle bearing the very fiddler flower. The root of *D. polyphyllum* is said to be used as a remedy for snake-bites and as an emmenagogue. 2. [*L. c.*] The pharmaceutical name for the root of the skunk-cabbage, *Symplocarpus foetidus* (sometimes called *Dracontium foetidum*). The root is used as an acrid irritant, as an antispasmodic, etc.

**Draconulus** (drā-kō-ni'kū-lus), *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *draco* (*n-*), dragon, serpent: see *Draco*, *dragon*.] 1. An herbaceous genus of the natural order *Araceæ*, including two species of southern Europe and the Canary islands. The green dragon, *D. vulgaris*, with pedately divided leaves and spotted stems, is sometimes cultivated, but its large green flowers (purple within) are very feild.

2. [*L. c.*] A dragonet, or goby, of the genus *Callionymus*.—3. A genus of worms. *D. (Filaria) medietatis*, the guinea-worm, a fine, thread-like worm 60 centimeters to 1 meter long, inhabits in its larval condition certain small crustaceans (*copepods*), enters the human stomach in drinking-water, and finds its way to the subcutaneous regions, especially of the legs and feet, where it develops and causes abscesses. It is very common in tropical Asia and Africa.

**drad**, *Obsolete preterit and past participle of drad.*

**dradge** (drāj), *n.* Same as *dradged*.

**draff** (draf'), *n.* [Also formerly sometimes *draugh*, and by extension *draft*, *draught*; < *ME. draef*, refuse, esp. refuse of grain, chaff, husks (not in AS.), = *D. draef*, swill, hog's wash, cf. *drab*, *drabbe*, *draga*, lees, grounds, = OHG. *trabir*, MHG. *traber*, G. *traber*, *trüber*, pl., grains, husks, = Icel. *draff*, *draff*, husks, = Sw. *draff*, grains, = Dan. *dræ*, *dræga*, lees. Perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *drab* = Gael. *drab*, *draff*, refuse. Perhaps connected with *drab<sup>1</sup>*, *q. v.*] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash or swill given to swine; specifically, the refuse of malt which has been used in brewing or distilling, given to swine and cows. Also called *brewers' greaves*.

Deyle not thy lips with eating much, as a Pigge eating draff.

I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals, lately come from swine-keeping, from eating draff and husks.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

No, give them grains their fill,  
Husks, draff to drink and swill.

B. Jonson, Ode to Himself.

Nothing worth,  
More chaff and draff, much better burnt.

Teauegan, The Epic.

**draffish** (draf'ish), *a.* [*draff* + *-ish*.] Like draff; draffy; worthless.

The draffish declarations of my lords Boner, with much other dirty draynages of Antichrist.

Ep. Sat. A Course at the Romyne Foure (1648), fol. 97 b.

**draffsacked** (draf'1-sakt), *a.* Filled with draff. *Beow.*, Works, II. 591 (Parker Soc.), noted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 302.

**draft-sack**, *n.* [*< ME. draef-sak; < draef + sack*]. A bag filled with draft or refuse.

I lie as a *draef-sak* in my bed.

*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 286.*

**drafty** (*draif*), *a.* [*< draef + -y*. Cf. equiv. *drafty*, *draughty*]. Like draft; waste; worthless.

The drops and *drafty* part, disgrace and jealousie,  
I scorn thee, and condemn thee.

*Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 1.*

**draft**, **draught** (*draift*), *n.* and *a.* [This word has changed in pron. from *draught* (ME. and mod. So. pron. *draht*) to *draft* (pron. *draift*, *draift*), and the fact has been recognized by the spelling *draft*, which, dating from late ME., is now the established form in the military, commercial, and many technical uses, in which the literary traditions in favor of *draught* are less felt; in other uses the spelling *draught* still prevails, though *draft* is not uncommon in many of them. There is no rational distinction between the two forms; *draft* is on all accounts preferable. (The *f* represents the changed sound of the orig. guttural; a similar change is recognized in the spelling *dwarf*.) Early mod. E. usually *draught*, rarely *draft* (dial. also *draught*, *draift*: see *draught*, *draift*), *< ME. draught, draugt, draucht, draht*, also rarely *drafte*, also, with loss of the guttural, *drawe*, a drawing, pulling, pull, stroke, etc., not found in AS. (= MD. *draght*, *dracht*, D. *draght* = MLG. LG. *dracht*, a load, burden, = MHG. *tracht*, G. *tracht*, a load, = Icel. *dráttir*, a pulling, draft of fishes), = OSw. *drækt*, Sw. *drägt* = Dan. *dragt*, a burden, litter, draft, with formative -t, *< AS. dragan*, draw, drag: see *draw*. The uses of *draft* are so numerous and involved that their exhibition in linear sequence is difficult. All the senses attached to the word in either spelling with their quotations are here necessarily exhibited together under *draft*, *draught*, although, of course, most of the obsolete senses are found only in the older spelling *draught* (in its various ME. forms). Modern senses in which the spelling *draught* is still prevalent over *draft* are indicated. In cases not so indicated, *draft* is the prevalent spelling. The compounds in which *draught* is the only recorded spelling are given under that spelling.] I. *n.* 1. The act of drawing or dragging (in any sense); a drawing; a draw; a haul; a pull. [In this sense, and in senses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 19, etc., generally spelled *draught*. See etymology and examples.]

And bent his bow, . . . and even there  
A large draught up to his ears  
He drew, and with an arrow . . . the queene a wounde  
He gave. *Chaucer's Dream, l. 787.*

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught.  
*Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 21.*

So doth the fisher consider the draught of his net, rather  
than the casting in.

*J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1855), II. 211.*

Upon the draught of a pond not one fish was left.

*Sir M. Hale.*

2. The capacity of being dragged or hauled; the yielding to a force which draws or drags: as, a cart or plow of easy draft.—3. The act of drawing water from a well, or any liquid from a vessel; the state of being ready to be so drawn: as, a horse of easy draft.

*Draughts of water* owte of a well, or other lycoure owte of a vesselle, [L.] idem est [ac. quod *haustus*].  
*Front. Parv., p. 121.*

4. That which is drawn, dragged, or pulled; a load or burden to be drawn.

Deive diche, here and drawe draughts and berthens.  
*MS. in Halliwell.*

5. That which is secured by drawing or pulling; specifically, that which is obtained by drawing a net through the water in fishing; a haul.

Som fisheres sold a draughte of fishes with the nettis.  
*Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 67.*

For he was astonished . . . at the draught of the fishes  
which they had taken.

*Lake v. 8.*

What stands for "top" in wool manufacture is called  
first draught in silk-combing.

*W. C. Bramwell, Wool-Carder, p. 44.*

6. The act of drinking, as of water or wine.

In his hands he took the goblet, but awhile the draught  
forbore.

*French, Harmonian.*

7. A quantity of a liquid drunk at one time; a quantity, especially of a medicine, prescribed to be drunk at one time.

Thou shalt have drynke, . . . the hals [overlaid]  
Hence have the draught that I the hals [overlaid]

For the whole Ocean would not serve the Sunne alone  
for a draught.

*Purkeas, Pilgrimage, p. 12.*

My purpose is to drink my morning's draught at the  
Thatched House.

*J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 20.*

Prepare a sleeping draught, to seal his eyes.  
Congress, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,  
Low lies that house where nut-brown draughts inspired.

*Goldsmith, Des. VII.*

8. A drawing by sensuous or mental motives; attraction; enticement; inducement.

For any luste of loves draught.  
*Gower, Conf. Amant., l. 548.*

9. The act of drawing or taking away a part; the act of taking a number or a portion from an aggregate; a levy; the act of depleting or reducing in number, force, etc.: as, a draft upon his resources.

There remained many places of trust and profit unfilled,  
for which there were fresh draughts made out of the surrounding multitudes.

*Addison, Vision of Justice.*

10. A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection or drawing of persons from the general body of the people, by lot or otherwise, for military service; a levy; conscription; also, a selection of persons already in service, to be sent from one post or organization to another, in either the army or the navy; a detachment; also, a transfer of vessels of war to a different fleet or squadron.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by  
drafts to serve for the year.

*Merrill.*

The operation of the draft, with the high bounties paid  
for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service.

*Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 423.*

11. A team of horses in a cart or wagon. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]-12. The depth of water which a ship draws or requires to float it; the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden: as, a ship of 12 feet draft. If the vessel is fully laden, it is termed the *load-water draft*; if unloaded, the *light-water draft*.

He is the first that hath come to any certainty before-  
hand, of foretelling the draught of water of a ship before  
she be launched.

*Pope, Diary, II. 578.*

13. A written order drawn by one person upon another; a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer. Drafts are frequently used by the agents or officers of corporations, one agent drawing on another. One reason for using them is the convenience in keeping accounts and having vouchers for payments. Drafts are frequently used between municipal officers, and are not usually negotiable instruments when thus used. Abbreviated *df*.

You shall have a draught upon him, payable at sight;  
and, let me tell you, he is as warm a man as any within  
five miles round him.

*Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.*

I thought it most prudent to defer the drafts till ad-  
vice was received of the progress of the loan.

*A. Hamilton.*

He was driven to the expedient of replenishing the ex-  
chequer by draughts on his new subjects.

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 19.*

14. The distance to which an arrow may be shot; a bow-shot. Also called *bow-draught*.

Pro thens a *Bow draughte*, toward the Sooth, is the  
Chirche, where seyt James and Zacharie the Prophete  
weren buried.

*Mandelstey, Travels, p. 54.*

He with-drogh hym a draught & a dyn made,  
Gedrit all his gyngs and his grounde held.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1234.*

15. The drawing or moving of air; the air so drawn or moved; a confined current of air, as in a room or in the flue of a chimney. The draft of a chimney depends, apart from the mode of construction, on the difference of the density of the rarefied column inside the chimney, as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere, or on the difference in height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The velocity of the current is the same as that of a heavy body let fall from a height equal to the difference in height of two such aerial columns. Drafts may be produced or increased (a) by a blast which rarefies the air above the fire (a *blast-draft*), or (b) by blowers which compress the air beneath the fire (a *forced draft*). When a forced draft is used on a vessel, air is forced into the fire-room, which is closed in such a way that the air can find access only through the furnaces and funnels. In some recent vessels increased draft has been secured by the partial exhaustion of the air in the uptakes and lower parts of the funnels, which causes an increased flow of air from the fire-room through the furnaces. This is called an *induced draft*.

The topmost elm-tree gather'd green  
From draughts of balmy air.

*Templeton, Lancelot and Guinevere.*

16. A move in chess or checkers.

With a draught he was chekmate. *MS. in Halliwell.*  
Of the *weaverman* and *draughts* of the *weaver* class

But I deliver wot this checke,  
I leese my game at this draught.  
*Rhyme to Virgil, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.*

17. pl. The game of checkers. The name *draughts* (literally 'moves') has reference to the manner of playing, the name *checkers* to the kind of board used. See *check* *cr.*, s.

The checker was choicely there chosen the first,  
The draughts, the dyes, and other draught games.  
*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1261.*

There are two methods of playing at draughts: the one commonly used in England, denominated the French Game, which is played upon a chess-board, and the other called the Polish Game, because, I presume, the first was invented in France and the latter in Poland.

*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.*

18. A mild blister; a poultice.—19. A drain; a sink; a privy. Mark vii. 19.

Hang them, or stah them, drown them in a draught,  
Confound them by some course. *Shak., T. of A., v. 1.*

20. An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the custom-house on exorbitant goods. [Eng.]-21. The act of drawing; delineation; that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, etc., drawn on paper; a drawing or first sketch; an outline.

We are not of opinion, . . . as some are, that nature  
in working hath before her certain exemplary draughts or  
patterns.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 2.*

The drafts or sea-plats being consulted, it was concluded  
to go to certain draughts lying in lat. 23° north.

*Dampier, Voyages, an. 1687.*

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christians and martyrs  
were filled with draughts of Scripture stories.

*Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, III.*

For not only the judgment upon that nation [the Jewish]  
was a draught, as it were, in little of the great day, but the  
symptoms and fore-runners of the one were to bear a pro-  
portion with the other.

*Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.*

Hence—22. A first sketch, outline, or copy of any writing or composition; the proposed form of a written instrument prepared for amendment and alteration, as may be required, preliminary to making a fair copy.

In the original draft of the instructions was a curious  
paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined  
to omit.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.*

23. A treatise; a discourse.

Thet ich habbe hier before ynwed [showed] . . . kner  
[where] that is spek of the wyttis of the male [soul] ate  
ginnings of the draughte of wirtis.

*Apophthegm of Inseyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.*

24. A drawbridge: same as *draught-bridge*.

They let down the grote draught, and dorely out feden.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 517.*

25. In *foundling*, the slight bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold.—26. In *masonry*, a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.—27. In *weaving*, the cording of a loom or the arrangement of the heddles.

The draught and tie-up, as it is called, for weaving the  
twill.

*A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 102.*

28. The sectional area of the openings in a turbine-wheel or in a sluice-gate.—29. The degree of deflection of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction.—30. A stroke.

No man no myghte anytys  
Hys swordes draught.

*Otveton, l. 1505 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).*

xij draughtes with the egge of the knyfe the venous  
crownede.

*Beboos Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.*

31. Skill; art; stratagem.

He made wel the tabernacle als hem was tegt,  
Goten and grauen with wittir draught.

*Goswold and Rhodur (E. E. T. S.), l. 5022.*

For Arrivage his brothers place supplyde  
Both in his armes and crowne, and by that draught  
Did drive the Romanes to the weaker ayde.

*Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 51.*

32. A company or lot. [Slang.]

A draught of butlers.

*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 54.*

33. The heart, liver, and lights of a calf or sheep: in this sense only *draught*. Also called *pluck*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]-*Angus of* *draft*, see *draft*. *Black draught*, see *black-draught*.—*Delivery draft*, in *weaving*, the construction of a pattern by tapering its parts, or otherwise so forming it that it can be withdrawn without breaking the web.—*Drafts in the shore draft*, in *ship-building*, those plans where the ribs are set out. They are ended with *gouges* and called *draft-pieces*.—*Effluvescent draught*, a solution of citrate of potassium given in a state of effluvescence, prepared by mixing lemon-juice, or a solution of citric acid, with a solution of carbonate or bicarbonate of potassium.—*Marriage draft*, see *marriage*.—*On draught*, see *on*.—*Reversing draft*, in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is caused to return in a course parallel to the main current. *W. H. Puck, Steam Boilers, in*



The position of the design which contains the three plans we have just been discussing, together with the positions of deck, stern, and general outline of the hull, is termed the *drag-draft*, and this is the drawing which is chiefly required in laying-out.

*Theriot, Naval Arch., p. 4.*

**draft** (*draht*), *n.* In a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is divided and caused to pass off by two or more flues. *E. H. Knight.*—To have a *draft* in a ship, said of mortised work when the pinhole through the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than the corresponding hole through the cheeks of the mortise, so that when the pin is driven it draws the parts snugly together. (See also *under-draft*.)

**II. a. 1.** Used or suited for drawing loads: as, *draft* cattle. [More properly in composition. See *draft-cattle*, etc.]—**2.** Being on *draft*; drawn as required from the cask: as, *draft* ale.

**draft<sup>1</sup>, draught<sup>1</sup> (draht), v. t.** [*draft<sup>1</sup>, draught<sup>1</sup>, n.*] **1.** To draw; pull. [Rare.]

The cold and dense polar water, as it flows in at the bottom of the equatorial column, will not directly take the place of that which has been *drafted* off from the surface. *W. B. Carpenter, in Croll's Climate and Time, p. 164.*

**2.** In *weaving*, to draw (thread) through the heddles.

The weaver . . . adopts some other arrangement, to devise which he constructs a plan which will not only represent the *draughting* or entering of the warp threads through the heddles, but show also the cording or the attachment of the treadles to the heddles.

*A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 108.*

**3.** To draw out by selection, as for service; levy; conscript; specifically, to select (persons) by a draft for military purposes.

This Cohen-Cap-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples.

*Roberts, Dict.*

Soldiers were being *drafted*; but the draft was very unpopular. *T. W. Higginson, Young Folks' Hist. U. S., p. 306.*

**4.** To draw in outline; delineate; sketch; outline.—**5.** To prepare the proposed form of, as a document or writing of any kind; make a first sketch of in writing: as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.

He [John Adams] drew up the rules and regulations for the Navy, the foundation of the present naval code, also he *drafted* the Articles of War.

*Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.*

A proclamation, *drafted* by himself [Lincoln], copied on the spot by his secretary, was concurred in by his Cabinet.

*The Century, XXXV. 721.*

**draft<sup>2</sup>, draught<sup>2</sup>, n.** Same as *drag*.

Ye *drafts* of wine, *Socot.*

*Larive, Manip. Vocab., col. 9, l. 12.*

**draft-animal** (*draht'an-i-mal*), *n.* An animal, as a horse, mule, or ox, used in drawing loads.

**draft-bar** (*draht'bar*), *n.* **1.** A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses or other animals for drawing; a swingletree.—**2.** In a railroad-car, the bar to which the coupling is attached.

**draft-box** (*draht'box*), *n.* An air-tight tube for carrying to the tail-race the water from an elevated water-wheel.

**draft-cattle** (*draht'kat'l*), *n. pl.* Animals used in drawing loads.

Had I not lost three of my best *draft-cattle*!

*Pop. Sci. M., XXIX. 62.*

**draft-compasses** (*draht'kum'pas-es*), *n. pl.* Compasses with movable points, used for making the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, etc.

**draft-equalizer** (*draht'ekwal-i-ser*), *n.* A form of whippletree designed for three horses; a trebletree.

**draft-eye** (*draht'i*), *n.* In a harness, a short arm attached to the hame, and with a hole drilled in its end, to which the tug is secured.

**draft-hole** (*draht'höl*), *n.* An opening through which air is supplied to a furnace.

**draft-hook** (*draht'huk*), *n.* A large hook of iron fixed on the cheeks of a gun-carriage, there being two on each side, one near the trunnion-hole and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of *draft-ropes*.

**draft-horse** (*draht'hors*), *n.* A horse used for drawing heavy loads.

**draftman, draughtsman** (*draht'man*), *n.* The condition of being *drafty*, or of abounding in drafts.

**draft-ox** (*draht'oks*), *n.; pl. draft-oxen* (*-oks*). [*draht-oxen*.] An ox used for drawing loads.

**draft-rod** (*draht'rod*), *n.* A rod extending between the beam of a plow from the clevis to the shaft, and taking the strain off the beam. *E. H. Knight.*

**draftsman, draughtsman** (*draht'man*), *n.; pl. draftsmen, draughtsmen* (*-men*). [*draht'smen*, *draughtsmen*.]

**draughts, post. case of draht, draught<sup>1</sup>, + man.]**

**1.** One who draws or prepares plans, sketches, or designs; one skilled in drawing.

Exact knowledge of these principles ought to be at the finger ends of every ornamental *draughtsman*.

*Athenaeum, Jan. 14, 1884, p. 26.*

**2.** One who draws up a written instrument; one skilled in the preparation of pleadings and conveyances.

The mischief arising from the amendment of bills are much aggravated by the peculiar canons of interpretation which the insulation of *draughtsmen* forces upon our tribunals.

*Melrose, Village Communities, p. 274.*

**3.** One who drinks drams; a tippler. [Rare.]

The wholesome restorative above mentioned (water-gruel) may be given in tavern-kitchens to all the morning *draughtsmen* within the walls when they call for wine before noon.

*Tatler, No. 241.*

**4.** A piece or "man" used in the game of checkers or draughts. [In the last two senses spelled only *draughtsmen*.]

**draughtsmanship, draughtsmanship** (*draht'sman-ship*), *n.* The skill or work of a *draughtsman*.

This method of shading affords scope as well for surveying skill as for *draughtsmanship*.

*R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 281.*

**draft-spring** (*draht'spring*), *n.* A spring forming part of a trace or tug, used to relieve the draft-animal from sudden strains. Also *draft-tug*.

**draft-tree** (*draht'tree*), *n.* The neap or tongue of a wagon.

**draft-tug** (*draht'tug*), *n.* **1.** A trace of a harness.—**2.** A short section attached to the draft-eye of the hame in a harness, to which the trace proper is buckled. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** Same as *draft-spring*.

**drafty<sup>1</sup>, draughty<sup>1</sup> (draht'i), a.** [*draft<sup>1</sup>, draught<sup>1</sup>, + y<sup>1</sup>*.] Of or pertaining to drafts of air; exposed to drafts: as, a *drafty* hall.

Some had no hangings for their great *draughty* rooms.

*Mrs. Yonge, Story Parlor.*

**drafty<sup>2</sup>, draughty<sup>2</sup> (draht'i), a.** [*draft<sup>2</sup>, draught<sup>2</sup>, for draft<sup>2</sup>, + y<sup>2</sup>*. Cf. *draffy*.] Like *draft*; worthless; nasty. *Chaucer.*

To stand whole yeares, toading and tumbling the filth that fallsteth from so many *draughty* inventions as daily swarme in our printing house.

*Return from Parnassus (1806).*

**drag** (*drag*), *v.; pret. and pp. dragged, ppr. dragging.* [*ME. draggen*, a late secondary form of *drawen*, early *ME. dragan*, *dragen*, due to Scand. influence: cf. *Sw. dragga* = *Dan. dragge*, search with a grapple, *drag* (def. 3) (associated with the noun: see *drag*, *n.*); cf. also *leel. dragan*, intr., *drag*, trail along; *leel. draga* = *Sw. draga* = *Dan. drag* = *AS. dragan*, *E. draw*: see *draw*. Hence *draggle*.] **I. trans.** **1.** To draw along by main force; pull; haul.

The other disciples came in a little ship. . . *dragging* the net with fishes.

*John xii. 4.*

He . . . is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels; but he makes a show of me.

*Stillingfleet.*

The Church [of England] had fallen, and had, in its fall, dragged down with it a monarchy which had stood six hundred years.

*Mansel, Leigh Hunt.*

**2.** To draw along slowly or heavily, as something difficult to move: as, to *drag* one foot after the other.—**3.** To draw a grapple through or at the bottom of, as a river or other body of water, in search of something: as, they *dragged* the pond. Hence—**4.** Figuratively, to search painfully or carefully.

While I *dragged* my brains for such a song.

*Templeton, Princess, iv.*

**5.** To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; harrow. [*U. S.*]—To drag in or into, to introduce unnecessarily or unsuitably: as, to *drag* in an allusion to private affairs; why is this subject *dragged* into the discussion?

If he must suffer, he must *drag* official gentlemen into an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable forebodings.

*Emerson, John Brown.*

To *drag* anchor. See *anchor*.—*Syn.* *L. haul*, *tug*, etc. (see *draw*); *trail*.

**II. intrans.** **1.** To be drawn along or trail on the ground; be pulled or hauled along: as, an anchor that does not hold is said to *drag*.—**2.** To move or proceed heavily, laboriously, or slowly; move on languidly or with effort.

The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun.

*Spren, Guide Harold, III. 22.*

Through the worst place he *dragged* along, just half a beat behind the real.

*Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 4.*

Most wearily

Month after month to him the days *dragged* by.

*William Morris, Society Parables, II. 221.*

**3.** To use a grapple or drag: as, to *drag* for fish; to *drag* for a drowned person.—**4.** To dredge: used among oystermen.—**5.** To draw in speaking. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**drag** (*drag*), *n.* [= *MLG. dragge*, a drag-anchor, a grapple; = *Sw. dragg*, a grappling, grapple, drag; *drag*, a pull, draft; = *Dan. drag*, a grapple, drag; *drag*, a pull, tug, haul, handle-shaft, portage, a blow, stroke, etc.; = *leel. drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge; associated with the verb *drag*, both being from the verb (*leel. draga*, etc.) represented by *draw*: see *draw<sup>1</sup>, s., drag, v., and draw<sup>1</sup>*.] **1.** Something that is, or is designed to be, dragged, hauled, or tugged. Specifically—(a) A grapple, a weighted net, or other similar device for dragging the bottom of a body of water, as in searching for the body of a drowned person. (b) A drag-net. (c) A dredge. (d) A heavy harrow: same as *brush<sup>1</sup>, 7.* (e) A kind of stout sledge upon which heavy bodies, especially stones, are dragged over the ground. [*U. S.*] (f) An artificial scent, usually a bag of calico-stuff, dragged on the ground to furnish a trail for fox-hounds.

The Myopia hounds are also used mainly after *Reynard* himself; but at least nine out of ten runs with the other packs are after a *drag*.

*The Century, XXXII. 228.*

(g) A tool used by miners for cleaning out bore-holes before putting in the charge. It is usually made of light rod-iron, and ends in a tapering spiral, called a *drag-twist*. It is similar to a wormer, but of larger size. See *swinger*. (h) A device for retarding or stopping the rotation of a wheel or of several wheels of a carriage in descending hills, slopes, etc. See *skid*. (i) A fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. [*Prov. Eng.*] (j) *Reel*. A kind of floating anchor, usually of spar and sails, used to keep the head of a ship or boat to the wind or to diminish leeway. (k) Anything attached to a moving body which retards its progress, as a boat in tow of a ship; hence, a person or thing forming an obstacle to the progress or prosperity of another.

We see it [the ocean] now in direct connection with the solar system, its tidal wave acting as a *drag* upon the earth's rotation.

*Misart, Nature and Thought, p. 4.*

(l) A device for guiding wood to a saw, used in sawing veneers. (m) A long, high carriage, often drawn by four horses, uncovered, and either with seats on the sides or with several transverse seats. Often improperly used in the sense of *mail-coach* or *tally-ho*. (n) In *weaving*, a thin plate of steel, indented on the edge, used for finishing the dressing of soft stone which has no grit.

**2.** The act of dragging; a heavy motion indicative of some impediment; motion effected slowly and with labor: as, a heavy *drag* up-hill.

Had a *drag* in his walk.

*Haskitt.*

**3.** In *billiards*, a blow, of the nature of a push, on the cue-ball somewhat under the center, causing it to follow the object-ball for a short distance.—**4.** A hunt or chase in which an artificial scent is substituted for a live fox.

Sportsmen were rather disconsolate, except the happy few who hit on the expedient of running a *drag* between the out-line and in-line pickets for the hounds of Major Fraser.

*W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 287.*

**5.** The smell of a fox on the ground: as, the *drag* was taken up by the hounds.—**6.** The retardation and prolongation of signals received from a telegraph-line or submarine cable of considerable electrostatic capacity.—**7.** In *printing*, a slight slipping or scraping of a sheet on a form of types, which produces a thickened impression on one side of each letter.—**8.** In *marine engine*, the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw, when the ship outruns the latter; the difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel. Also called *slip*.—**9.** In *music*: (a) In lute-playing, a portamento downward. (b) A *ralentando*.—**10.** The bottom or lower side of a molding-flask.—**11.** See the extract.

This clay-water [water containing disintegrated kaolin-rock] is led into channels called *drags*, where the sand and coarser flakes of mica are deposited.

*Drugs, Brit., XIV. 1.*

**12. Naut.** the difference between the draft of water forward and that aft. *Quatrone, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 8.*—**13.** A burglar's tool for prising safes open; a spread. *Worcester.*

**dragant<sup>1</sup>, n.** [*OF. dragant*: see *trageant*.] *Trageant*. *Dan.*

**dragant<sup>2</sup>, n.** [= *D. Dan. Sw. dragant*, *OF. dragant*: see *trageant*.] *Trageant*.

**dragantin** (*dra-gan'tin*), *n.* [*cf. dragant<sup>2</sup> + -in<sup>2</sup>*.] A muffle obtained from gum *trageant*.

**drag-bar** (*drag'bar*), *n.* **1.** A strong iron rod, with an eye-hole at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring. It is also generally attached to freight-cars. In the United States called *draw-bar*.—**2.** The bar of a drag for retarding or stopping the wheels of carriages descending inclines.

**drag-bolt** (drag'bolt), *n.* A strong bolt coupling the drag-bars of a locomotive engine and tender, or those of freight-cars, together, and removable at pleasure. In the United States called *coupling-pin*.

**drag-chain** (drag'chān), *n.* A strong chain attached to the front of the buffer-bar of a locomotive engine, to connect it with another engine or a tender; also, the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods-wagons or freight-cars. [Eng.]

**drag-driver** (drag'dri'vēr), *n.* One who drives in the stragglers of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The rest [of the cowboys] are in the rear to act as *drag-drivers*, and hurry up the phalanx of reluctant weankings. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 362.*

**dragée** (dra-shā'), *n.* [F.: see *dragé*.] A sugar-plum; in *phar.*, a sugar-coated medicine. *Dun-gilson.*

**dragnall**, *n.* A dredger.

**dragger** (drag'er), *n.* One who drags. **draggie** (drag'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dragged*, pp. *dragging*. [Early mod. E. (cf. ME. *drakyls*, var. of *drakelyn*, drabble, in Prompt. Parv.), freq. of *drag*: see *drag*, *v.* Cf. *draw*, similarly related to *drag*.] *I. trans.* 1. To drag or draw along on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; drabble.

With *dragged* nets down hanging to the tide. *Trench, Herring-Fishers of Lochlyn.*

2. To wet or befool, as by dragging the garments through dew, mud, or dirt.

She's got from the pond, and *dragged* up to the waist like a mermaid. *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.*

Yesterday was a very bad, *dragging* day, and Paris is not pleasant at such a time.

*Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.*  
A bough of briar-rose, whose pale blossoms sweet  
Were *dragged* in the dust.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 312.*

**II. intrans.** To be drawn along the ground so as to become wet or dirty.

His *dragging* tail hung to the dirt,  
Which on his rider he would stir.  
*S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1. 449.*

**dragletail** (drag'1-tāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dragletail*; < *draggle*, *v.*, + obj. *tail*.] A be-draggled or untidy person; a slut. **draggle-tailed** (drag'1-tāld), *a.* Untidy; be-draggled.

Do you think that such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a fiddle-tale of a *draggle-tailed* girl?

*Sir J. Venburgh, The Relapse, iv. 2.*

**draggly** (drag'li), *a.* [ < *draggle* + *-y*.] Be-draggled.

A strange *draggly*-wick'd tallow candle. *Cervile, in Froese, II. 55.*

**drag-hook** (drag'hūk), *n.* The hook of the drag-chain by which locomotive engines, tenders, and goods-wagons or freight-cars are attached to each other. [Eng.]

**drag-hound** (drag'hound), *n.* A hound trained to follow a drag or artificial scent. See *drag*, 1 (f).

What is often spoken of as fox-hunting around New York is not fox-hunting at all, in the English sense of the term, but an entirely different, although allied form of sport, namely, riding to *drag-hounds*.

*The Century, XXXII. 355.*

**drag-hunt** (drag'hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a drag or artificial scent, as an anise-seed bag, is substituted for a fox; a drag. See *drag*, *n.*, 2.

The advantage of a *drag-hunt* is that many men are limited in time, and cannot potter round in the woods for hours looking for foxes. *The Century, XXXII. 345.*

**drag-link** (drag'link), *n.* 1. In marine engines, a link connecting the crank of the main shaft with that of the inner paddle-shaft.—2. A drag-bar.

**dragsman** (drag'man), *n.*; pl. *dragsmen* (-men). A fisherman who uses a drag-net.

To which may be added the great riots committed by the Foresters and Welsh on the *dragsmen* of Severn, hawing all their boats to pieces.

*Sir M. Hale, Hist. Flac. Cor., xiv. § 7.*

**drag-net** (drag'net), *n.* [ < *drag* + *net*; AS. *dragnet* = Icel. *dragnet* = Sw. Dan. *dragnet*.] A net designed to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish, etc.

**dragoman** (drag'ō-man), *n.*; pl. *dragomans* (-mans) (sometimes *dragomen*, by confusion with E. *man*; cf. *Musselman*). [In several forms: (1) E. *dragoman* = G. Dan. Sw. *dragoman*, < F. *dragoman* = Sp. *dragomán* = Pg. *dragomano* = It. *dragomanno*; ML. *dragomanus*, *dragumanus* = MGr. *dragolomnos*; (2) obs. E. *dragoman*, *dragman*, < ME. *dragman* (= G.

*dragomen* (MEG. *dragomant*, *dragomant*) = Sw. *dragoman*, < OF. *dragoman*, *dragoman*, *dragomant*, F. *dragoman* = Pr. *dragoman* = Sp. *dragomán* = It. *dragomano* = ML. *dragomanus*, *dragomanus*; (3) obs. E. *druggerman*; (4) obs. E. *trugman*, *trugoman*, *truchman*, *truchomant* = G. *trugman*, < F. *trucheman*, *truchement* = Sp. *trujamán* = It. *truchimanno*; all ult. = Turk. Pers. *tarjūmān*, < Ar. *tarjūmān*, an interpreter, translator, < *tarjama*, formerly *targama*, interpret, < Chald. *targem*, interpret, explain, > *targēm*, explanation, interpretation, > E. *targum*, q. v.] An interpreter. Specifically—(a) An interpreter and guide or agent for travelers.

*Dragomans* in Syria are more than mere interpreters; they are contractors for the management of tours and of caravans, and they relieve the traveller of all the difficulties of preparation and of intercourse with the natives. *Baskin's Guide to Palestine, etc.*

But an Englishman journeying in the East must necessarily have with him *Dragomen* capable of interpreting the Oriental language. *Knaplake, Eöthen, Pref.*

(b) An interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate. The term is in general use among travelers in the Levant and other parts of the East.

We meet in state, accompanied by the Consul, with two janissaries in front, bearing silver maces, and a *dragoman* behind. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 304.*

**dragon** (drag'on), *n.* and *a.* [ < ME. *dragon*, *dragon*, *dragoun*, < OF. *dragon*, a dragon, a standard, = Pr. Sp. *dragon* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone* (see the Tent. forms under *drake*), < L. *dracon* (-s), a dragon, ML. also a standard so called, < Gr. *drakōn*, a serpent, also a sea-fish, a serpent-shaped bracelet or necklace, a bandage for the ankle, etc., lit. the seeing one, 2d aor. part. (cf. 2d aor. inf. *drakōn*) of *drakō*, see, = Skt. *darś*, see. Cf. *Dorcas*. The older E. form is *drake*, q. v.; a later form with another sense is *dragoon*, q. v.] 1. *n.* 1. A fabulous animal common to the conceptions of many primitive races and times, or, as in the Bible, an indefinite creature of great size or fierceness. When described or depicted, it is represented as either a monstrous serpent or a lizard (like an exaggerated crocodile), or a compound of both, or (as in heraldry) as a combination of mammalian and reptilian characters; but always as winged, with fiery eyes, crested head, and terrible claws. It is often represented as blood-red and spouting fire, and sometimes with several heads, like the Hydra; and in the myths of the Scandinavians and other races, dragons are often the guardians of treasures, etc. The killing of a dragon was reckoned among the greatest feats of heroes in both ancient and medieval times; thus, the legend of St. George and the dragon is one of the most celebrated in Christian literature. The dragon is the imperial emblem of China, and is regarded by the Chinese as a sort of divinity, but by other peoples generally as the type and embodiment of ferocious and cruelty or watchful malice. In the Apocalypse "the dragon, that old serpent" is a synonym of Satan (Rev. xii. 9). In the Old Testament it is either a large land-animal or a great marine fish (Isa. xxxiv. 13—revised version, jackal; Ps. lxxiv. 13—revised version, dragon), a venomous land-serpent (Ps. xli. 13—revised version, serpent), or the crocodile (Isa. xlii. 3—revised version, dragon). The same Hebrew word, *taninim*, is also sometimes translated *whale* (Gen. i. 21—revised version, sea-monster; Job vii. 12—revised version, sea-monster). The extinct *pterosdactyl* comes nearest of all known creatures to the most prevalent conception of a dragon.



Heraldic Dragon.

Effraones that dreadful *Dragon* they espyde,  
Where stretcht he lay upon the sunny side  
Of a great hill, himselfe like a great hill.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 4.*

2. In *zoöl.* (a) A lizard of the genus *Draco*, specifically called the *flying-dragon*. It is a harmless creature, of about 4 inches in length of head and body, with a long slender tail, making the whole length about 10 inches. It has a large frill on each side of the body, formed of skin stretched over six elongated hinder ribs, which like a parachute sustain the creature in the air for a few moments. The structure is not a wing, and the animal does not properly fly, the arrangement being what resembles that in the flying squirrel, flying lemur, etc. The species are confined to the old world. (b) Any



Flying-dragon (*Draco volans*).

one of the member-lizards, *Griffith's Catalogue*. (c) In *ornith.*, a kind of eagle-pigeon. Also called *dragon*.

The English *Dragon* differs from the improved English Carrier in being smaller in all its dimensions.

*Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 124.*

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; now, more generally (from the part of guardian often played by the dragon in mythology), a spiteful, watchful woman; a *demona*.

Peggy O'Dowd is indeed the same as ever; . . . a tyrant over her Michael; a *dragon* amongst all the ladies of the regiment. *Theobald, Vanity Fair, 22nd.*

4. [esp.] An ancient northern constellation, *Draco*. The figure is that of a serpent with several small colla. It appears at a very ancient date to have had wings in the space now occupied by the Little Bear.

5. A short firearm used by dragons in the seventeenth century, described as having a barrel 16 inches long, with a large bore. *Grose*.—6. An old kind of standard or military ensign, so called because it was decorated with a dragon painted or embroidered upon it, or because it consisted (like the Anglo-Saxon standard at Hastings, as seen in the Bayeux tapestry) of a figure of a dragon carried upon a staff. A similar standard was in use as late as the reign of Richard I. in England, and is especially mentioned as being in his crusading army. Also called *dragon-standard*. See *drake*, 2.

Edmond ydrigt hys standard. . . . And hys dragon up yast. *Robert of Gloucester, p. 265.*

Ther gentlewoman and her penellies  
Wer weel wrought of grune sandels,  
And on everylon a *dragon*  
As he fought with a lion.

*Richard Coeur de Lion, l. 2087.*

7. A name given to various araceous plants, as in England to *Arum maculatum*; the brown dragon, *Arisaema triphyllum*; the green dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*, and in the United States *Arisaema Dracontium*; the female or water dragon, *Calla palustris*.—8. In Scotland, a paper kite.—9. See the extract.

A *dragon* is a small Malacca cane, so called from its blood-red colour.

*Deben, Selections from Steels, p. 473, note.*

**Demi-dragon**, in *her.*, the upper half of a dragon with head and fore paws (see *demi*), but always including the extremity of the tail, which appears brought up behind the back.—*Dragon china*, in *ceram.*, a table porcelain made at Broussel in England, decorated with a design of dragons imitated from Oriental patterns. See *porcelain*.

—*Dragon's head and tail*, in *astro.*, the nodes of the planets, especially of the moon, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic; so called because the figure representing the passage of a planet from one node to the other was fancied to resemble that of a dragon. The dragon's head was the point where the planet passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic; the dragon's tail, the other.—*Dragon's wings*, in *her.*, the two wings of a dragon used as a bearing. They are generally represented as displayed, and sometimes a spear or other object is shown between them.—*Gum dragon*. See *trapacanth*.

**II. a.** Pertaining to or resembling dragons; performed by dragons; fierce; formidable.

The *dragon* wing of night o'erspreads the earth. *Shak., T. and C., v. 4.*

Beauty . . . had need the guard  
Of *dragon*-watch with unenchanted eyes. *Milton, Comus, l. 285.*

**dragonade**, *dragonnade* (drag'ō-nād'), *n.* [Also written *dragonnade*; < F. *dragonnade*, < *dragon*, a dragon; from the use of dragons in such persecutions: see *dragon*.] One of a series of persecutions of the Protestants, chiefly in the south of France, in the reign of Louis XIV., carried on by raids of dragons, who were quartered upon the heretics and exercised great cruelty toward them; hence, any persecution carried on with the aid of troops.

He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades*, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. *Kingsley.*

**dragon-beam** (drag'ōn-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall-plate at a corner, and serving to receive and support the foot of a hip-rafter. Also called *dragon-piece*.

**dragones** (drag'ōn-es), *n.* [ < *dragon* + *-es*.] A female dragon.

Instantly the game command  
(Ill to ill adding) that the *dragones*  
Should bring it up. *Chapman, Rym to Apollo.*

**dragones** (drag'ōn-es), *n.* [ < ME. *dragones*; a young dragon, < OF. *dragonet*, *dragones* (= Pr. *dragones*), < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon*.] 1. A little or young dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest  
Of many *dragones*, his faithful nest. *Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 12.*

So when great Cox, at his nocturnal call,  
Rode about points from golden dragons' hall,  
Each little *dragones*, with banner gay,  
Gaped for the precious prize and galled the prey. *Scott, Rhymer's Prophecy.*

2. The English name of fishes of the genus *Osteoglossum*, family *Osteoglossidae*. The application dragonfish was substituted by Bennett for earlier generic names by which the *Osteoglossum* was previously known. *Day*. Also dragon-fish. See *cat* under *Osteoglossum*.

3. A name of the very large lizards of South America of the genus *Crocodilus* (or *Ada*), belonging to the family *Tetradon* or *Anolis*. *dragon-fish* (drag'-on-fish), *n.* Same as *dragon-fish*.

4. *dragon-fly* (drag'-on-fly), *n.* The common name of any neuropterous insect of the group *Libellulidae* or *Odonata*, and families *Libellulidae*, *Libellulidae*, and *Agrionidae*. They have a long slender body, a large head with enormous eyes, very strong legs, and two pairs of large reticulate membranous wings. They are of swift, strong flight, predatory habits, and great voracity. Some of the species rival butterflies in the

of the tincture snowy when blossoming is done by the heavenly bodies.—*Palea dragon's-head*, a plant of the United States, *Phacelia* *veronica*, which was originally referred to the genus *Dracopis*. *dragon-shell* (drag'-on-shell), *n.* The shell of *Ocyropsis stelleri*. *E. D.*

*dragon's-tail* (drag'-on-tail), *n.* 1. In *her*, the name of the tincture *marry* when blossoming is done by the heavenly bodies.—2. In *palmistry*, same as *discriminative line*. See *discriminative*.

*dragon-standard* (drag'-on-stan'dard), *n.* Same as *dragon*.

*dragon-tree* (drag'-on-tree), *n.* The *Dracena Draco*. See *Dracena*.

*dragon-water* (drag'-on-wa'ter), *n.* A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

Ran into Bucklebury for two ounces of *dragon-water*, some spiced and treacle.  
*Decker and Webster*, Westward Ho, III. 2.  
Cardus Benedictus  
Or *dragon-water* may do good upon him.  
*Randolph*, *Amyntas* (1640).

*dragonwort* (drag'-on-wort), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum bistorta*, and with the old herbalists the green dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*.

*dragony* (drag'-on-y), *a.* Same as *dragony*. *Cotgrave*.

*dragoon* (dra-goon'), *n.* [Introduced toward the end of the 17th century (formerly also *dragoon* = *D. dragon* = *G. dragon* = *Dan. Sv. dragon*), < *F. dragon* = *Sp. dragon* = *Fr. dragon* = *It. dragone*, in this sense after *F.*], a dragoon, so called, it is said, "from *dragon*, a short species of cartine carried by Marshal Bressac in 1654, on the

muscle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire, the head of the monster was worked"; but Littré dates the sense 'dragoon' from 1685, and the name probably arose from *dragon* in the sense of 'standard': see *dragon*, 6.] 1. A cavalry soldier. Originally dragoons were a mongrel force, a sort of mounted infantry, armed with muskets or carbines, and serving on foot as well as on horseback; but now they serve as cavalry only. In the British army they are classed as heavy or light dragoons, according to the weight of men, horses, and equipments. The term is not used in the United States army.

Reports and judgments will not do it,  
But 'tis dragons, and horses and foot.  
*Brown*, On Sir G. R. his defeat.

We drove him back to Bonnybrigs,  
Dragons, and foot, and a'.  
*Up and War Them A'*, *Wills* (Child's Ballads, VII. 200).

2. A dragoonade.

Endeavour to bring men to the catholic faith (as they pretend) by dragons and impracticables, not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture.  
*Sp. Barlow*, *Remains*, p. 305.

3. Same as *dragon*, 2 (c).

*dragoon* (dra-goon'), *v. t.* [*dragoon*, *n.*, after *F. dragonner*, *dragoon*, harass, persecute, lit. subject to the violence of dragoons, < *dragoon*, *dragoon*: see *dragoon*, *n.*, *dragoonade*.] 1. To set dragoons or soldiers upon, as in the dragoonades (see *dragoonade*); persecute or oppress by armed force.—2. To cause to submit, as by persistent threats; compel by repeated acts of any kind; harass.

Deny to have your free-born The  
Dragon's into a wooden Shee.  
*Prior*, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

Mr. Gladstone is not the only minister who has defied public opinion, but he is almost the only one in recent times who has dragoonade a majority of Parliament into sustaining him in it for the lack of any representative man to supplant him.  
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 104.

*dragoonade* (drag'-o-nad'), *n.* Same as *dragoonade*. *Sp. Burnet*.

*dragoon-bird* (dra-goon'-berd), *n.* A large black fruit-crow of South America, *Cephalopterus ornatus*: so called from the great recurved helmet-like crest of feathers. Also called *umbrella-bird*.

*dragonet* (dra-gu'-nér), *n.* A dragon.

*drag-rake* (drag'-rak), *n.* A large heavy rake having crowded curved teeth like a dredge, dragged principally in search of clams. Also called *clam-scraper*.

*drag-rope* (drag'-rop), *n.* A stout rope with a hook at one end and wooden handles inserted between the strands at intervals, used by soldiers for dragging pieces of artillery, etc.

*drag-saw* (drag'-saw), *n.* A saw the effective strokes of which is given by a drag or pull instead of a thrust.

*drag-boat* (drag'-boat), *n.* *Next*, a sort of floating anchor for checking the drift of a ves-

sel in a heavy gale, formed of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and attached to a beam which serves to float it. Also called *anchor-drag* and *sea-anchor*.

*dragman* (drag'-man), *n.*; pl. *dragmen* (-men). 1. The driver of a drag or coach.

He had a word for the hostler, . . . a nod for the shooter or guard, and a bow for the dragman.  
*Theater*, *Shabby Gentle Story*, I.

2. A thief who follows carriages to cut away luggage from behind. [Eng. slang.]

*drag-spring* (drag'-spring), *n.* In *rail*: (a) A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the center to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender. (b) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting or increasing speed. [Eng.]

*drag-staff* (drag'-staff), *n.* A pole pivoted to the rear axle of a vehicle and trailing on the ground behind it, designed to prevent a backward movement of the vehicle when it stops on a steep hill.

*drag-twist* (drag'-twist), *n.* See *drag*, 1 (g).

*drag-washer* (drag'-wash'-er), *n.* A flat iron ring on the axle-arm of a gun-carriage, having an iron loop attached for the purpose of fastening the drag-rope when necessary. *Farrow*, *Mil. Encey*.

*draigle* (drá'-gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draigled*, *ppr. draigling*. A dialectal form of *dragg*.

*drail* (drál), *v.* [A contr. of *dragg* (cf. *drush*), prob. due in part to association with *drail*.] 1. *trans*. To trail; drag.

He returned . . . towards his sheep on the top of the hill, *drailing* his sheephook behind him.  
*Dr. H. More*, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, To the *Reader*.

II. *intrans*. To be trailed or dragged.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt.  
*South*, *Sermons*, VI. 4th.

*drail* (drál), *n.* [[*drail*, *v.*] 1. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plow for hitching the horses to. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A large piece of lead placed around the shank of a large-sized fish-hook, in the form of a cone: used in fishing for bluefish. At the upper end a loop of wire is introduced to hold the line, and the lower end tapers until it meets the shank opposite the point of the hook. When attached to the line a pickled eelkin is drawn over it until the lower end just covers the head.

*drain* (drán), *v.* [E. dial. also *dræan*, *dræen*; < ME. *\*dræinan*, *\*dræinan*, *\*drægan* (not found), < AS. *dræhnan*, *dræhnan*, *dræhnan*, ONorth. *dræhnan*, *dræin*, a secondary verb (orig. *\*drægan* = *lecl. dragna*, *intr.*, draw, trail along), < AS. *dragan* = *lecl. draga*, draw: see *draw* and *drag*. The *F. drainer*, *G. dräiner*, *Dan. dræne* are from E. *drain*.] 1. *trans*. 1. To draw off gradually, as a liquid; remove or convey away by degrees, as through conduits, by filtration, or by any comparable process: as, to *drain* water from land, wine from the lees, or blood from the body; to *drain* away the specks of a country.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh.  
*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

Colonies, by *draining* away the brave and enterprising, leave the country in the hands of the timid and availing.  
*Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, xiv.

2. To free, clear, or deprive by degrees, as of a liquid; empty or exhaust gradually: as, to *drain* land of water (the most familiar use of the word); to *drain* a vessel of its contents; to *drain* a country of its resources.

Rouse thee, my soul; and *drain* thee from the dregs Of vulgar thoughts.  
*Quarles*, *Emblems*, I. *Innoc.*

He [the king] protested that he had been so *drained* in the late Wars that his Chests are yet very empty.  
*Howell*, *Lectures*, I. vi. &

We will *drain* our dearest veins  
But they shall be free!  
*Burns*, *Scots wha hae's*

Ida stood, . . . *drain'd* of her force  
By many a varying influence.  
*Tennyson*, *Princess*, vi.

To *drain* the cup to the bottom. See *cup*.

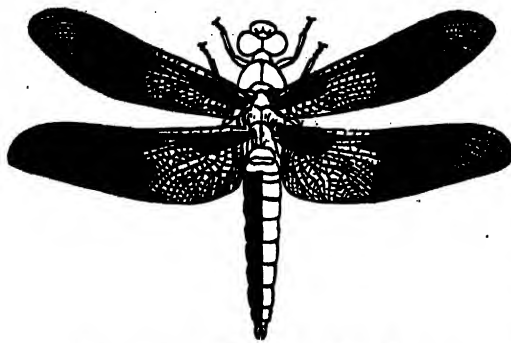
II. *intrans*. 1. To flow off gradually.

It [the meat] was then laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* from it. *Cook*, *Voyages*, VI. iii. 2.

2. To be gradually emptied, as of a liquid: as, the oak slowly *drains*.

*drain* (drán), *n.* [[*drain*, *v.*] 1. The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous outflow, withdrawal, or expenditure.

The *drains* on agricultural labor for mill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery, which two or three sand-storms disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake.  
*Saturday Rev.*, Sept. 9, 1865.



A common Dragon-fly (*Libellula trilineata*), natural size.

brilliance of their hues. The great dragon-fly, *Anaxas grandis*, is about 4 inches long. Most of the species are considerably smaller than this. The eggs are usually attached to the stems of aquatic plants, just below the surface of the water. The larva is predaceous, and lives on other water-insects; the pupa is active, and crawls from the water to a plant-stem or rock, where it transforms into the imago. The adult is also predaceous, catching its prey upon the wing. *Libellula trilineata* is a common species in the United States. Also called *damsel-fly*, *devil's darning-needle*, and *mosquito-hawk*.

And it may be that the delicate-coloured *dragon-flies* may have likewise some corrosive quality.  
*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 730.

The burnished dragon-fly is thine attendant,  
And flits against the field,  
And down the linked sunbeam rides resplendent,  
With steel-blue mail and shield.  
*Longfellow*, *Flower-de-Luce*.

*dragonier*, *n.* [OF., also *dragonnier*, < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon*.] Same as *dragon*.

*dragonish* (drag'-on-ish), *a.* [*dragon* + *-ish*.] In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dragonish*:  
A vapour, sometime, like a bear or lion.  
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12.

*dragon-leech* (drag'-on-leech), *n.* A kind of medicinal leech, *Hirudo interrupta*. *E. D.*

*dragonnade*, *n.* See *dragoonade*.

*dragonade* (drag'-o-ná'), *a.* [*F.*, < *dragon*, *dragon*: see *dragon*.] In *her*, having the hinder or lower half that of a dragon: said of a creature used as a bearing, whose fore part is that of a lion or the like: as, a lion *dragonade*. Also *dragony*.

*dragon-plate* (drag'-on-plát), *n.* Same as *dragon-plate*.

*dragon-root* (drag'-on-rót), *n.* A name given in the United States to the plant *Arisema Draconium*, and to the root of the Indian turnip, *Arisema triphyllum*.

*dragon's-blood* (drag'-on-blud), *n.* The name of several resins of a dark-red color. The *dragons-blood* of commerce is an exudation upon the fruit of the *Calceolus* *Draco*, one of the rain-palms of the Malay archipelago. It is used in medicines for coloring plasters and tooth-powders, and in the arts for coloring varnish, staining marble, etc. It is largely used by the Chinese. The *dragon's-blood* of the island of Socotra in the Indian ocean, known from a very early date under this name (the *dragons-blood* of *Herodotus*), and supposed to be the product of species of *Dracena*, is now less little sought. The *dragons-blood* of the Canary islands is the subsequent inspissated juice of the *Dracena* *Draco*, and is no longer in use. The name has also been applied to an exudation obtained from the *Persea* *Draco*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, and to that of the *Ostrya* *Draco*, a caryophyllaceous tree of Mexico; but neither substance is now with in commerce.

*dragon's-eye* (drag'-on-í), *n.* The fruit of the *Argemone* *Longissima* of China, much resembling the *hibiscus*, but smaller. Also called *longon*.

*dragon's-head* (drag'-on-head), *n.* 1. A name of plants of the genus *Dracopis*, of which *Dracopis* is a translation.—2. In *her*, the name



2. That which drains, or by means of which draining is immediately effected.

When there are no such Natural *Drains* of Charity as Children and near Relations which need our Assistance. *Stillington*, Sermons, III. 2.

Specifically—(a) A passage, pipe, or open channel for the removal of water or other liquid; especially, a pipe or channel for removing the surplus water from soils. Drains may be open ditches or sunken pipes or conduits. Those for wet lands are so made as to permit the percolation into them of water from the adjacent soil, as by the use in a covered conduit of porous earthen pipes or tiles, or of a filling of small stones, of an open cut where there is a sufficient slope, etc. See *sewer*.

Here also it receiveth the Baston *drains*, Longtort *drains*, . . . and thence goeth by Mickham into the sea, taking withall on the right hand sundry other *drains*. *Holmsted*, Descrip. of Britaine, xv.

(b) The trench in which the melted metal flows from a furnace to the molds. (c) In *surg.*, a hollow sound or canula used to draw off purulent matter from a deep-seated abscess.

3. pl. The grain from the mash-tub: distinctively called *brewers' drains*.—Gun-barrel drain, a cylindrical drain of small diameter.—Bubble drain, in *surg.*, a drain formed of a layer of rubble-stones laid in a trench.

drainable (drá'ng-bl), a. [*drain* + *-able*.] Capable of being drained, as land.

drainage (drá'ng), n. [*drain* + *-age*.] 1. The act or process of draining; a gradual flowing off, as of a liquid.—2. The system of conduits, channels, or passages by means of which something is drained.

Their [the Etruscans'] *drainage* works and their bridges, as well as those of the kindred Pelasgians in Greece, still remain monuments of their industrial science and skill, which their successors never surpassed. *J. Ferguson*, Hist. Arch., I. 202.

3. That which is drained off; that which is carried away by a system of drains; the water carried off by the systems of rivers and their minor affluents in any drainage-basin, or area of catchment, or in any part thereof. See *basin*, 8, and *catchment*.—4. In *surg.*, the draining of the pus and other morbid products from an accidental or artificial wound.—Land-drainage Act. See *land-drainage*.

drainage-basin (drá'ng-bá'son), n. Same as *basin*, 8.

drainage-tube (drá'ng-túb), n. In *surg.*, a tube, usually of india-rubber, introduced to secure efficient drainage of a wound.

drain-cap (drán'kap), n. A vessel for collecting the drainings or water of condensation from a steam-cylinder.

drain-cock (drán'kok), n. A small cock at the lower end of the cylinder of a steam-engine, for removing water of condensation.

drain-curb (drán'kərb), n. A circular caisson used to support the earth in sinking a shaft. It is loaded with masonry, and gradually sinks through the removal of the earth below it. It forms the base of the shaft-lining.

drainer (drá'nér), n. [Early mod. E. also *drayner*.] 1. One who drains; one who constructs channels for draining land: as, a ditcher and *drainer*.

But I am informed that the *drainers* of the fens have of late . . . wrested the mace out of this bayliff's hand, and have secured this county against his power for the future. *Fuller*, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

I beg the reader to take the word of an old *drainer* that it [water] does get in. *The Century*, XXII. 47.

2. A natural or artificial channel by which drainage is effected.

drain-gage (drán'gáj), n. A device for estimating the amount of moisture which percolates through the soil.

drain-gate (drán'gát), n. A grid or grated opening to a sewer.

draining-engine (drá'ning-en'jin), n. A pump-engine for removing water from mines, low-lying lands, etc.

draining-machine (drá'ning-má-shén'), n. A centrifugal drier. See *drier*.

draining-plow (drá'ning-plow), n. A kind of plow used in making drains. A form in common use in England has three colters, two mold-boards, and a share. The middle colter is vertical and splits the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side colters are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain; and the mold-boards lift the soil in two slices, which are delivered on each side of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 inches deep, 15 wide at top, and 8 at bottom.

draining-pot (drá'ning-pot), n. In *sugar-making*, an inverted cone-shaped vessel in which wet sugar is drained. Also *draining-out*.

draining-pump (drá'ning-pump), n. A special form of pump used for raising water containing mud and sand. See *pump*.

draining-vat (drá'ning-vát), n. Same as *drain-pot*.

drain-pipe (drán'píp), n. A pipe used in draining.

All gas accumulating within *drain-pipes* is carried off above the house. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 5788.

drain-tile (drán'tíl), n. A kind of tile employed in the formation of drains.

drain-trap (drán'trap), n. A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, while allowing the passage of water into them. Drain-traps are of various forms. In those represented in the cuts it will be seen that there must always be a certain quantity of water maintained to bar the way against the escape of the gas from the drain or sewer. When additional liquid is conveyed to the trap, there is of course an overflow into the drain. In the left-hand figure the gas is prevented from escaping by a metal plate thrown obliquely over the drain-mouth and dipping into the water in the vessel beyond it.



Drain-traps, shown in section.

drain-well (drán'wel), n. A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth or stone to a porous substratum, to draw off through the latter the water which gathers upon the former. See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

draisine (drá'sén'), n. [*G. draisine* = *F. draisienne*; see *def.*] An early form of the velocipede, invented in 1817 by Baron Karl von Drais of Mannheim in Germany, which was propelled by the rider's striking his feet on the ground. See *velocipede*. Sometimes spelled *draisene*.

draft, n. [A dial. form of *draught*, *draught*.] A team of horses with the wagon or cart. *Groce*. [North. Eng.]

drake<sup>1</sup> (drák), n. [*ME. drake* (= *LG. drake*), an abbrev. by aphæresis, of *\*endrake* or *\*andrake* (not found in *ME.* or *AS.*) (= *MLG. andrake*, *anderik* = *MD. endrick* = *OHG. anetrocho*, *anetrocho*, *antrache*, *MHG. anetrocke*, *antrache*, *antrick*, *G. enterick*, *entrick*, dial. *antrach* = *Icel. andrúki* (Haldorsen) (mod. *Icel. andrústeppi*; *stegg*, male; see *steg*, *stod*) = *Dan. andrik* = *Sw. andrak*, a drake, *AS. ened*, *ened*, *enid*, *ME. ened*, *ende* (displaced in mod. E. by *duck*: see *duck*<sup>2</sup>) (= *MD. ende*, *endte*, *D. end* = *MLG. anet*, *ant*, pl. *ende*, *LG. aante* = *OHG. anut*, *anot*, *ant*, *MHG. ant*, *ante*, *ante*, *G. ente* = *Icel. end* (and-) = *Sw. Dan. and*, a duck, = *L. anas* (*anat*) (see *Anas*) = *Gr. vîpva* (for *\*vîpva*) = *OBulg. antel* = *Russ. dim. utta* = *OPruss. antis* = *Lith. antle*, a duck, = *Skt. dhî*, a water-fowl), + *-rice*, later *-rike*, *-rake*, a mass. suffix appearing also in *G. gânselrick*, a gander (*G. gânsel*, *gans* = *E. goose*), *tûnderick* = *Icel. dâriki* = *Dan. durtik*, cock-pigeon (*G. toubé* = *Icel. dýfa* = *Dan. duf* = *E. dove*), and in some proper names (as *G. Friedrich* (> *ult. E. Fredrick*) = *Goth. Fritharika*; *G. Dietrich* = *D. Derricht*: see *derrick*), *Goth. reike*, chief, mighty, ruling, = *AS. rice*, mighty, etc., *E. rich*: see *rich* and *-ric*.] 1. The male of the duck kind; specifically, the mallard.

Smiled she to see the stately drake  
Lead forth his fleet upon the lake.  
*Scott*, I. of the L., II. 5.

2. The silver shilling of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a martlet, popularly called a *drake*, as the mint-mark. It is commonly supposed that the mark is in allusion to Sir Francis Drake, the famous admiral, but it is really the armorial cognisance of Sir Richard Martin, who was made warden of the mint in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth's reign.

3. A large flat stone on which the duck is placed in the game of duck on drake. See *duck*<sup>2</sup>.—To make ducks and drakes. See *duck*<sup>2</sup>.

drake<sup>2</sup> (drák), n. [*ME. drake*, a dragon, also a standard (see *dragon*), *AS. dracon* = *MD. dracon*, *D. draak* = *LG. drake*, *OHG. tracho*, *dracho*, *MHG. trache*, *G. drache* = *Sw. drake* = *Dan. drage* = *Icel. dregi* (see the Rom. forms under *dragon*), *L. dracon*, *Gr. drákōn*, a serpent: see *dragon*. Cf. *dra-drake*.] 1. A fabulous animal: same as *dragon*, 1.

Lo, where the fry drake alotts  
Fieeth up in thair [the air].  
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 66.

And as hee wolde abyde  
His thoughts ther seld Divels thre,  
Al brennyng as a drake.  
*Ryng of Perce*, I. 408 (Ritson's Metr. Rom.)

2. A battle-standard having the figure of a drake or dragon. *Laysamon*, II. 246, III. 86.—3. A small piece of artillery. See *dragon*, 5.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of drakes, made them stagger.  
*Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

At their landing, the *drakes*, with their companies in arms, entertained them with a guard, and drove them off shot, and three drakes.

Winstrop, Hist. New England, I. 26.

4. A species of fly, apparently the dragon-fly, used as a bait in angling. Also called *drake-fly*.

The drake will mount steeply-height into the air; though he is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, in the river.

J. Walton, Complete Angler.

drake<sup>3</sup>, n. A Middle English form of *drak*, *drake-fly* (drák'flí), n. Same as *drake*<sup>4</sup>, 4. *drake-stone* (drák'stón), n. [In reference to the play of ducks and drakes: see under *duck*<sup>3</sup>.] A stone made to skim along the surface of the water; the sport of making stones skim in such a way.

drám (drám), n. [Now also spelled *drachm*, after the L. spelling; < *ME. drame*, a dram (weight), < *OF. drame*, also spelled, in imitation of the L., *dragma*, *drachme*, mod. *F. drachme* = *Sp. dracma* = *Pg. drachma* = *It. dramma* = *D. drachma* = *G. drachme* = *Dan. drakme* (of *Dan. drøm* in sense 4, < *E.*) = *Sw. drachma*, < *L. drachma*, *ML. also dragma*, < *Gr. drachmā*, later also *drachmā*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin.] 1. A unit of weight less than an ounce. The dram is generally supposed to be of Greek origin. Many weights of this denomination and its multiples have been exhibited at Athens, belonging to different systems, of 67, 67, 75, and 75 grains Troy, and there were doubtless others. The Solonic dram, the Athenian monetary weight, had at first 67.4, later 68.6 grains Troy. The Argimnetan weight was greater, and is fixed by the latest authorities as normally 97 grains. A dram afterward appears in Phœnician systems as a half or quarter of a shekel; and under the Ptolemies there was in Egypt a dram of 64.6 grains Troy. Under the early Roman empire a dram was introduced into the Roman system as  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an ounce, equal to 62.5 grains Troy. This relation to the ounce has been preserved in several modern systems. Thus, in apothecaries' weight, a dram is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an ounce, or 60 grains, divided into 2 scruples of 30 grains each. The avoirdupois dram, however (derived from the Spanish *adarme*), is only  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an ounce, or 27.34 grains. In the old Spanish apothecaries' weight a dram was  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an ounce. In the Neapolitan system 10 drams made an ounce of 413.4 grains Troy. The Nuremberg dram was 57.5 grains Troy. The Tuscan dramma was 54.6 grains Troy. In the Arabian systems the dram is properly represented by the mīkal, but the derham is often called a dram, and was in fact derived from the Attic *drachma*. Abbreviated *dr*.

We are not died by drachms and scruples, for we cannot take too much.  
*Dennis*, Letters, xviii.

2. A small quantity. [Rare.]

An inhuman wretch  
Un capable of pity, void and empty  
From any dram of mercy.  
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

For (concerning the divine nature) here was not a dram of glory in this union.  
*Dennis*, Sermons, I.

3. As much liquid as is drunk at once; specifically, a drink of spirits: as, a dram of brandy.

I could do this; and that with no rash potion,  
But with a lingering dröm, that should not work  
Malignantly like poison.  
*Shak.*, W. T., I. 2.

I was served with marmalade, a dram, and coffee, and about an hour after with a light collation.

Pococks, Description of the East, II. 1. 228.

From the strong fate of drams if thou get free,  
Another Duryel, Ward I shall sing in thee.  
*Pope*, Dunciad, III. 165.

4. A division (one twentieth) of a raft of staves. See *ord*<sup>1</sup>, 18. [St. Lawrence river.]—Yield dram, a measure of capacity, equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce, or about a teaspoonful. In Great Britain it contains 54.8 grains of water and measures 2.55 cubic centimeters, while in the United States it contains 57.1 grains and measures 2.70 cubic centimeters. In medical use commonly written *℥ss*.

drám (drám), v.; pret. and pp. *drámmen*, *pp. drámmen*. [*drám*, a.] 1. *intr.* To drink drams; indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

He will soon sink; I forewarn what would come of his *drámmen*.  
*Pocock*, The Bankrupt, III. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dram or drams to; ply with drink.

Matron of matrons, Martha Bagg!  
Dress your poor newsmen and in rage.  
*F. Warren*, Newman's Verse for 1870.

The parents in that fine house are getting ready their daughter for sale, . . . playing her, and imploring her, and *drámmen* her, and coaxing her.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xviii.

dráma (drá'má), n. [= *F. drame* = *Sp. Pg. drama* = *It. dramma* = *D. G. Dan. drama* = *Sw. dram*, *drama* (first in L., in the common heading of plays, *dramatic persons*), < *L. drama*, < *Gr. dráma* (-r-), a deed, act, an action represented on the stage, a drama, esp. a tragedy, < *drō* = *Lith. drōm*, do.] 1. A story put into action, or a story of human life told by actual representation of persons by persons, with imitation of language, voice, gesture, *drama*.

and accessories or surrounding conditions, the whole produced with reference to truth or probability, and with or without the aid of music, dancing, painting, and decoration; a play.

The church was usually the theatre wherein these plays were performed, and the actors were the ecclesiastics or their scholars.

Street, Sports and Pastimes, p. 237.

Westward the course of empire takes its way;

The four first acts already past;

A fifth shall close the drama with the day;

Time's noblest offspring in the last.

Sp. *Barthol.*, Arts and Learning in America.

A drama is the imitation (in a particular way) of an action regarded as one, and treated as complete. In the observation of the process of a complete action, and in the attempt to imitate it in accordance with such observation, man therefore brought the beginnings of the drama.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, Int., p. xvii.

3. A composition in verse or prose, or in both, presenting in dialogue a course of human action, designed, or seemingly designed, to be spoken in character and represented on the stage; a form of imitated and represented action regulated by literary canons; the description of a story converted into the action of a play, and thereby constituting a department of literary art: as, the classic drama; the Hindu drama; the Elizabethan drama. The construction of such a composition is, as a general rule, marked by three stages: first, the opening of the movement; second, the growth or development of the action; third, the close or catastrophe, which must in all cases be the consequence of the action itself, as unfolded in acts, scenes, and situations. The drama, whether in actual life or mimic representation, assumes two principal forms, namely, tragedy and comedy; and from modifications or combinations of these result the mixed or minor forms, known as tragic-comedy, melodrama, lyric drama or grand opera, opera bouffe, farce, and burlesque. Other forms, suggested by the subject and the manner of presenting it, are the nautical drama, the pastoral drama, the society drama, etc. Both tragedy and comedy attained a high degree of development in the ancient Greek drama, which originated in the worship of Bacchus.

Sophocles made the Greek drama as dramatic as was consistent with its original form. *Macaulay*, Milton.

It is sometimes supposed that the drama consists of incident. It consists of passion, which gives the actor his opportunity; and that passion must progressively increase, or the actor, as the piece proceeded, would be unable to carry the audience from a lower to a higher pitch of interest and emotion.

R. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance.

In the epic poem there is only one speaker—the poet himself. The action is bygone. The scene is described. The persons are spoken of as third persons. There are only two concerned in it, the poet and the reader. In the drama the action is present, the scene is visible, the persons are speakers, the sentiments and passions are theirs. *Don Boucicault*, in *New York Herald*, July 6, 1853.

8. Dramatic representation with its adjuncts; theatrical entertainment: as, he has a strong taste for the drama.

It was on the support of these parts of the town that the playhouses depended. The character of the drama became conformed to the character of its patrons. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists.

4. Action, humanly considered; a course of connected acts, involving motive, procedure, and purpose, and by a related sequence of events or episodes leading up to a catastrophe or crowning issue.

The great drama and contrivances of God's providence.

Sharp, Works, I. xiii.

Let us endeavor to comprehend . . . the part assigned to us in the great drama of human affairs.

D. Webster, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

**dramatic** (dra-mat'ik), a. [= F. *dramatique* = Sp. *dramático* = Pg. *dramático* = It. *drammatico* (cf. D. G. *dramatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dramatisk*), < LL. *dramaticus*, < Gr. *δραματικός*, < *δράμα* (-r-), a drama: see drama.] 1. Of or pertaining to the drama; represented by action; appropriate to or in the form of a written or acted drama: as, dramatic action; a dramatic poem.

Dramatic literature is that form of literary composition which accommodates itself to the demands of an art whose method is imitation in the way of action.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, Int., p. viii.

2. Employing the form or manner of the drama; writing or acting dramatically or theatrically: as, a dramatic poet; a dramatic speaker.

The materials which human life now supplies to the dramatic poet give him a power to move our pity and terror such as ancient tragic art . . . did not and could not possess. *J. Caird*.

3. Characterized by the force and animation in action or expression appropriate to the drama; expressed with action, or with the effect of action: as, a dramatic description; a dramatic appeal.

From theory, in my judgment, it proceeds, that as the mind was written while his spirit was in his greatest vigour, the whole structure of that work is dramatic and full of action. *Pope*, Homer, *Postscript*.

**dramatist** (dra-mat'ist), a. Same as *dramatist*. [Rare.]

*Dramatist*, or representative (poet), is, as it were, a visible history; for it sets out the image of things as if they were present; and history, as if they were past. Bacon, *On Learning*, II.

Cloese, who is known to have been an intimate friend of Roscius the actor, and a good judge of dramatical performances. *Spectator*, No. 141.

**dramatically** (dra-mat'ik-ly), adv. In the manner of the drama; by representation; vividly and strikingly; as regards or concerns the drama; from a dramatic point of view: as, dramatically related; dramatically considered.

This plea, though it might save me dramatically, will damn me biographically, rendering my book from this very moment a professed romance.

Stowe, *Tristram Shandy*, II. viii.

**dramatisable**, **dramatisation**, etc. See *dramatisable*, etc.

**dramatis personæ** (dra-mat'is pēr-sō'nē), [NL.: *dramatis*, gen. of LL. *drama*, a play; *personæ*, pl. of L. *persona*, a person: see drama and person.] The persons of the drama; the characters in a play. Abbreviated *dram. pers.*

**dramatist** (dra-mat'ist), n. [= F. *dramatiste* = Pg. *dramatista*, < LL. as if *dramatista*, < *drama* (-t-), drama, + *-ista*, E. -ist.] The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays; a playwright.

In all the works of the great dramatist [Shakespeare] there occur not more than fifteen thousand words. G. P. Marsh, *Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, viii.

**dramatisable** (dra-mat'is-ə-bəl), a. [*< dramatize* + -able.] Capable of being dramatised or presented in the form of a drama. Also spelled *dramatisable*.

**dramatisation** (dra-mat'is-ə-ti-ʒən), n. [*< dramatize* + -ation.] The act of dramatising; dramatic construction; dramatic representation. Also spelled *dramatization*.

The spectators [of the ancient drama] lent their faith to the representation, as we, at this period, should lend our feelings if we could witness a perfect dramatisation of the life and death of our Saviour. N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 51.

**dramatise** (dra-mat'is), v. t.; pret. and pp. *dramatised*, ppr. *dramatising*. [= D. *dramatiseeren* = G. *dramatisieren* = Dan. *dramatisere* = Sw. *dramatisera*, < F. *dramatiser* = Sp. *dramatizar*, < LL. *drama* (-t-), drama: see drama and -ise.] 1. To make a drama of; put into dramatic form; adapt for representation on the stage: as, to dramatise an incident or an adventure; to dramatise a legend or a novel.

At Riga, in 1804, was acted a prophetic play: that is, a dramatised extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. Teule, *Russia*.

2. To express or manifest dramatically; bring out in a dramatic or theatrical manner.

This power of rapidly dramatising a dry fact into flesh and blood. Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, Int.

Mr. Farebrother . . . dramatised an intense interest in the tale to please the children. George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, II. 342.

Also spelled *dramatize*.

**dramaturge** (dra-mat'urj), n. [= F. *dramaturge* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgo* = It. *drammaturgo* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dramaturg*, < Gr. *δραματουργός*, a dramatic poet, a playwright, < *δράμα* (-r-), a drama, + *-ουργος*, v., work, *εργον*, work.] A writer of plays; a dramaturgist.

What was lacking to the tragedy in the law court was a Chardin—I mean a *dramaturge* to set it forth. *Athenaeum*, No. 5151, p. 243.

**dramaturgie** (dra-mat'ur-jik), a. [= F. *dramaturgique*; as *dramaturge* + -ic.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; theatrical; stacy; hence, unreal.

Some form [of worship] it is to be hoped not grown *dramaturgie* to us, but still awfully symbolic for us. Carlyle, *Cromwell*, I. 145.

Solemn entries, and grand processioning, and other *dramaturgie* grandeur. Love, *Bismarck*, I. 514.

**dramaturgist** (dra-mat'ur-jist), n. [= As *dramaturge* + -ist.] One who composes a drama and directs its representation; a playwright.

How silent now; all departed, clean gone! The World-Dramaturgist has written, "Exeunt." Carlyle, *Past and Present*, II. 2.

**dramaturgy** (dra-mat'ur-jī), n. [*< F. dramaturgie* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgia* = It. *drammaturgia* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dramaturgi*, < Gr. *δραματουργία*, < *δραματουργός*, a playwright: see *dramaturge*.] 1. The science which treats of the rules of dramatic composition and representation; the dramatic art.—2. Theatrical representation; histrionism.

Some ceremonial points, which, as they found no warrant for them in the Bible, they suggested, with a very natural shudder in that case, to survivors of idol-worship and mimetic *dramaturgy*. Carlyle, *Cromwell*, I. 53.

**drammock** (dra-m'ok), n. Same as *drammock*.

**dram. pers.** An abbreviation of *dramatis personæ*.

**dram-shop** (dra-m'ashop), n. A shop where spirits are sold in drams or other small quantities, chiefly to be drunk at the counter.

**drank** (drangk). Preterit (and often past participle) of *drink*.

**draps** (drāp), v.; pret. and pp. *draped*, ppr. *draping*. [= D. *draperen* = G. *drapieren* = Dan. *drapere* = Sw. *drapera*, drape, < OF. *draper*, make or full cloth, make into cloth, F. *draper*, cover with mourning-cloth, dress, drape, etc., < *drap*, cloth (> E. *drab*, q. v.), = Pr. *drap* = It. *drappo* = Sp. Pg. *drapo*, < ML. *drappus*, *draps*, also *trapus*, cloth, perhaps of Teut. origin: see *trappings*.] 1. To cover with or as with cloth; clothe; dress, as a window, an alcove, the outside of a house, etc., the human body, or a representation of the human body, as in sculpture or painting: as, the buildings were draped with flags; the painter's figures are well draped.

Like some sweet sculpture draped from head to foot, And pushed by rude hands from its pedestal. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

And I'll pick you an arbor, green and still, Draps it with arras down to the floor. R. H. Stoddard, *The Squire of Low Degree*.

Cheapside, to outshine her rivals, was draped even more splendidly in cloth of gold, and Hesse, and velvet. *Frederic*, *Sketches*, p. 174.

2. To arrange or adjust, as clothing, hangings, etc. Specifically used of adjusting—(a) in *drammaking*, the folds of stuff in the style called for by the fashion or by taste; (b) in *upholstery*, folds, insteons, etc., as of curtains or hangings; (c) in the *fine arts*, the folds of a dress, robe, etc., in a sculptured or painted representation. Compare *drapery* 2.

3. To make into cloth.

For Spanish wool in Flanders draped in, And euer bath bee, that men have minds of this. *Halliday's Voyages*, I. 128.

II. *intrans.* To make cloth.

This act . . . stinted them [prices] not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might draps accordingly as he might afford. Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

**draper** (drā'pēr), n. [*< ME. draper*, < OF. *draper*, *drayper*, F. *drapier* = OSp. *drapero*, Sp. *trapero* = Pg. *trapero* = It. *drappiere*], a dealer in cloth, < *drap*, cloth.] One who makes or sells cloths; a dealer in cloths: as, a linen-draper or woolen-draper.

**draperess** (drā'pēr-es), n. [*< draper* + -ess.] A woman who deals in cloths.

It is no mean sign of the democratic day we live in when a little *draperess* lives to make such princely bargains. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 280.

**draperied** (drā'pēr-id), a. [*< drapery* + -ed.] Furnished with drapery; covered as with drapery; draped.

There were some great masses [of rocks] that had been detached by the action of the weather, and lay half imbedded in the sand, *draperied* over by the heavy pendant olive-green sea-weed. Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lover*, xviii.

**drapering** (drā'pēr-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *draper*, v. (equiv. to *drapo*).] A making into cloth; draping.

By *Drapering* of our wool in substance Liven her commons; this is her governance, Without which they may not live at ease. *Halliday's Voyages*, I. 128.

**drapery** (drā'pēr-i), n.; pl. *draperies* (-iz). [*< ME. draperie* = D. G. *draperie* = Dan. Sw. *draperi*, < OF. *draperie*, F. *draperie* (= Pr. *draperia* = Sp. *traperia* = It. *drapperia*), < *drap*, etc., cloth: see *drapo*.] 1. The occupation of a draper; the trade of making or of selling cloth.—2. Cloth, or textile fabrics of any description.

Hail be ye marchants with your gret peckes of *draperie*. *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), p. 154.

The duty on woollen cloths or the old *drapery*, charged at so much the piece of cloth, was calculated after the rate of two farthings and a half a farthing for every pound weight for Englishmen; but foreigners paid a double rate, besides the old duty of 1 s. 6 d. the yard. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, II. 22.

3. Such cloth or textile fabrics when used for garments or for upholstery; specifically, in *sculp.* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, etc.

Like one that wraps the *drapery* of his pouch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. Bryant, *Thanatopsis*.

Her wine-dark *drapery*, fold in fold, Imprisoned by an ivory hand. T. B. Aldrich, *Pamphile*.

To cast the *draperies*. See *cast*, v.

**drapes** (drāp'ē), n. [Dim. of F. *drap*, cloth.] A cloth; a coverlet; a table-cloth.

Many tables fayne dispreed, And resty dight with *drapes* festuall. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 27.

**drapple** (drap'pl), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *drop* = *E. drop*.] A little drop; a trifling quantity.

We're not that far,  
But just a drapple in our eye.  
Burns, *Oh, Willie Brew'd*.

**drappit** (drap'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *dropped*, past participle of *drop*.—*Drappit* egg, a poached or fried egg. [Scotch.]

**dras'id** (dras'id), *n.* A spider of the family *Drassidae*.

**Drassidæ** (dras'id-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drassus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubularian spiders, of the suborder *Dipneumonæ*, typified by the genus *Drassus*. The principal distinctive characters are the development of only two stigmata and two tarsal claws, the want of a distinct demarcation between the head and thorax, and the second pair of legs not longer than the others. The species have eight eyes disposed in two rows, and they are mostly of dull color.

**Drassoidæ** (dra-soi'd-æ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Drassidæ*.

**Drassus** (dras'us), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < *Gr. drassonai*, grasp, lay hold of: see *drachma*.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Drassidae*.

**drast**, **drast'** (drast, drast), *n.* [Usually in pl., = *E. dial. darste*, < *M.E. draste*, *draste*, also *darste*, *darste*, pl. *drastes*, *drastes*, etc., < *A.S. darstan*, *darstan*, pl. *dræga*, leas, = OHG. *trastir*, *traster*, MHG. *traster*, *G. traster*, dial. *trast* = OBUlg. *drastija*, *dræga*, hence *drasty*, leas.

Cucumber wilds, or sour hypnye in *drastes*  
Of oil comyxi, woi dryve away these beestes.  
*Pollidius*, *Husbandrie* (F. K. T. S.), p. 28.

The *drastes* (var. *draste*, *drast*) of it is not wastid out,  
that shall drink of it alle the synners of erthe.  
*Wyclif*, *Pa. lxxiv*, 9 (Oxf.).

Thou draste it vp vnto the *draste* (var. *draste*, *Pur.*)  
*Wyclif*, *Is. lx*, 17 (Oxf.).

**drastik** (dras'tik), *a. and n.* [= *F. drastique* = *Sp. drástico* = *Fr. It. drastico* (cf. *G. drastisch* = *Dan. Sv. drastisk*), < *Gr. drastikos*, active, efficacious, < *drast*, act, effect, do: see *drama*.] *I. a.* Effective; efficacious; powerful; acting with force or violence; vigorous: as, a *drastic* cathartic. Compare *cathartic*, *a.*

The party was in such extreme and imminent danger  
that nothing but the most *drastic* remedies could save it.  
*Locky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, i.

The Coercion Act . . . had imprisoned 618 persons without trial, and in many cases without even letting them know the offences with which they were charged. But these *drastic* measures, far from pacifying the country, had brought it to the very verge of civil war.  
*W. S. Gregg*, *Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers*, p. 196.

**II. n.** A medicine which speedily and effectually purges.

**drasty**, *a.* Trashy; of no worth; filthy.

Myn eres aken [soke] of thy *drasty* speche.  
*Chaucer*, *Prolog*, to Melibee, l. 5.

**drat'**, An obsolete contracted form of *dradeth* (*dradeth*), third person singular indicative present of *drad*. *Chaucer*.

**drat'** (drat'), *v. t.* [A minced form of *'od rot*: see *'od* and *rot*.] An expletive expressive of mild indignation or annoyance, similar to *plague on*, *plague take*, *bother*: as, *drat* that child! [Low, and chiefly prov. Eng.]

And sleepers waking grumble "*drat* that cat."  
*T. Hood*.

The quintain was "*dratted*" and "*bothered*," and very generally anathematized by all the mothers who had young sons.  
*Trollope*.

**drattle** (drat'l), *v. t.* Same as *drat'*. [Prov. Eng.]  
*Drattle* 'em! they be mwore trouble than they be wuth.  
*T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, xiii.

**draught**, *a.* A corrupt spelling of *draff*.

**draught**, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *draff*.

**draught**, *n.* See *draff*.

**draught-board** (draff't-bôrd), *n.* The board on which the game of draughts or checkers is played; a checker-board.

**draught-bridge**, *n.* [M.E. *draught brige*, *draught brige*: see *draff*, *draught*, *n.*, 24, and *bridge*, and cf. *drawbridge*.] A drawbridge.

Was ther non entre that to the castelle gan Igre  
Bot a streite kance, at the ende a *draught brige*.  
*Rob. of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 153.

**draught-house** (draff't-hous), *n.* A sink; a privy.  
And they brake down the image of Beal, and brake  
down the house of Beal, and made it a *draught house*  
unto this day.  
*S. K. l. 27*.

**draughtiness**, *n.* See *draffiness*.

**draughtman**, *n.* See *draffman*.

**draughtmanship**, *n.* See *draffmanship*.

**draughty**, *a.* See *draff*.

**draughty**, *a.* See *draff*.

**drave** (dräv), *Archæol. preterit* of *drive*.

**Dravidian** (dra-vid'i-an), *a.* [*< Skt. Dravida*, with cerebral *d*, whence in Hind. *Dravida* and *Dravira*: see *def.*] Of or pertaining to Dravida or Dravira, an ancient province of southern India: specifically applied to a family of tongues spoken in southern India and Ceylon, supposed by some to be Scythian or Ural-Altaic, by others to constitute an independent group of languages. It includes Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam or Malabar, Tulu, etc. Also called *Tamikan*.

**Dravidic** (dra-vid'ik), *a.* Same as *Dravidian*.  
They first entered India, became mingled with the *Dravidic* race, and afterward were driven out.  
*Amer. Antiquarian*, x. 52.

**draw** (drâ), *v.*; pret. *drew*, pp. *drawn*, ppr. *drawing*. [*< M.E. drawen*, *drawen*, *drawen*, *drawen* (pret. *drew*, *drowe*, *drowe*, *drough*, *drough*, *drog*, *droh*, pp. *drawen*, *drowe*, *drawen*), < *A.S. dragan* (pret. *dræg*, *drôh*, pl. *drôgon*, pp. *drâgon*), tr. draw, drag, intr. go, = *OS. dragan* = *OFries. draga*, *drags* = *D. dragen*, carry, = *MLG. L.G. dragan* = *OHG. tragan*, MHG. *G. tragen*, carry, bear, = *Iscl. draga* = *Sv. draga* = *Dan. drage*, draw, pull, drag, = *Goth. dragan*, draw. Not cognate with *L. trahere*, draw, whence *E. trace*, *tract*, etc. Hence ult. *drag*, *draggie*, *drawl*, *draim*, *draught* = *draff*, *dray*, *drudge*, and prob. *drops*. Cf. *indraw*, *outdraw*, *withdraw*.] *I. trans.* 1. To give motion to by the action of pulling; cause to move toward the force applied, or in the line of pull or traction: often with an adverb of direction: as, to *draw* a wagon, a train, or a load; to *draw* down the blinds.

'Tis a hearsed Arrow, and will more easily be thrust  
forward than *drawn* back. *Congress*, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.  
They *drew* up the water by a windlass [from cisterns],  
and carry it in leather bags on camels to the houses.  
*Pecocks*, *Description of the East*, i. 6.

The carriage was drawn by a pair of well-kept black  
ponies, furnished with every European appearance.  
*H. O. Forbes*, *Eastern Archipelago*, p. 184.

2. To pull along, as a curtain, or to pull with strings, as a purse, so as to open or to close it; pull across: as, to *draw* the bow across the strings of a violin.

Even such a man . . .  
*Drew* Priam's curtain in the dead of night,  
And would have told him, half his Troy was burn'd.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

We will *draw* the curtain, and show you the picture.  
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

Close up his eyes, and *draw* the curtain close;  
And let us all to meditation.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

I *drew* not my purse for his sake that demands it, but  
his that enjoined it. *Sir Tr. Drume*, *Beligio Medici*, ii. 2.

Which [heart] shall ever when I am with you be in my  
face and tongue, and when I am from you, in my letters,  
for I will never *draw* curtain between you and it.  
*Dumas*, *Letters*, xlii.

3. To remove or extract by pulling: as, to *draw*  
a sword [from its scabbard]; to *draw* teeth; to  
*draw* a cork.

Agraudain . . . *drough* his sword, and apparelled  
hym self to defende. *Morris* (R. E. T. S.), iii. 509.

*Draw* not thy sword; thou know'st I cannot fear  
A subject's hand.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, iii. 1.

He durst not *draw* a knife to out his meat.  
*Fletcher* (and another), *Love's Cure*, iii. 2.

4. To take or let out, as from a receptacle or  
repository; remove; withdraw: as, to *draw* water  
from a well or wine from a cask; to *draw*  
blood; to *draw* money from a bank; to *draw*  
the charge from a gun.

The Angel of Death *drew* from him his soul out of his  
nostrils, by the smell of an apple of Paradise.  
*Parables*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 261.

Myself *drew* some blood in those wars, which I would  
give my hand to be washed from.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Philaster*, i. 1.

5. To take, get, derive, or obtain, as from a  
source: as, to *draw* supplies from home; to  
*draw* consolation from the promises of Scrip-  
ture.

I write to you a tretice in english brevely *drawe* out  
of the booke of quintia smecton in latyn.  
*Book of Quintia Smecton* (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

The colonies of heaven must be *drawn* from earth.  
*Sir Tr. Drume*, *Christ Mon.*, iii. 25.

What I argue shall be *drawn* from the scripture only;  
and therein from true fundamental principles of the gospel.  
*Miles*, *Civil Power*.

The Poet *drews* the Occasion from an Invitation which  
he here makes to his Friend.  
*Congress*, tr. of Javinal's *Saturne*, xi. Arp.

The genius of every remembered poet *drews* the forces  
that built it up out of the dream of a long succession of  
forgotten ones.  
*Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 126.

6. To lead or take along, as by inducement,  
persuasion, or command; induce, or cause to go  
with one: as, to *draw* a person to the top of a  
hill.

Wax, rather with thee *draw* thy frown hence.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Sir Francis improved his opportunity to beseech Mr. M.  
Fillmore, and *drew* him into the next room.  
*J. Hawthorne*, *Dust*, p. 164.

7. To lead or cause to come; bring by inducement  
or attraction; call up or together; attract: as,  
to *draw* a large audience; to *draw* lightning  
from the clouds.

So they rode, and met with their company, and laugh  
that the *halls* *drew* to hem great part of the land.  
*Morris* (R. E. T. S.), i. 92.

He *shall draw* into remembrance  
The fortune of this world's chance.  
*Gower*, *Conf. Amant*, l. 4.

Why do melodramas *draw* larger audiences than Mas-  
bath?  
*Whipple*, *Am. and Rev.*, i. 122.

8. In *billiards*, to cause to recoil after impact,  
as if pulled back: as, to *draw* a ball.—9. To  
allure; entice; induce: as, to *draw* the attention  
of an assembly.

She (Mary Queen of Scots) answered, That Letitia  
might be counterfeited, her secretaries might be cor-  
rupted; the rest, in hope of life, might be *drawn* to con-  
fess that which was not true. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 268.

I may be *drawn* to show I can neglect  
All private aims, though I meet my need.  
*R. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, iii. 1.

Some ladies of position actually engaged a famous mim-  
ic and comic singer to set up a puppet show, in the hope  
of *drawing* away the people from Handel.  
*Leahy*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, iv.

10. To elicit; evoke; bring out by some inducement  
or influence: as, to *draw* a confession from  
a criminal; to *draw* the fire of an enemy in order  
to ascertain his strength or gain some advan-  
tage; to *draw* down vengeance upon one's  
head.

When he was spit upon, mocked, reproached and  
scourged, none of all these could *draw* one impatient ex-  
pression from him. *Shillingford*, *Sermons*, i. vi.

The skill and care with which those fathers had, during  
several generations, conducted the education of youth,  
had *drawn* forth reluctant praises from the wisest Protestants.  
*Reesley*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

11. To deduce; infer: as, to *draw* conclusions  
or arguments from the facts that have come to  
light; to *draw* an inference.

Some persons *draw* lucky or unlucky omens from the  
first object they see on going out of the house in the  
morning.  
*E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, i. 340.

12. To extort; force out: as, the recital of his  
sufferings *drew* tears from every eye.

He (William II.) set forth a Proclamation that none  
should go out of the Realm without his License, by which  
he *drew* much Money from many. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 24.

13. To inhale or suck in; get or cause to pass  
by inhalation or suction: as, to *draw* a long  
breath; to *draw* air into the lungs; the dust is  
*drawn* into the chimney.

'Tis hence to *draw*  
The same air with thee.  
*R. Jonson*, *Castille*, iii. 1.

14. To drain or let out the contents of; empty  
by drawing off a fluid from: as, to *draw* a pond.

"O father, father, draw your dam."  
There's either a mermaid or a swan.  
*The Two Sisters* (Child's Ballads, II. 261).

A Honeys, with udders all *drawn* dry.  
Lay cooing. *Shak.*, *As you Like it*, iv. 2.

Or hath the paleness of thy gulf drunk up  
Thy blood, and *drown* thy veins as dry of that,  
As is thy heart of truth? *R. Jonson*, *Castille*, iv. 2.

15. To drag along on the ground or other sur-  
face; move in contact with a surface: as, to *draw*  
the finger over anything. (In an early form of the  
punishment of death by hanging, the sufferer was violently  
dragged or *drown* to the gallows at the tail of a horse.  
Later the execution was rendered more cruel, without  
altering its form, by the condemned on a hurdle,  
or in a cart, instead of literally on the ground. See *def.*  
14, and compare to *hang*, *drown*, and *quarter*, under *hang*, *a.*)

With wilde hore he schal be *drawn*.  
*Richard Coeur de Lion*, i. 1092.

The howndes schuld the *draw* draw.  
*Sir Amadas*, l. 173 (Weber's *Moit. Rom.*, xii.).

16. To enervate; disembody: as, to *draw*  
poultry; hang, *drawn*, and quartered. See  
*hang*, *v.*—17. To extract the strength or essen-  
tial qualities of; prepare by infusion: as, to  
*draw* tea.—18. To extend by or as if by pull-  
ing; stretch; lengthen; prolong: as, to *draw*  
wire; to *draw* a long face.

His face *drawn* longer than 'twas wont.  
*R. Jonson*, *Vespere*, i. 2.

While the fatal state sought to twist  
His throat and keep it open, she *drew* it to  
D. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, i. 2.



To make, with many a winding bend  
Of linked swimmers long drawn out.  
*Alfred, T. A. Bage, 1. 140.*

19. To pull to a certain point, as a bowstring or a bow, in order to release it with an impetus.

And a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel.  
*1 Ki. xxi. 24.*

Our attention is directed to the proper manner of drawing the bow-string. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 194.*

20. To drag or force from cover, as a fox, badger, etc.; force to appear. See *badger-baiting*.

You may draw your Fox if you please, Sir, and make a Bear-Garden flourish somewhere else.  
*Congress, Way of the World, v. 10.*

21. To bring out by coaxing or stratagem; cause to declare one's views or opinions; betray into utterance.

We are rather inclined to think that Mr. Coleman was drawn on the occasion, and that he failed to perceive it.  
*Westminster Rev., CXXV. 520.*

22. To produce; bring in: as, the deposits draw interest.—23. To get or obtain, especially as due; take or receive by right, as for service, success in competition, etc.

If every duet in six thousand duets  
Were in six parts, and every part a duet,  
I would not draw them—I would have my bond.  
*Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.*

After supper we drew out for a score of aploochs, the longest out still to draw an aplooch.  
*Marston and Webster, Malcontent, Ind.*

24. To trace; mark or lay out: as, to draw a straight line.

He (God) drew the line of his Justice parallel to that of his Mercy.  
*Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.*

Warring on a later day,  
Round affrighted Lisbon drew  
The treble works, the vast designs  
Of his labour's rampart-linea.  
*Templeton, Death of Wellington, vi.*

25. To delineate; sketch in lines or words; depict: as, to draw a plan or a portrait; he drew a graphic picture of the condition of the city.

I have drawn a Map from point to point, Ile to Ile, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks, and Land-marks.

*Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 180.*

In which picture he is drawn leaning on a desk.  
*J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 52.*

The flowers therein,  
Drawn on the margin of the yellowing skin  
Where chapters ended.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 200.*

26. To make a draft of; write out in form; in old use, to compose or compile: as, to draw a deed; to draw a check.

This bulk is on English drawn.  
*Hawgate, Frisk of Conscience, 1. 330.*

Go, the condition's drawn, ready dated;  
There waits but your hand to 't.

*Pitcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, II. 2.*

He entreated Mr. Doctor her husband that he would draw a book (a bill or brief) to intimate to the Judge his reasons, and he would be very thankful to him.

*Benewick, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).*

He withdrew himself to his lodging . . . and drew out both his propositions and answers to our complaints.

*Winstrop, Hist. New England, II. 241.*

Then, strongly tending ill-got wealth by law,  
Indentures, covenants, articles, they drew.

*Pope, Donne's Satires, II. 24.*

27. *Neut.*, to require a depth of at least (so many feet of water) in order to float: said of a vessel: as, the ship draws 10 feet of water.

And then he fell to explain to me his manner of casting the draught of water which a ship will draw before-hand.

*Pope, Dunciad, II. 578.*

On account of their being so liable to run aground, the boats of the Nile are generally made to draw rather more water at the head than at the stern.

*H. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 27.*

28. In med., to digest and cause to discharge: as, to draw an abscess or ulcer by a poultice or plaster.—29. In card-playing, to take or receive, as a card or cards not yet dealt from the pack, or one to which a player is entitled from another hand.—30. In mining, to raise (ore) to the surface.

*Drawing, heaving, winding, and lifting* are all terms in use in various mining districts, and have essentially the same meaning. The engine which does the work is most commonly called the *winding-engine*; but the most comprehensive and generally used phrase for raising ore or ore from the mine to the surface is *drawing* only.—*Drawing*, *Raymond*, said of a business: when that is added to it and the draft is turned out.—To draw & hold on. See head.—To draw a nerve, to haul through it in game.—To draw back, to receive back, as a card on game.—To draw down. See out.—To draw down, in physics, to reduce the size of (metal bars) by hammering.—To draw dry, to draw off or remove all the contents from; empty completely: as, to draw a well dry.

My purse is large and deep,  
Beyond the reach of riot to draw dry.  
*Beau and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.*

To draw in. (a) To contract; reduce to a smaller compass; cause to shrink or contract: as, to draw in one's expenses.

Miss Glaberna's fannel is promised the last of the week, and it must be drawn in to-morrow.

*S. Judd, Margery, I. 2.*

(b) To collect; bring together: as, to draw in one's loans.

(c) To entice, allure, or inveigle. as, he was cunningly drawn in by a schemer.

That a Fool should ask such a malicious Question  
Death! I shall be drawn in before I know where I am.  
*Congress, Old Bachelor, III. 10.*

To draw in the horns. See horn.—To draw it fine, to make over-scrupulous, nice, or affected distinctions.

(Colloq.)—To draw it mild, to express something in moderate terms; refrain from exaggeration. (Colloq.)—To draw off. (a) To withdraw; divert as, to draw off the mind from a painful subject. (b) To take or cause to flow: as, to draw off wine or cider from a vessel. (c) To extract by distillation.—To draw on. (a) To allure, entice: as, to draw one on by promises of favor.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;  
Some that she but held off to draw him on  
*Templeton, Enoch Arden.*

(b) To occasion; invite; bring about.

Was there ever People so active to draw on their own Ruin?  
*Hosell, Letters, I. vi. 52.*

Under colour of war, which either his negligence drew on, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy.

*Sir J. Hayward.*

To draw out. (a) To lengthen; extend.

Virgil has drawn out the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has dispatched in half a one.

*Adrian, Virgil's Georgics.*

(b) To lengthen in time; cause to continue; protract.

Will thou be angry with us for ever? wilt thou draw out thine anger to all generations?  
*Ps. lxxxv. 5.*

Thy unkindness shall his death draw out  
To lingering sufferance.  
*Shak., M. for M., II. 4.*

On the stage  
Of my mortality my youth hath acted  
Some scenes of vanity, drawn out at length  
By varied pleasures.

*Ford, Broken Heart, III. 5.*

(c) To cause to issue forth; draw off, as liquor from a cask.

When one came to the press for to draw out fifty was sold out of the press, there were but twenty.

*Hag. II. 16.*

(d) To extract, as the spirit of a substance. (e) To detach, separate from the main body: as, to draw out a file or party of men.

Draw out and take you a lamb according to your family, and kill the passover.

*Ex. xii. 21.*

(f) To range; array in line.

It had bin a small mastery for him, to have drawn out his Legions into array, and flankt them with his thunder.

*Milton, Church-Government, II. 1.*

All his past life, day by day,  
In one short moment he could see  
Drawn out before him.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 238.*

(g) To elicit by questioning or address; cause to be declared; call forth: as, to draw out facts from a witness.

(h) To lead to speak or act freely; obtain an unreserved exhibition of the opinions or character of: as, to draw out a bashful person at a party; to draw one out on religion or politics.—To draw over. (a) To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still.

Marwood, Essay on Inebriating Liquors, 1884, p. 22, says that the Mexican physician Rhases drew over a red oil by distillation (A. D. 906), called oleum benedictum philosophorum.

*N. and Q., 6th ser., p. 150.*

(b) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party: as, some men may be drawn over by interest, others by fear.—To draw round, to tighten the reins, hence, to slacken one's speed; stop.

He reached a broad river's side,  
And there he drew his rein.

*Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).*

To draw the curtain. See curtain.—To draw the jacket, in weaving, to depress the jack-shaft, one by one, so as to form double loops.—To draw the line, to make a limit or division in thought, action, concession, etc.: as, I will do no more; I draw the line at that.

M Robin seems to us to be wrong in supposing that it is possible to draw any absolute line of separation between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

*Pastor, Fermentation (trans.), p. 312.*

To draw the long bow. See bow.—To draw up. (a) To raise; lift; elevate. (b) To bring together in regular order or arrangement, as in line of battle; array.

This select assembly was drawn up in the centre of a prodigious multitude.

*Adrian, Vision of Justice.*

At the very first review which he (Tyronnel) held, it was evident to all who were near to him that he did not know how to draw up a regiment.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.*

On the 20th of May, General Halleck had his whole army drawn up prepared for battle.

*U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 280.*

(c) To compose in due form, as a writing, in order to embody what has been proposed; prepare in writing: as, to draw up a petition; to draw up a memorandum of contract.

The lady hereafter mentioned, . . . having approved my late discourse of advertisements, obliged me to draw up this, and insert it in the body of my paper.

—*Fig.* 1. *Draw, Drag, Heal.* These words are in an ascending scale according to the effort involved. They generally imply that the person or thing drawing, etc., goes before or along. *Draw* usually implies merely effective pulling or persuasion. *Dragging* is generally upon the ground or surface, to overcome active or passive resistance: as, to drag a culprit to jail; to drag a log to the mill. *Heal* more distinctly implies the use of main force against a counteracting impediment, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person: as, to heal a boat ashore; to heal up a prisoner.

Equally a nuisance are the native carmen, with their long low carts drawn by mules or donkeys.

*H. Sarterius, In the Soudan, II.*

Death from a rough and homely feast  
Draw them away.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 223.*

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels  
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.

*Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.*

Thy Doll, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,  
Is in base durance, and contagious prison;  
He'd rather  
By most mechanical and dirty hand.

*Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.*

II. *intrins.* 1. To produce motion, or movement of any kind, by force of pulling, suction, or attraction: as, an animal or an engine draws by sheer strength or energy; a sail draws by being filled with wind and properly trimmed; a chimney or a stove draws by sucking in a current of air; a magnet draws by its inherent power of attraction; a blister or poultice is popularly said to draw from its attracting humors to the surface or bringing an abscess to a head.

An helter . . . which hath not drawn in the yoke.

*Deak xxi. 2.*

2. To have an attracting influence or effect; attract attention or attendance; exercise allurements, literally or figuratively: as, the play draws well.

Example draws, when Precept fails,  
And Sermons are less read than Tales.

*Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.*

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not draw too much.

*Adrian, Spectator.*

It is a singular fact that Mr. Emerson is the most steadily attractive lecturer in America. . . . Mr. Emerson always draws.

*Lovell, Study Windows, p. 375.*

3. In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball.—4. To shrink; contract.

I have not yet found certainly that the water itself, by mixture of ashes or dust, will shrink or draw into less room.

*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. To move in some direction or manner indicated by an adjunct or adjuncts; go, come, pass, etc., by or as if by being drawn or attracted (with reference to some specific course or destination): as, the wind draws strongly through the ravine. See phrases below.

He, arriving with the fall of day,  
Drew to the gate.

*Spenser, F. Q., VI. III. 37.*

6. To unsheathe one's sword: as, draw and defend thyself; he drew upon me.

Draw, if you be men.—Gregory, remember thy swathing blow.

*Shak., R. and J., I. 1.*

A nobleman can now no longer cover with his protection every . . . bully who draws in his quarrel.

*Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.*

7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures: as, he draws correctly.—8. To make a draft or demand: with on or upon: as, to draw on one's imagination, experience, etc.

It is on my own personal reminiscences that I draw for the following story.

*Barkham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 22.*

Draw not too often on the gushing spring,  
But rather let it own a crowding fall  
Where the cool waters rise.

*James Fory, Poems, p. 78.*

Hence—9. To make a formal written application through a bank or other medium for money or supplies: with on: as, draw on the firm when you need funds.

You may draw on me for the expenses of your journey.

*Jag.*

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling: as, the cart draws easily; the pipe draws freely.

Thy balance will not draw; thy balance will not down.

*Quercus, Emblems, I. 4.*

11. In *money*, to leave the mold with ease, because of the shape given to the mold and therefore to the piece cast in it. In metal-casting, molding of pottery, and the like, care is taken that the shape shall be such that the least touch will disengage the object from the mold; thus, the sides of the mold are not normal to the back, but slightly inclined and similar precautions are taken in other cases. See *draw* s. v.

12. To sink or settle in water: said of ships.

Light boats may sail swift, though greater hulks draw deep.

*Shak., T. and C., II. 2.*

Drawing curtains, curtains made to open and close—that is, to draw—as distinguished from *well-hungings*, *drawers*, and the like. *Inventory of 1682, in Jour. Archæol. Am., XXX. 262.*—To draw after, to "take after"; resemble.

She is yours daughter with-oute doute, and drawest hill after hir mother. *Martin (R. E. T. S.), III. 494.*

He is more smother then is any maide.  
Off that he draweth after that lady  
Fro whom he is discouered verily.

*Rom. of Portenay (R. E. T. S.), I. 6343.*

To draw back or backward. (a) To retire; move back; withdraw.

The soldier also that should go on warfare, he will draw back as much as he can.

*Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.*

Her conscious diffidence he saw,  
Draw backward, as in modest awe.

*Scott, Rokeby, IV. 4.*

(b) To turn back or away, as from an undertaking or a belief; give way; recede.

Now the just shall live by faith; but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him. *Heb. x. 38.*

To draw by, to go or pass by; come to an end.

The foolish neighbours come and go,  
And tease her till the day draw by.

*Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.*

To draw in, to shorten: as, the days draw in now.

As the days were drawing in, as old ladies say, it was advisable to make the utmost use of the daylight.

*Mrs. Ches. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania.*

To draw near or nigh, to approach closely; come near.

They drew near unto the gates of death. *Ps. cvii. 18.*

Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you.

*Jas. iv. 8.*

To draw off. (a) To retire; retreat: as, the company draw off by degrees.

Montpensier, finding no prospect of relief from home, and straitened by the want of provisions, determined to draw off from the neighbourhood of Benevento.

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 2.*

To make good the cause of freedom you must draw off from all foolish trust in others.

*Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.*

(b) To prepare to strike, as with the fist, in a personal encounter. [Colloq.]—To draw on. (a) [On, adv.] To advance; approach.

Our nuptial hour  
Draws on apace.

*Shak., M. N. D., I. 1.*

(b) [On, prep.] (1) To gain on, approach in pursuit: as, the ship drew on the flying frigate. (2) Of a dog, to move cautiously upon (the scented game).

The Wilson's snipe gives forth a strong game effluvia, and it is no uncommon circumstance for a careful dog to draw upon one at a distance of . . . sixty feet.

*E. J. Lewis, The American Sportsman (1885), p. 262.*

To draw out, to move out or away, as from a station; absolutely, or followed by *of* or *from*: as, the army drew out of the defile slowly; the ship drew out from her berth.

To-morrow we'll draw out, and view the cohorts;  
F' the mean time, all apply their offices.

*Fletcher, Bonduca, I. 2.*

The train from out the castle drew

*Scott, Marmion, VI. 12.*

To draw to or toward, to advance to or in the direction of; come near; approach: as, the day draws toward evening.

Vnto his manoir comyn were many,  
Which fro hunting were drawing to that place,  
As wel of gret as smal, both hye and base.

*Rom. of Portenay (R. E. T. S.), I. 621.*

The heads of all her people drew to me,  
With supplication both of knees and tongue.

*Tennyson, Holy Grail.*

To draw to a head. Same as to come to a head (which see, under head).—To draw up. (a) To move upward; rise; ascend: as, the clouds drew up and disclosed the moon.

When the day up dropt & the dym voided,  
Thus Jason full joyfull to that gentill maid.

*Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), I. 755.*

(b) To form in regular order; assume a certain order or arrangement: as, the troops drew up in front of the palace; the fleet drew up in a semicircle. (c) To come to a stand; halt: as, the carriage drew up at the gate.

I could see my grandfather driving swiftly in a gig along the seaboard road, . . . and for all his business hurry, drawing up to speak good-humouredly with those he met.

*R. L. Stevenson, Some College Memories.*

(d) To keep company, as a lover: followed by *with*. [Scottish.]

Gin ye forsake me, Marion,  
I'll e'en gas draw up w' Jean.

*Ritson, Scottish Songs, I. 113.*

O cou'dna ye gotten dukas, or lords,  
Intill your ain countrie,

That ye drew up w' an English dog,

To bring this shame on me?

*Lady Mairny (Child's Ballads, II. 82).*

**draw** (drā), *n.* [*< draw, v.*] 1. The act of drawing. Specifically—(a) In *card-playing*, the act of taking a card or cards from the pack or from another hand; the right or privilege of doing so: as, it is my draw next. (b) In *billiards*, the act of making the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball after impact, either straight back or slightly starting, by a quick low stroke and immediate withdrawal of the cue.

2. That which is drawn or carried; especially, a lot or chance drawn.—3. That part of a draw-bridge which is drawn up or aside.—4. A drawn game; the result of a game or contest when neither party gains the advantage: as, the match ended in a draw.—5. The act or manner of bending a bow preparatory to shooting.

The utmost care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct draw.

*M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 19.*

6. The lengthening of an iron rod in forging.—7. The action of the rollers on the fiber in a drawing-frame.—8. The gain or advance of a mule-carriage in drawing out the yarn.—9. Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole, etc.; the place where a fox is drawn.—10. Something designed to draw a person out, to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back; a feeler. [Slang.]

This was what in modern days is called a draw. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.

*C. Bada, Cloister and Hearth, v.*

**drawable** (drā'-a-bl), *a.* [*< draw + -able.*] Capable of being drawn.

**drawback** (drā'-bak), *n.* 1. Any loss of advantage or impairment of profit, value, success, or satisfaction; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The avarice of Henry VII. . . must be deemed a drawback from the wisdom ascribed to him.

*Hallam.*

It gives me great pleasure to think of visiting Scotland in the summer; but the drawback will be to leave my wife and children.

*Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey, iv.*

2. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures. Abbreviated *dbk.*

Sir John. Honour's a Commodity not vendable among the Merchants; there is no Drawback upon 't.

Fain. That's a Mistake, Sir John; I have known a Statesman pawn his Honour as often as Merchants enter the same Commodity for Exportation; and like them, draw it back so cleverly, that those who give him Credit upon 't, never perceiv'd it till the Great Man was out of Post.

*Mrs. Centlivre, Artifice, I.*

The Irish were allowed to import foreign hops, and to receive a drawback on the duty on British hops.

*Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvii.*

3. In *iron-founding*, a loose piece in a mold. In brass-founding such a piece is called a *false core*.

**draw-bar** (drā'-bār), *n.* 1. A bar used to connect two railroad-cars or locomotives. See *drag-bar*. [U. S.]

The higher the draw-bar is above the rails the greater will be the tendency to pull the engine down behind and up in front.

*Forney, Locomotive, p. 324.*

2. A bar, or one of a set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path. [U. S.]

They were now stopped by some draw-bars, which passed, they found themselves ascending a steep incline with large stones.

*Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 502.*

**draw-bays** (drā'-bāz), *n.* A species of lasting, especially for making shoes.

**draw-bench** (drā'-bench), *n.* In *wire-drawing*, a machine in which wire is reduced in size or brought to gauge by being drawn through openings of standard size. See *drawing-bench* and *drawing-block*.

Solid wire can easily be reduced in size by means of the draw-bench, a contrivance working with a winch.

*Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 102.*

**draw-bolt** (drā'-bōlt), *n.* Same as *coupling-pin*.  
**draw-bore** (drā'-bōr), *n.* In *corp.*, a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment with which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together.—Draw-bore pin, a joiner's tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the stile. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole is filled up with a wooden peg.

**drawbore** (drā'-bōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *draw-bored*, pps. *drawboring*. To make a draw-bore in: as, to drawbore a tenon.

**draw-boy** (drā'-bōi), *n.* A boy who helps a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving; hence, a mechanical device employed for this purpose.

**drawbridge** (drā'-brīj), *n.* [*< ME. drawbruggen, drawbrugg, < drawn, draw, + brugg, etc., bridge.*] 1. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, or to leave a transverse passage free, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Formerly also called *drought-bridge* and *drought*. See *draw*. Drawbridges, as applied to fortifications, date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At first they spanned the river, leaving the gate of the town or of the advanced work with its outer bank. Later, drawbridges formed only the inner portion of the platform of the bridge, the outer portion being stationary. The drawbridge was usually raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were elevated by heavy weights attached to their inner extremities, the wall forming the fulcrum.



Drawbridge, Chateau of Montargis, France.

When raised, the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, thus providing a twofold obstacle to the assailant—a chain and a strengthened barrier.

From Itzacpalpan to Mexico is two leagues, all on a faire Caney, with many draw-bridges, throw which the water passeth.

*Parkes, Pilgrimage, p. 787.*

The entrance to the courtyard of the old mansion lay through an archway, surmounted by the forehall tower, but the drawbridge was down, and one leaf of the iron-studded folding-doors stood carelessly open.

*Scott, Kenilworth, xii.*

2. A bridge one or more sections of which can be lifted or moved aside to permit the passage of boats.

**draw-cut** (drā'-kut), *n.* A cut produced by a drawing movement of a cutting-tool.

**drawee** (drā'-ē), *n.* [*< draw + -ee.*] One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn—that is, the one to whom its request is addressed; the person requested by a bill of exchange to pay it. See *extract* under *drawer*, 3.

**drawer** (drā'-ēr), *n.* [*< ME. drawere, drawers; < draw + -er.*] 1. One who draws, as one who takes water from a well, or liquor from a cask; hence, formerly, a waiter.

Let them be hewers of wood and drawers of water unto all the congregation.

*Josh. ix. 21.*

Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table like drawers.

*Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 2.*

The drawers are the dullest people in it, men of good bringing up, and however well esteemed of them, none can boast more lustily of their high calling.

*Sp. Korte, Micro-cosmographie, A. Tamerle.*

2. One who or that which attracts.—3. One who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.

The person, however, who writes this letter [a draft] is called in law the drawer, and he to whom it is written the drawee.

*Blackstone, Com., II. 10.*

4. A box-shaped receptacle, as for papers, clothes, etc., fitted into a piece of furniture, as a bureau, a table, a cabinet, etc., in such a manner that access to it is had by drawing or sliding it out horizontally in its guides or frame.

As little knowledge or apprehension as a worm shut up in one drawer of a cabinet hath of the senses or understanding of a man.

*Locke.*

5. pl. An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or drawers, till they are ten years old.

*Locke.*

**Chest of drawers**, a piece of furniture having drawers to contain clothing, linen, etc. The earlier ones commonly had a box-like compartment above and two or three drawers below. The secretaries frequently found among English and American furniture of the eighteenth century, and still common in some parts of the continent of Europe, are chests of drawers with a writing-table above. The only form now commonly in use is the bureau.

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,

A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day.

*Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 220.*

**drawfile** (drā'-fil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawfiled*, pps. *drawfiling*. To file by drawing the file sidewise along the work, as a spoke-shave is used.

The cutters are backed off on the ends only, their tops being merely lightly draw-filed after being turned up.

*J. Sess, Pract. Machinist, p. 177.*

The cone having been turned true, and its surface slightly roughened by drawfiling, it is then changed with flour-emery and oil.

*Spry, Artisan's Handbook, p. 94.*

**draw-gate** (drá'gát), *n.* The valve of a sluice. **draw-gear** (drá'gér), *n.* 1. A harness adapted for draft-horses.—2. The apparatus or parts by which railway-carriages are coupled together, etc. [Eng.]

**draw-glove** (drá'gluv), *n.* An old game that consisted in representing words by the fingers: also used in the plural.

Fun and her practice both at *draw-gloss* play.

Herriot, *Memories*, p. 303.

After dinner the children were set to questions and commands; but here our hero was hushed hollow, as he was afterward at *draw-gloss* and shuffle the slipper.

H. Brooks, *Fool of Quality*, I. 21.

**draw-glove** (drá'gluv), *n.* Same as *drawing-glove*.

The ordinary *draw-gloss*, with cylindrical points and straps up the back of the hand and around the wrist, is preferred by many archers.

Encyc. Brit., II. 576.

**draw-head** (drá'héd), *n.* 1. The head of a draw-bar.—2. In *spinning*, a contrivance in which the spindles are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

**draw-horse** (drá'hórs), *n.* In *carp.*, a device for holding work upon which a drawing-knife is used.

There is also a *draw-horse*, on which Hiah smooths and squares his shingles.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, I. 17.

**drawing** (drá'ing), *v.* [*< ME. drawing* (def. 1); verbal *n.* of *draw*, *v.*] 1. The act of imparting motion or impulse by pulling or hauling.—2. The act of attracting.

Will not this time of God's patience be a sufficient vindication of his lenity and goodness in order to the *drawing* men to repentance?

Stillingsfleet, *Sermons*, II. III.

3. The act of forming or tracing lines, as with a pen, pencil, point, etc.; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the act or method of representing objects on a surface, strictly by means of lines, but, by extension, by means of lines combined with shades or shading, or with color, or even by means of shading or colors without lines; properly, a method of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of color.—4. A representation produced by the act of drawing; particularly, a work of art produced by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, a slighter or less elaborate work than a picture, very frequently in the sense of *sketch*, or a hasty and abridged representation of an object, scene, etc., often intended as a study for a more elaborate work to be executed later; also, especially in architecture, etc., a representation of a projected work; a design; a plan.

When they conceived a subject, they made a variety of sketches; then a finished *drawing* of the whole; after that a more correct *drawing* of every separate part—heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; they then painted the picture, and after all returned to the life.

Sir J. Reynolds, *Discourses*, I.

5. The art of a draftsman; the art governing the acts and methods included under sense 3.

—6. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural. [Eng.]—*Chalk, crayon, pen, pencil, sepia, water-color, etc.*, drawing, a drawing in the material or manner of the particular epithet, or the art or method of producing such a drawing. See *crayon, sepia, aquatint, water-color, etc.*

—*Charcoal drawing*, a method of drawing in black and white with prepared pieces of charcoal, or the work produced by this method. The paper, which should be of medium weight and regular grain, is first covered with an even flat tone. When the design has been sketched in, the darkest points are marked with a light touch of charcoal, and the highest light is formed by rubbing off the charcoal with a bit of dry bread, so that the extremes may not be lost sight of in establishing gradations. The subject is indicated in broad simple masses, and the delicate tones are blended and softened with a stump.—*Out-line drawing*, in *stained-glass work*, a full-size cartoon or drawing on paper of the design, with the leads marked. The glass, being laid over this, is cut by following these lines. The same drawing serves also for leading up the work.—*Drawing from the sword*, a drawing from a statue, a cast, or any other object in relief or in the round; or the art or practice of making such drawings.—*Drawing in two colors*, in three colors, etc., a drawing in not more than two colors, as in black and white, or in not more than three colors, etc. The drawing in three colors, or in three crayons or pens, was much in vogue in the eighteenth century. It was a simplified form of pastel, executed on colored paper, with a red or pink crayon for the flesh-tint, black for shadows, drapery, etc., and white for lights.—*Drawing on the black*, or on the wood, the process of drawing a picture, or a picture drawn, on a block of wood prepared for engraving, who follows it in cutting the surface for printing.—*Washed drawing*, a drawing carefully worked out in detail, as distinguished from a rough drawing or a sketch.—*Free-hand drawing*, a drawing produced by the hand guided by the eye alone, without the use of any auxiliary instruments; or the art of making such drawings.—*Mechanical or mechanical drawing*, a drawing made with the aid of instruments, as compasses, scales, rulers, etc.; or the method or art of producing such a drawing. In *drawing a building*, or the like, by this method, the angles are conventionalized geometrically, usually falling

from left to right at an angle of 45°, and all rays of light are considered to be parallel.—*In drawing*, correctly drawn; symmetrical; in proportion: applied to a work of art or to a natural object, etc.—*Linear or line drawing*, a drawing executed strictly in lines or with a point.—*Homonochrome drawing*, a drawing executed in one color only.—*Out of drawing*, incorrectly drawn; out of proportion; inharmonious. Compare *in drawing*.—*Wash-drawing*, a representation of an object produced by laying in the shades in flat washes, with merely the outlines and chief details put in in line; or the method, etc., of producing such a representation. This method is much used for architectural drawings, drawings of machines, industrial designs, etc.; and it is also largely practiced in drawing on the block for engravers.

**drawing-awl** (drá'ing-ál), *n.* A leather-workers' awl having a hole near the point, in which thread is inserted so that it may be pushed through in sewing.

**drawing-bench** (drá'ing-bench), *n.* 1. An apparatus, invented for use in mints, in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating.—2. A bench or horse used in working with the coopers' drawing-knife.

**drawing-block** (drá'ing-blok), *n.* In *wire-drawing*, a drum or cylinder to which one end of the wire is attached, and which by its motion draws the wire through the drawing-plate, and at the same time coils it.

**drawing-board** (drá'ing-bórd), *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for use in drawing.

**drawing-book** (drá'ing-bók), *n.* A book for practice in drawing, made of leaves of drawing-paper, usually blank, but sometimes partially printed with elementary designs to be copied in the blank spaces.

**drawing-compass** (drá'ing-kum'pas), *n.* A pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or pencil attached to it, or forming part of it. See *cut under bow-pen*.

**drawing-engine** (drá'ing-en'jin), *n.* An engine for raising or lowering men or materials in the shaft or inclines of a mine. This is generally effected by the revolution of a drum, which winds up or unwinds a rope of hemp or steel wire to which the kibble or cage is attached. The term *winding* is more frequently used in the United States than *drawing*, which is common in England, although both are current in both countries.

**drawing-frame** (drá'ing-frám), *n.* 1. A machine in which the silvers of cotton, wool, etc., from the carding-engine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor.—2. In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which the fibers of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterward worked like cotton. E. H. Knight.

**drawing-glove** (drá'ing-glúv), *n.* In *archery*, a glove worn on the right hand to protect the fingers in drawing the bow. Also called *draw-glove*.

In addition to his bow and arrows, an archer, to be fully equipped, must have a *drawing-glove* to protect the fingers of the right hand. Encyc. Brit., II. 576.

**drawing-hook** (drá'ing-hók), *n.* A clutch-hook used in lifting well-roads. E. H. Knight.

**drawing-in** (drá'ing-in), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, the operation of arranging the threads of yarn in the loops of the heddles.—2. In *bookbinding*, the process of covering the boards of a book-cover with leather.

**drawing-knife** (drá'ing-níf), *n.* 1. A cutting-tool consisting of a blade with a handle at each end for use with a drawing motion. When used, it is laid transversely to the work, and pulled toward the person with both hands. The work is held by a shaving-horse, clamp, or vice.—2. A tool for making an incision in the surface of wood along the line which a saw is to follow, to prevent the teeth of the saw from tearing the surface of the wood. Also *draw-knife*.

**drawing-lift** (drá'ing-lít), *n.* The lowest lift of a Cornish pump, or that lift in which the water rises by suction (that is, by atmospheric pressure) to the point from which it is forced upward by the plunger.

**drawing-machine** (drá'ing-má-shén'), *n.* A machine in which a strip of metal is drawn through a gaged aperture to make it even and thin.

**drawing-master** (drá'ing-más'tér), *n.* A teacher of drawing.

The method differs . . . materially from that generally adopted by *drawing-masters*.

Ruskin, *Elements of Drawing*, Int., p. ix.

**drawing-paper** (drá'ing-pá'pér), *n.* A variety of stout paper made in large sizes, and designed for use in making drawings. For pencil drawings

it is generally white, and for chalk drawings tinted. It is usually made of linen stock. There are fourteen regular sizes, generally of about the following dimensions: cap, 13 x 15 inches; demy, 14 x 15; medium, 15 x 22; royal, 16 x 24; superroyal, 18 x 27; imperial, 21 x 28; elephant, 24 x 27; colporteur, 25 x 28; atlas, 26 x 28; thesaurus, 28 x 34; double elephant, 32 x 40; antiquarian, 31 x 22; super-royal, 40 x 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 x 120.

**drawing-pen** (drá'ing-pén), *n.* A pen used in drawing lines. It generally consists of two adjustable steel blades between which the ink is held, the thickness of the line depending upon the adjustment of the distance between the blades.—*Double drawing-pen*, a drawing-pen which makes two lines at the same time.

**drawing-pin** (drá'ing-pín), *n.* A flat-headed pin or tack used to fasten drawing-paper to a board or desk; a thumb-tack.

**drawing-point** (drá'ing-póint), *n.* A steel instrument used in drawing straight lines on metallic plates; a metal-scriber.

**drawing-press** (drá'ing-prés), *n.* A machine for forming hollow sheet-metal ware. It consists essentially of two dies, placed one above the other, and operated by means of cranks or other appliances. Each die is in two parts, an exterior and an interior. A piece of sheet-metal having been placed between the dies, power is applied, and the two dies come together, first cutting the metal into the required shape, then holding it firmly by the edges while the interior parts of the dies press together, bending and stretching the metal into shape. The machine makes pans, plates, dishes, covers, etc., complete in one operation. See *stamping-press*.

**drawing-rolls** (drá'ing-rólz), *n. pl.* In *spinning-machinery*, rolls set in pairs, each turning more rapidly than the preceding pair, through which the silver passes in succession and is thus extended or "drawn."

**drawing-room**<sup>1</sup> (drá'ing-róm), *n.* [*< drawing*, *3*, + *room*.] A room for drawing; specifically, the apartment in an engineer's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

**drawing-room**<sup>2</sup> (drá'ing-róm), *n.* [Abbr. of *withdrawing-room*, *q. v.*] 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties, etc.

There is nothing of the copy-book about his [D'Arteman's] virtues, nothing of the *drawing-room* in his fine natural civility.

R. L. Stevenson, *A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's*.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

He would amuse a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.

Mecenas, Samuel Johnson.

3. A formal reception of company at the English court, or by persons in high station: as, to hold a *drawing-room*.

Pay their last duty to the Court, and come.

All fresh and fragrant to the *drawing-room*.

Pope, *Satires of Dunciad*, IV. 215.

A *drawing-room* yesterday, at which the Princess Victoria made her first appearance.

Greville, *Memora*, Feb. 25, 1851.

**Drawing-room car**. See *car*.

**drawing-table** (drá'ing-tá'bl), *n.* 1. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a table the top of which could be lengthened by pulling out alides or leaves. It was the prototype of the modern extension table.—2. A table or stand especially designed for use in drawing.

**drawk**<sup>1</sup> (drák), *n.* [Also *drauk*, *drook* (and *drawick*); *< ME. drauc, drauks, drawke, drake = D. draec, drawick, cockle, daniel*.] Daniel; wild oats. [Local, Eng.]

**drawk**<sup>2</sup>, *v. t.* Another form of *drauk*.

**draw-knife** (drá'níf), *n.* Same as *drawing-knife*.

**drawl** (drál), *v.* [A mod. freq. form of *draw* (as *draggle*, freq. of *drag*); cf. *D. dralen = ODan. dravle = Icel. dralla*, loiter, linger, similarly from cognates of *E. draw*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To drag on slowly and heavily; while or dawdle away (time) indolently. [Rare.]

Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time without either profit or satisfaction. Johnson, *Idler*, No. 15.

2. To utter or pronounce in a slow, spiritless tone, as if by dragging out the utterance.

Thou *drawst* at thy words,

That I must wait an hour, where other men

Can hear in instantia.

Bees. and Fl., King and No King, I. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To move slowly and heavily; move in a dull, slow, lazy manner. [Rare.]

While the first snow was meanly under feet,

A team *drawled* creaking down Quompegan street.

Lowell, *Fitz Adam's Story*.

2. To speak with a slow, spiritless utterance, from affectation, laziness, or want of interest.

I never heard such a *drawing*-affecting rogue.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, II. 1.

**drawl** (drál), *n.* [*< drawl*, *v.*] The act of drawing; a slow, unanimated utterance.



This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from palmeddy its tedious drawl.

W. Mason, Eng. Church Music, p. 223.

**drawlatch** (drá'lach), *n.* A thief who practised somewhat in the manner of a sneak-thief, watching to see if the people of a house were absent, and then opening the door (drawing the latch) and taking what he could get. *Boston-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy.*

If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a drawlatch. *Chetils, Hoffman.*

**drawler** (drá'lér), *n.* One who draws.

Thou art no sablath drawler of old saws. *Tennison, Sonnet to J. M. K.*

**draw-lid** (drá'líd), *n.* A lid that slides in grooves.

The box containing the selenium was laid on its side, and had a draw-lid which was kept closed except when exposure was made. *Ure, Dict., IV. 791.*

**drawlingly** (drá'ling-ly), *adv.* In a drawing manner; with a slow, hesitating, or tedious utterance.

**drawlingness** (drá'ling-ness), *n.* The quality of being drawling.

**draw-link** (drá'lingk), *n.* A link for connecting two railroad-cars.

**draw-loom** (drá'lóm), *n.* A loom used in figure-weaving. The warp-threads are passed through loops made in strings arranged in a vertical plane, a string to each warp-threads. The strings are arranged in separate groups, and are pulled by a draw-boy in the order required by the pattern, the groups being drawn up by pressing upon handles. It was the predecessor of the Jacquard loom.

**drawn** (drán), *p. a.* 1. Undecided, from the fact that neither contestant has the advantage.

If we make a drawn game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble. *Addison.*

If you have had a drawn battle or a repulse, it is the price we pay for the enemy not being in Washington. *Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 253.*

2. Emaciated; disemboweled: as, a drawn fowl.—3. Melted: as, drawn butter.—4. In needwork, gathered or shirred; puckered by threads drawn through the material.

The Queen was dressed in pink silk, over which was a lace dress, and wore a white drawn gauze bonnet. *First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 171.*

5. Freed from all particles of iron and steel by means of magnets: said of brass filings.—6. Having the sword drawn.

Why, how now, ho! awake! Why are you drawn? Wherefore this ghastly looking? *Shak., Tempest, II. 1.*

At daggers drawn. See dagger. 1.—Drawn and quartered, disemboweled and cut into four pieces. See draw, v. t., 14.—Drawn brush, a small brush, such as a tooth- or nail-brush, in which the tufts of bristles are wound with wire and drawn into holes, the wire being sunk in narrow grooves in the back, which are then filled with cement.—Drawn clay. See clay.—Drawn lace, drawn-work.

**draw-net** (drá'net), *n.* A net made of pack-thread, with wide meshes, for catching the larger sorts of birds.

**drawn-work** (drán'wérk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work done in textile fabrics by cutting out, pulling out, or drawing to one side some of the threads of the fabric while leaving others, or by drawing all into a new form, producing a sort of diaper-pattern. This work was the original form of lace, the addition to it of needwork producing the simplest varieties of lace. The early name for this was cut-work. Modern drawn-work is generally left in simple patterns without the addition of needwork.

Why is there not a cushion-cloth of drawn-work, Or some fair out-work, plinn'd up in my bed-chamber, A silver and gilt casting-bottle hung by 't? *Middleton, Women Beware Women, III. 1.*

**Crane drawn-work**, a kind of drawn lace made in Brazil. *Dict. of Needlework.*

**draw-plate** (drá'plát), *n.* 1. A drilled plate of steel or a drilled ruby through which a wire, or a metal ribbon or tube, is drawn to reduce its caliber and equalize it, or to give it a particular shape. The holes in the plate are made somewhat conical, and where a considerable reduction in size is sought the wire or rod is passed in succession through a series of holes, each a little smaller than the preceding. 2. A similar instrument for testing the ductility of metals, consisting of an oblong piece of steel pierced with a diminishing series of gradually tapered holes.

**draw-point** (drá'point), *n.* The etching-needle when used on a bare plate; a dry-point. *E. H. Knight.*

**draw-poker** (drá'pó'kér), *n.* A game: same as poker. See poker.

**draw-rod** (drá'rod), *n.* A rod by which two draw-bars, or the drawing-gears at the opposite ends of a railroad-car, are joined.

**draw-spring** (drá'spring), *n.* 1. An apparatus designed to counteract the recoil or shock when

a tow-rod or cable breaks. It consists of a cylinder, having a piston-rod to which india-rubber bands are fitted, and a chain to which the tow-rod of a boat or the cable of a ship at anchor is made fast.

2. A spring connecting the draw-bar of a railroad-car with the car, and designed to resist both tension and compression.

**draw-stop** (drá'stop), *n.* In organ-building, the knob by which the slide belonging to a particular set of pipes or stops is drawn and the wind admitted to that set, or by which a coupler is put in operation.—Draw-stop action, in organ-building, the entire mechanism of knobs, bars, angles, sliders, slides, etc., by which the stops and couplers are controlled.

**draw-taper** (drá'tá'pér), *n.* Same as delivery, 10. Also called draft, draught.

**draw-timber** (drá'tim'bér), *n.* One of two timbers at the end of a railroad-car beneath the frame, and generally extending from the end timber of the platform, in passenger-cars, to the bolster. In passenger-cars they mainly support the platform. In street-cars usually but one draw-timber is employed, and that is in the center of the car, and has the draw-bar attached to it.

**draw-tongs** (drá'tóngz), *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing fine wire.

This method prevents piler-marks, and also preserves the shape of the wire intact, by dispensing with the use of draw-tongs, and this is of some importance in fancy wire-drawing. *Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 104.*

**draw-tube** (drá'túb), *n.* In a microscope, the tube which carries the eyepiece and object-glass. It consists of two parts, one sliding within the other, so that its length can be varied at will.

**draw-well** (drá'wel), *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

They've thrown him in a deep draw well, Full fifty fathoms deep. *Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 11).*

**draw-well** (drá'wel), *n.* In old-fashioned furniture, a deep drawer in which valuables were kept.

I wish, for their sakes, I had the key of my study out of my draw-well, only for five minutes, to tell you their names. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, VI. 30.*

**dray** (drá), *n.* [E. dial. also dree; < ME. \*droye, a sledge, sled, < AS. draga, lit. that which is drawn, found only in the sense of 'drag-net' (= Sw. drog, a sledge, drag; cf. Icel. drag, the iron rim on the keel of a boat, or a sledge), < dragan = Sw. Icel. draga, etc., draw. The ME. sense seems to be of Scand. origin.] 1. A low, strong cart with stout wheels, used for carrying heavy loads. Also called dray-cart.

It makes no difference . . . whether the conveyance was by wagon, dray, or cart. *Souls vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.*

2. A sledge; a sled; a rude sort of vehicle without wheels. [Eng.]

**dray** (drá), *v. t.* [*dray*, *n.*] To carry or convey on a dray.

All unclaimed goods . . . will be carted, dragged, or lightered by responsible cartmen, draymen, or lightermen, etc. *Laws and Regulations of New York Customs Inspectors, 1883, p. 47.*

**dray** (drá), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A squirrel's nest. Also written drey.

The nimble squirrel noting here, Her mossy dray that makes. *Draydon, Quest of Cynthia.*

The morning came, when neighbour Hodge, Who long had mark'd her airy lodge, . . . Climbed like a squirrel to his dray, And bore the worthless prize away. *Cooper, A Prairie.*

**dray** (drá), *n.* An obsolete variant of *deray*. **drayage** (drá'áj), *n.* [*dray* + *-age*.] 1. The use of a dray; the act of hauling on a dray.

Coal was . . . removed by defendant on cars run upon a tramway, . . . and was warehoused without being hauled on drays. This was held equivalent to drayage. *Souls vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.*

2. A charge for the use of a dray.

**dray-cart** (drá'kért), *n.* Same as *dray*, 1.

**dray-horse** (drá'hórs), *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

**drayman** (drá'mán), *n.*; *pl. draymen* (-men). A man who drives and manages a dray.

A brace of draymen bid—God speed him well, And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shak., Rich. II., I. 4.*

To descend lower, are not our streets filled with sagacious dray-men, and politicians in liveries? *Spectator, No. 507.*

**draselt**, *n.* Same as *droesel*.

**dread** (dred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreaded*, formerly *dread, dread, dread*. [Early mod. E. also *dred, dredde*; < ME. *droeden*, pret. *dredde*, *dred*, rarely *dredde*, *drad*, pp. *dred*, rarely *drad*, < AS.

\**drædan*, only in comp. *on-drædan*, *ð-drædan*, *of-drædan*, *on-drædan*, usually reflex., be afraid, dread, = OE. *on-drædan* = OHG. *in-drædan*, MHG. *in-drædan*, be afraid; remoter origin unknown.] 1. *trans.* 1. To fear in a great degree; be in shrinking apprehension or expectation of: used chiefly with reference to the future: as, to dread death.

Admorsing all the world how that he is to be dread and feared. *J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1885), II. 108.*

But what I dread, did me poor wretch befall, For forth he drew an arrow from his side. *Greene, Sonnet.*

What the consequence of this will be, God only knows, and wise men dread. *Swyns, Diary, March 28, 1672.*

So have I brought my horse, by word and blow, To stand stock-still and front the fire he dreads. *Browning, Ring and Book, II. 284.*

2. To cause to fear; alarm; frighten.

This travelling by night in a desolate wilderness was little or nothing dreadful to me; whereas formerly the very thoughts of it would seem to dread me. *E. Kees (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 482).*

3. To venerate; hold in respectful awe.

This flour that I love so and dread. *Chaucer, Good Women, I. 211.*

He was dread and loved in countreys abowte, Heyest & lowest him Loved & alowte. *Arthur (ed. Furnivall), I. 116.*

II. *intrans.* To be in great fear, especially of something which may come to pass.

When the princes and the Barons herde the kynge thus speke, thei were somdel a-shamed, forthei dredde lest he sholde holde hem cowardes. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 618.*

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut. I. 28.*

**dread** (dred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dred, dredde*; < ME. *dred*, usually *drede*, fear, doubt; from the verb.] 1. Great fear or apprehension; tremulous anticipation of or repugnance to the happening of something: as, the dread of evil; the dread of suffering; the dread of the divine displeasure.

As for drede of the deth I dar nought telle treuthes. *Piers Plowman (B), xv. 407.*

When Gaberles and Galashyn saugh Agranyas falle, thei hadde grette drede that he were slayn. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 190.*

Whence this secret dread, and inward horror, Of falling into nought? *Addison, Cato, v. 1.*

2. Awe; fear united with respect; terror.

The fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth. *Gen. ix. 2.*

Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his dread fall upon you? *Job xiii. 11.*

She turn'd her right and round about, Says, "Why take ye so much of me?" *The Laird of Warkston (Child's Ballads, III. 320).*

3. A cause or object of apprehension; the person or the thing dreaded.

Let him be your dread. *Isa. viii. 12.*

4. Doubt.

Ther shalyn ye sen expresse, that no dred is That he is gentil that doth gentil dedis. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, I. 318.*

Out of dread, without doubt.—Without dread, without doubt: doubtful.—Syn. 1 and 2. Awe, fright, terror, horror, alarm, panic.

**dread** (dred), *p. a.* 1. Dreaded; such as to excite great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful.

If he will not yield, Rebuke and dread correction wait on us, And they shall do their office. *Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 1.*

We will be dread thought beneath thy brain, And foul desire round thine astonished heart. *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, I. 1.*

2. That is to be dreaded or feared; awful; solemn; venerable: as, dread sovereign; a dread tribunal.

Confounding Mighty things by means of Weak; Teaching dumb Infants thy dread Prince to speak. *Sylvestor, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.*

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord! In thy dread name we draw the sword. *O. W. Holmes, Army Hymn.*

**dreadable** (dred'g-bl), *a.* [*drad* + *-able*.] That is to be dreaded. *Latham.*

**dreadful** (dred'fúl), *a.* One who dreads, or lives in fear and apprehension.

I have suspended much of my pity toward the great drawers of popery. *South.*

**dreadful** (dred'fúl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dreadful, dreadful*; < ME. *dredful, dreadful*; < *drad* + *-ful*.] 1. *a.* 1. Full of dread or fear.

"Cortes, sir," said Martin, "in these two visions there is great significance, and it is no wonder though ye ther of be dreadfull." *Martin (E. E. T. S.), III. 618.*

Dreadful of danger that mote him betray. *Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 28.*

2. Full of respect, honor, or veneration.

With dreadful haste and glad devotion.

*Chaucer, Good Women, l. 108.*

3. Exciting or attended by great dread, fear, or terror; terrible; formidable; direful; as, a **dreadful storm**; a **dreadful invasion**.

And sit is the Lord of Prester John more ferre, be many **dreadful** journeyes.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 871.*

The great and **dreadful** day of the Lord. *Mal. iv. 1.*

The lady may command, sir;

She bears an eye more **dreadful** than your weapon.

*Pitchee and Bowley, Maid in the Mill, l. 1.*

There is nothing so inconsiderable, which may not appear **dreadful** to an imagination that is filled with omens and prophecies.

*Addison, Omens.*

4. Awful; venerable; awe-inspiring.

How **dreadful** is this place! *Gen. xlviii. 17.*

A **dreadful** music. *Messinger, Renegade, v. 3.*

So Evangelist drew nearer and nearer, and, coming up to him, he looked upon him with a severe and **dreadful** countenance.

*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 94.*

=Syn. 3. **Fearful**, **frightful**, etc. (see **afraid**); terrific, horrible, horrid, dire, dreadful, tremendous.

II. a. That which is fearful or terrible: used only in the phrases **penny dreadful**, **skilling dreadful**, to denote a tale of vulgar sensationalism sold at a small price, or a cheap sensational newspaper or periodical. [**Eng.**]

A drunken good-for-nothing, blind to his own absurdities and shortcomings, he [Ally Sloper] commenced his career as the hero of a **penny dreadful** which, unfortunately for its author, had but little success.

*Contemporary Rev., l. 516.*

By grace of a very rare genius, the best work of the Brontës is saved, as by fire, out of the repulsive sensationalism they started, destined to perish in **skilling dreadful**.

*F. Harrison, Choice of Books, III.*

**dreadfully** (dred'fhl-4), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also **dreadfully**, < ME. **dredfully**; < **dreadful** + -ly.] 1. With alarm; fearfully.

As when he hadde sight of that segge a-yside he gan hym drawe.

**Dreadfully** by this day! as duk doth from the faucoun.

*Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 62.*

Ful tenderly begynneth she to wepe;

She rist her vp, and **dreadfully** she quaketh,

As dothe the braunches that Zepherus shaketh.

*Chaucer (ed. Gilman), Good Women, l. 1673.*

2. In a dreadful or terrible manner.

Effo Vitarbe to Vanyze, their valyante knyghtes:

Dreunes up **dreadfully** the dragone of golde,

With egles al-over, enamelede of salde.

*Morte Arture (R. E. T. S.), l. 2393.*

Their beaten anvils **dreadfully** resound,

And Atina shakes all o'er, and thunders underground.

*Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.*

**dreadfulness** (dred'ful-nes), *n.* The quality of being dreadful; terrible; frightfulness.

**dreadingly** (dred'ing-4), *adv.* In a manner significant of dread or terror; with misgiving. [**Rare.**]

Mistrustfully he trusteth,

And he **dreadingly** doth dare;

And forty passions in a trice

In him concert and square.

*Werner, Allice's England, vi. 23.*

**dreadless** (dred'les), *a.* [**< ME. dredles, dredles; < dread + -less.**] 1. Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; intrepid.

And **dreadless** of their danger, climb

The floating mountains of the brine.

*Ottion (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 217).*

Gentle and just and **dreadless**, is he not

The monarch of the world?

*Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, III. 1.*

2. Exempt from dread or fear of danger; secure.

Safe in his **dreadless** den him thought to hide.

*Spenser, World's Vanitie, x.*

3. Without dread or apprehension: used elliptically (like **doubtless**) with adverbial effect.

Do **dreadless** we therefore, and hyde we no longer,

Flare **dreadless** with-out-tyne dowte, the daye schalle be ours!

*Morte Arture (R. E. T. S.), l. 3043.*

**dreadlessness** (dred'les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror.

Edmans (to whom danger then was a cause of **dreadlessness** . . .) with swiftness of desire crossed him.

*St. P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.*

**dreadly** (dred'li), *a.* [**< ME. dredli, dredlich; < dread + -ly.**] **Dreadful**.

This **dreadly** spectacle. *Spenser.*

**dreadnaught, dreadnought** (dred'nât), *n.* [**< dread, v., + ob. naught, nought.**] 1. A person who fears nothing. — 2. Something that assures against fear. Hence — 3. A thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or for protection against the elements; a garment made of such cloth. Also called **jean-naught**.

Look at him in a great-coat of the closest texture that

the looms of Leeds could furnish — one of those **dreadnaughts** the utility of which sets fashion at defiance.

*Southing, The Doctor, ivii.*

**dream**¹ (drēm), *n.* [**< ME. dreme, dream, drem, drom, a dream, < AS. \*drem (not found in this sense) = OS. drom = OFries. drom = D. droom = MLG. drom, LG. droom = OHG. MHG. drom, G. drom = Iscl. dromer = Sw. drom = Dan. drom, a dream; perhaps lit. a deceptive vision, orig. \*draugmo-, < Teut. \*drugh, seen in OHG. triagan, MEH. triegen, G. triegen, now triegen = OS. bi-driagan (= OHG. bi-triagan), deceive, delude (cf. OS. drugi, deceptive, OHG. MHG. go-troc = OS. gi-drog, phantom, apparition, = Iscl. draugr, a ghost, spirit; = Skt. \*drugh (for \*drugh 1), hurt (by deceit, wile, magic), cf. OFries. drauga, a lie). Though generally identified with **dream**², AS. **drem**, joy, a joyful sound, etc., there is really nothing to connect the two words except the likeness of form.] 1. A succession of images or fantastic ideas present in the mind during sleep; the sleeping state in which such images occur.**

And thet eke no mete in alle the Wynter: but thei lye in as in a **Dream**, as don the Serpentes.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 293.*

**Dreams** are but interludes which fancy makes;

When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes.

*Dryden, Cuck and Fox, l. 325.*

A **dream** is a succession of phenomena having no external reality to correspond to them.

*W. K. Clifford, Lectures, l. 244.*

2. That which is presented to the mind by the imaginative faculty, though not in sleep; a vision of the fancy, especially a wild or vain fancy.

*Glories.*

Of human greatness are but pleasing **dreams**.

*Ford, Broken Heart, III. 5.*

The potentiality of growing rich beyond the **dreams** of avarice.

*Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1781.*

They live together and they dine together; . . . but the man is himself and the woman herself; that **dream** of love is over, as everything else is over in life.

*Thackeray, Henry Esmond, vii.*

**dream**¹ (drēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. **dreamed** or **dreamt**, ppr. **dreaming**. [**< ME. dremen (not in AS.) = D. droomen = Sw. dromma = Dan. dromme = OHG. dromjan, MHG. dromen, G. dromen, dream; from the noun.] I. trans.**

1. To be partially, and with more or less confusion or incoherence, conscious of images and thoughts during sleep; with of before an object: as, to **dream** of a battle; to **dream** of an absent friend.

And he **dreamed**, and behold a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. *Gen. xviii. 12.*

The slave who, slumbering on his rusted chain,

**Dreams** of the palm-trees on his burning plain.

*O. W. Holmes, Poetry.*

So I **dream**, sometimes, of a straight scarlet collar, stiff with gold lace, around my neck, instead of this limp white cravat.

*G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 64.*

2. To think idly or dreamily; give way to visionary thought or speculation; indulge in reverie or waking visions.

They **dream** on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting.

*Locke.*

Franklin thinks, investigates, theorizes, invents, but never does he **dream**.

*Theodore Parker, Historic Americana.*

3. To have indefinite thought or expectation; think of something as possible; conceive: with of; as, he little **dreamed** of his approaching fate.

He . . . [Jesus] takes this occasion to tell his Disciples that they must no longer **dream** of the Glories and Splendor of this world.

*Sittingdore, Sermons, l. xii.*

We might be otherwise; we might be all

We **dream** of, happy, high, majestic.

*Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.*

In Persia, no one with any pretence to respectability would **dream** of stirring outside the door without at least four men walking behind him.

*O'Donovan, Merv, xi.*

II. trans. 1. To see or think in a dream; imagine in sleep.

Your old men shall **dream** dreams. *Joel II. 28.*

Said he not so? or did I **dream** it so?

*Shak., R. and J., v. 3.*

The dreams which nations **dream** come true.

*Lowell, Ode to France.*

2. To imagine as if in a dream; think about vainly, idly, or fancifully.

Man errs not that he deems

His welfare his true aim;

He errs because he **dreams**

The world does but exist that welfare to bestow.

*M. Arnold, Empedocles on Stina, l. 2.*

3. To suppose indefinitely; have a conception of or about; believe in a general way.

The Athletes and Naturalists **dream** the world to be eternal, and conceive that all men could not be of one; because of this discursive of Languages.

*Purkiss, Pilgrimage, p. 44.*

She never **dreams** they need her for a mare,  
And now withdraw the bait has served its turn.  
*Browning, Ring and Book, l. 89.*

4. To pass in reverie or inaction; spend idly or fancifully: followed by away, out, or through; as, to **dream away** one's life.

Why then does Antony **dream** out his hours?

*Dryden, All for Love, l. 1.*

**dream**², *n.* [**< ME. drom, drem, drome, earlier droms (rare except in earliest ME.), a sound, esp. a joyful sound, jubilation, < AS. drom, a sound, esp. a joyful sound, song, harmony, joy (very common), = OS. drom, joy; hence the verb AS. dromian, dromian, rejoice, make jubilee, sing, = OS. dromian, rejoice. Prob. not connected with **dream**¹, q. v., but perhaps allied to Gr. *drōlos*, a noise as of many voices, a shouting, murmuring; perhaps also allied to **dream**¹, q. v.] A noise, especially a joyful noise; jubilation; music.**

The he milite there . . . muchel folkes **dream**.

*Legation, l. 43.*

Hornes blast other [or] helles **drom**.

*Bastieri (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 606.*

Las! bus! las! las! rowtya be rowe

Swech doful a **drome** the deyrl it to dryve.

*Rel. Ant., l. 240.*

To hire louded heo sede with stille **drome**.

*King Horn (R. E. T. S.), p. 62.*

**dreamer** (drēm'er), *n.* [**< ME. dromere, dromer = D. droomer = OHG. dromere, G. dromer = Sw. drommare = Dan. drommer; < dream¹, v., + -er.] 1. One who dreams; one who has dreams or visions.**

They said one to another, Behold, this **dreamer** cometh.

*Gen. xxxvii. 12.*

Also! the **dreamer** first must sleep,

I only watch'd, and wish'd to weep.

*Byron, The Giaour.*

2. A visionary: as, a political **dreamer**.

He must be an idle **dreamer**,

Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior.*

3. A mope; a sluggard. — 4. A South American puff-bird of the genus *Chelidoptera*, as *C. tenebrosa*.

**dreamery** (drēm'er-4), *n.* [**= D. droomery = G. dromerei = Dan. Sw. drommeri; as dream¹ + -ry, collective suffix.] A habit of dreaming or musing: as, given to **dreamery**. *Imp. Dict.***

**dreamful** (drēm'fhl), *a.* [**< dream¹ + -ful.] Full of dreams; marked by dreams or visionary thought.**

Give us long rest or death, dark death, or **dreamful** ease.

*Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters (Choric Song).*

**dream-hole** (drēm'höl), *n.* One of the openings left in the walls of steeples, etc., for the admission of light. [**Prov. Eng.**]

**dreamily** (drēm'i-4), *adv.* 1. In a dreamy manner; as a **dream**.

I hear the cry

Of their voices high

Falling **dreamily** through the sky.

*Longfellow, Birds of Passage.*

2. As in a dreaming state; in reverie; idly.

**dreaminess** (drēm'i-nes), *n.* The state of being dreamy, or given to reverie.

He was a dark, still, slender person, always with a trance-like remoteness, a mystic **dreaminess** of manner.

*O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 68.*

**dreamland** (drēm'land), *n.* The land or region seen in dreams; hence, the land of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in **dreamland**.

*Lamb, To Coleridge.*

**dreamless** (drēm'les), *a.* [**= G. traumlos = Dan. dromløs < dream¹ + -less.] Free from dreams.**

Worn with misery,

He slept the **dreamless** sleep of weariness.

*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 207.*

**dreamlessly** (drēm'les-4), *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

**dreamt** (dremt). Preterit and past participle of **dream**¹.

**dream-while** (drēm'hwil), *n.* The apparent duration of a dream. [**Rare.**]

Now and then, for a **dream-while** or so.

*Lamb, Artificial Comedy.*

**dream-world** (drēm'wörld), *n.* A world of dreams or illusive shows. [**Rare.**]

But thou be wise in this **dream-world** of ours.

*Tennyson, Ancient Sage.*

**dreamy** (drēm'i), *a.* [**= MLG. dromecch < dream¹ + -y.] 1. Full of dreams; given to dreaming; relating to or associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams: as, **dreamy** moods.**

All day within the **dreamy** house

The doors upon their hinges creak'd.

*Tennyson, Mariana.*

2. Having the characteristics of a dream; consisting of or resembling idle imaginations; dream-like; vague; indistinct; visionary: as, he led a *dreary* existence.

From *dreary* virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste. *Talbot, Charles Lamb.*

The atmosphere was not too clear on the horizon for *dreary* effects; all the headlands were softened and tinged with opalescent colors.

*C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 123.*

**drear** (drēr), *a.* [An abbrev. of *dreary*, *q. v.*]  
**Dreary**. [Poetical.]

In urns and altars round,  
A *drear* and dying sound  
Affrights the flames at their service quaint.  
*Milton, Nativity, l. 103.*

A *drear* northeastern storm came howling up.

*Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.*

**dreest** (drēr), *a.* [Made by Spenser from *dreary*, *a.*] Dread; dismallness; grief; sorrow; dreadfulness.

The ill-fate Owls, deaths dreadful messengers;  
The hoarse Night-raven, trumpet of doleful *dreest*.  
*Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 30.*

He to him stepping near,  
Right in the flanks him strooks with deadly *dreest*.  
*Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 20.*

**drearhead**, **drearhood** (drēr'i-hed, -hūd), *a.* [False forms, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-head*, *-hood*.] Dreariness; dismallness; gloominess.

What evil plight  
Hath thee oppress, and with sad *drearhead*  
Chang'd thy lively cheer?  
*Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 30.*

But Fury was full ill appalled  
In rage, that naked night she did appear,  
With ghastly looks and dreadful *drearhead*.  
*Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 17.*

**drearily** (drēr'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *drerily*, *dreriliche*, *dreriliche*; < *dreary* + *-ly*.] In a dreary manner; dismally; forlornly.

A queer inner court, befouled with rubbish and *drearily* bare of convenience. *H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 143.*

**dreariment** (drēr'i-ment), *a.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-ment*.] Dismalness; terror; horror; dread.

To sadder times thou mayest attune thy quill,  
And sing of sorrows and deaths *dreariment*.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.*

**dreariness** (drēr'i-ness), *a.* 1. The state or character of being dreary.—2. Sorrow.

Let be thī wepyng and thy *dreariness*.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, l. 701.*

**drearing** (drēr'ing), *a.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-ing*.] Dreariness; gloom.

All were my self, through griefs, in deadly *drearing*.  
*Spenser, Dephnaida, l. 120.*

**dreariness** (drēr'i-ness), *a.* [< *dreary* + *-ness*.] Very dreary; gloomy; desolate; forlorn.

**dreary** (drēr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *drearie*, *drery*, *drerie*; < ME. *drery*, *dreri*, *droort*, *drury*, < AS. *drerig*, sad, mournful. AS. *drerig* also means bloody, gory, = OS. *drerig* = Icel. *drerigr* = MHG. *trüric*, bloody, < AS. *drer* = OS. *drer* = Icel. *drerir*, *drüri* = MHG. *trür*, blood, gore, < AS. *drerian* (= Goth. *drisuan*, etc.), fall, whence ult. E. *dras* and *drisile*, *q. v.* But the sense 'sad' is prob. reached from another direction: OHG. *trürag*, *trüweg*, MHG. *trüree*, *trüweg*, whence prob. LG. *trüwig*, D. *trüwig* (with HG. *ü*), sad, mournful, connected with OHG. *trüwen*, cast down the eyes, mourn, MHG. *trüwen*, G. *trauern*, mourn, orig. cause to fall, causative of the orig. verb, Goth. *drisuan*, etc., above.] 1. Sorrowful; sad.

Thus praised that all with *drery* steuyn,  
Housend up thaire heuilles till heuyn.  
*Holy Rood (R. E. T. A.), p. 120.*

They renue the funeral pompe of these great men yearly, assembling thither with plenty of wine and meats, and there watch all night (especially the women) singing *drerie* lamentations.

*Peregrine, Pilgrimage, p. 221.*

2. Lonesomely dismal or gloomy; exciting a feeling of desolation, sadness, or gloom.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,  
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell. *Spenser, F. Q.*  
The breakers were right beneath her bows,  
She drifted a *dreary* wreck.

*Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.*

On the ridge of the slope (was) an old cemetery, so *dreary* with its few hopeless fig-trees and aloes that it made the heart ache to look at it.

*T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Perth, p. 245.*

Hence—3. Exciting a feeling of tedium or ennui; tiresomely monotonous: as, a *dreary* book.

Chaucer is the first who broke away from the *dreary* traditional style, and gave not merely stories, but lively pictures of real life as the ever renewed substance of poetry.

*Lowell, Study Windows, p. 255.*

=Syn. 1 and 2. Obscure, comfortable, drear, dark.—2. Tedium.

**drechet**, *v.* See *dracht*, *dracht*.  
**drerd**, **drerd**, *v.* and *a.* Middle English forms of *drerd*.

**drerdful**, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadful*.

**drerdlest**, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadless*.

**drerd** (drerd'er), *a.* [Sc., also *drerdour*, *driddur*, *drither*; appar. < *drerd*, *v.*] Fear; dread. [Scotch.]

What alleth you, my daughter Janet,  
You look as pale and wan?  
There is a *drerd* in your heart,  
Or else ye love a man.

*Lord Thomas of Winesbury (Child's Ballads, IV. 305).*

**drerdge** (drej'), *a.* [Formerly sometimes written *drudge*; of LG. origin, perhaps through OF. *drage*, *drage*, a kind of net used for catching oysters (cf. mod. F. *drague*, < E. *drag*, *a.*), < OD. *draghe*, D. *drag* (net), a dredge, a drag-net (see *drag-net* and *drag*); cf. D. *drag* = LG. *drage*, *drage* = Dan. *drag* = Sw. *dragg*, a grapnel, drag. The form *drerdge* is practically an assimilation of *drag*, *a.*, ult. < *drag*, *v.*: see *drag*.] 1. A bush-harrow; a large rake. [Prov. Eng.]-2. Any instrument for bringing up or removing solid substances from under water by dragging on the bottom. (a) A drag-net for taking oysters, etc.

The oysters . . . have a peculiar *drerdge*; which is a thick strong net, fastened to three spils of iron, and drawn at the bottom sterns gathering whatsoever it meet-eth lying in the bottom of the water.

*R. Carver, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 20.*

(b) An apparatus for bringing up marine animals, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation. It consists principally of a frame of iron and a net which is attached to the frame. As generally constructed, the frame is transversely oblong, generally about three times as long as wide, with straight ends and slightly inclined sides, having the outer edges sharp to serve as scrapers. The net is usually composed of heavy twine, but sometimes of iron chainwork, and is attached to the frame by holes near the inner edges. Fastened to the frame are iron handles, to which a rope or iron chain is attached. (c) A machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbors, etc. See *drerdge-machine*.

3. In ore-dressing, in certain mining districts of England, ore which is intermediate in richness between "prill-ore" and "halvans"; ore of second quality, more or less intermixed with veinstone. Sometimes written *drerdge*.

**drerdge** (drej'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drerdged*, *ppr. drerdging*. [< *drerdge*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To clear out with a dredge; remove sand, silt, mud, etc., from the bottom of: as, to *drerdge* a harbor, river, or canal.—2. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; obtain or remove by the use of a dredge: as, to *drerdge* mud from a river.

A Caryophylla which was *drerdged* up alive by Captain Derris, Coral Reefs, p. 115.

II. *intrans.* To make use of a dredge; operate with a dredge: as, to *drerdge* for oysters.

**drerdge** (drej'), *a.* [Also *drerdge*; assimilated from earlier *drag*, < ME. *dragg*, *drage*, *drage*, a mixture of different kinds of grain or pulse, meslin; the same as ME. *dragg*, *drage*, *drage*, a kind of digestive and stomachic comfit, < OF. *dragie*, *drage*, a kind of digestive powder, a comfit, sweetmeat, also small shot, etc., mod. F. *dragée*, a sugar-plum, small shot, meslin, < Pr. *dragea* = Sp. *gragea* = Pg. *grageia*, *gragea* = It. *traggea*, now *traggea*, comfits, sugar-plums, sweetmeats (ML. *dragetum*, *dragata*, *dragata*, *dragia*, after OF.), < ML. *tragemata*, pl., < Gr. *trapayara*, rarely in sing. *trapayra*, dried fruits or sweetmeats eaten as dessert, < *trapayis*, 2d acc. of *trapayen*, gnaw, nibble, munch, eat.] Formerly, same as *meslin*; now, specifically, a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

Thy *drerdge* and thy barley go thrash out to malt. *Tusser.*

**drerdge** (drej'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drerdged*, *ppr. drerdging*. [Formerly *drag*; E. dial. *drerdge*; < *drerdge*, *a.*] To sprinkle flour upon, as roasting meat.

Burnt figs *drerdged* with meal and powdered sugar.

*Beck, and Pl., Scourful Lady, II. 8.*

*Drerdge* you a dish of plovers.

*Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, II. 2.*

**drerdge-box** (drej'box), *a.* [< *drerdge* + *-box*.] Same as *drerdging-box*.

**drerdgeman** (drej'man), *a.*; pl. *drerdgemen* (-men). [< *drerdge* + *-man*.] One who fishes for oysters with a dredge.

**drerdger** (drej'er), *a.* [< *drerdge* + *-er*.] 1. One who works with or makes use of a dredge.

In the month of May the *drerdgers* (by the law of the Admiralty court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what else soever. *Sp. Spent, Hist. Royal Soc.*

2. A boat or vessel used in dredging.

We . . . had eight of a brigantine or a *drerdge*, which the general took within one hour's chase with his two barges.

*Shakespeare's Tempest, III. 222.*

3. A dredging-machine.

**drerdger** (drej'er), *a.* [< *drerdge* + *-er*.] A dredging-box.

**drerdgeman** (drej'er-man), *a.*; pl. *drerdgemen* (-men). One engaged in dredging.

In these courts they appoint . . . the quantity [of oysters] each *drerdgeman* shall take in a day, which is usually called *setting the bins*.

*Debes, Tour through Great Britain, I. 120.*

**drerdgie** (drej'i), *a.* Same as *drerdge*. [Scotch.]

**drerdging** (drej'ing), *a.* [Verbal *n.* of *drerdge*, *v.*] 1. The act of using a dredge.

Most of our coasts produce them [oysters] naturally, and in such places they are taken by *drerdging*, and are become an article of commerce both raw and pickled.

*Pennant, Brit. Botany, The Oyster.*

2. The matter or material brought up by a dredge.

It is not a little curious that these two forms should present themselves in the same dredging.

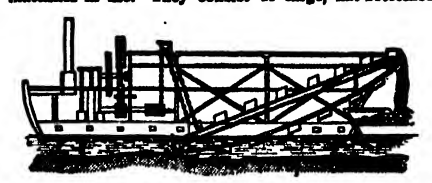
*F. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 474.*

**drerdging-box** (drej'ing-box), *a.* [Also formerly *drerdging-box*; < *drerdging* + *-box*.] A small box, usually of tin, with a perforated top, used to sprinkle flour on roasting meat, on a kneading-board, etc. Also *drerdge-box*.

Cuts of the basting-ladle, dripping-pan, and *drerdging-boxes*, &c., lately dug up at Rome, out of an old subterranean scullery.

*King, Art of Cookery, v.*

**drerdging-machine** (drej'ing-ma-shén'), *a.* An apparatus for lifting mud and silt from the bottoms of rivers, harbors, canals, etc. Some dredging-machines employ a single bivalve or clam-shell scoop; others a series of scoops on an endless chain; others some form of suction apparatus. The earliest form appears to have been a single box-like shovel or spoon, suspended from a crane rigged up on a large flat-boat. It was lowered into the mud, dragged along by means of ropes till silt, and then raised and emptied into the boat. Another early form is the chain-dredge, which, by means of an endless chain carrying buckets traveling in a trough, lifts mud and water, discharging them at the top into a flat alongside the machine. On this plan are now built some of the largest and most powerful dredging-machines in use. They consist of large, flat-bottomed



Steam Dredging-machine.

boats, usually of iron, with a bucket-chain carrying nearly 40 buckets, each with a capacity of about 13 cubic feet. In excavating the Suez canal, the lifting buckets of some of the larger machines had a capacity of 5 cubic feet each, and the delivery was 20 buckets a minute. For the delivery of the sand or spoil both chutes and traveling buckets were used, the spoil being, in some instances, delivered 220 feet from the dredger. The clam-shell dredger is largely used in the United States, and has the merit of ease of management, the scoop operating in a half-circle about the boat, so that a wide channel can be excavated without moving the boat. The scoop is suspended from a crane at the bow of the boat, and is operated by means of chains controlled by steam-power, two long flexible poles serving as guides for the clam-shell. In the machines employing a suction or exhaust, a tube is lowered into the mud, and the mud and water are raised by means of a revolving disk in the tube, or by the aid of a vacuum or an ejector. A large vessel on the boat, being exhausted of air, is connected with the submerged pipe, when the mud and water readily rise into the receiver. In another form of pneumatic dredger a pipe is lowered into the silt and closed air-tight, and steam is then turned into the upper part of the pipe, driving out the air. Many other forms are used.

**Dred Boat case.** See *case*.

**drerd** (drē), *v.* [< ME. *dreren*, *dreren*, *dreren*, < AS. *drerian*, bear, suffer, endure, also do, perform, = Goth. *drerian*, do military service; cf. Icel. *drerfa* (a secondary form), connect, perpetrate, also lengthen: see *drerd*. Cf. also *drerft*.] I. *trans.* To suffer; bear; endure: as, to *drerd* penance. [Now only Scotch or poetical.]

For what I *drerd* or what I think,  
I will myself all it *drerd*.

*Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1220.*

Why *drerdst* thou this dole, & dost thou *drerd* why?  
Destruction of *drerd* (R. E. T. A.), l. 1202.

Ye have the pains o' hell to *drerd*.

*The Ould Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 223).*

To *drerd* one's or a friend's, to abide one's fate or destiny; endure an inevitable penalty. [Scotch.]

I kenn'd he behav'd to *drerd* his word till that day cam.

*Scott, Gray Memorial, IV.*

A poor broken-hearted thing, that, if she had done so,  
had *drerd* a sure word for it.

*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, l. 22.*



He's asleep. To awake; he able to do or contribute.

His word of his will he was paid for dregs, as he to fast forward as he might dreg.

William of Palerno (R. E. T. S.), I. 1772.

Edie on, ride on, Lord William now, As I see as ye can dreg.

Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

dreg<sup>2</sup> (drē), a. [E. dial., = Sc. dreg, dretch, dregch, < ME. dreg, dregch, dreg, dreg, long, extended, great, < Icel. dreggr = Sw. dreg = Dan. dreg, long, ample, substantial, solid, heavy; cf. Icel. dreggr, a singard; dreggr, commit, also keep longer, lengthen; Sw. dreg, stay, delay, = Dan. dreg, make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with AS. dregan, bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, E. dreg: see dreg<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Long; large; ample; great.

The kyng was loked in a felde By a ryver brede and dreghe.

MS. Harl., 2824. (Halliwell.)

The dures to vnde of the dregch horse, Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), I. 11880.

2. Great; of serious moment.—S. Tediuous; wearisome; tiresome. [Prov. Eng.]

"There't in great pain, my own dear Stephen?" "I ha' been—dreadful, and dreg, and long."

Dickens, Hard Times, III. 6.

dreg<sup>3</sup> (drē), a. [E. dial., = Sc. dregch, < ME. dregch, dregch, < dregch, dreg, etc., dreg: see dreg<sup>1</sup>, a.] Length; extension; the longest part.

Thus they dregene to the dede dukes and eries, Alle the dreghe of the daye, with dredful werkes!

Morte Arthure (R. E. T. S.), I. 2912.

dregly (drē'li), adv. [E. dial., = Sc. dreghtly, < ME. dreghtly, dreghtly, dreghtly, dreghtly, etc.; < dreg<sup>3</sup> + -ly.] 1. Highly; largely; nobly; earnestly.

I drow into a dreghe, & dreghtly me thought That Mercury the mykill God, in the mene tyme, Thre goddes hade gotten goyng hym bye, That com in his company clere to beholde.

Destruction of Troy (R. E. T. S.), I. 2270.

Drawene dreghtly the wyne, and drynke therethyrt.

Morte Arthure (R. E. T. S.), I. 2028.

2. Slowly; tediously. [Prov. Eng.]

dreen, v. and n. A dialectal form of drain.

dreg<sup>4</sup>, n. An obsolete or colloquial singular of dregs.

dreg<sup>5</sup>, n. An obsolete form of dredge<sup>2</sup>.

dreg<sup>6</sup>, v. t. An obsolete form of dredge<sup>3</sup>.

dregginess (dreg'ī-ness), n. [*< dreggy + -ness.*] The state of being dreggy; fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

dreggish (dreg'ish), a. [*< dreg<sup>1</sup> (dregs) + -ish.*] Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this dreggish liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops.

Harvey, Consumptions.

dreggy (dreg'ī), a. [*< ME. dreggy (= Sw. dreggig), < dreg<sup>1</sup> (dregs) + -y.*] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

No relations of theirs, after all, but a dreggy hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 46.

dregs (dregs), n. pl. [*< ME. dregges, also dreges, rarely in sing. dreg, < Icel. dregg, pl. dreggjar = Sw. dregg, dregs, lees; prob. < Icel. and Sw. drega = E. draw, the connection of thought being like that in drain as related to draw: see drain, draw.*] 1. The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel containing them. [Formerly, and still sometimes colloquially, used in the singular.]

The dregs thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them.

Ps. lxxv. 8.

What too curious dreg capies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love?

Shak., T. and C., III. 2.

King John, in the meanwhile, was draining the cup of bitterness to the dregs.

Prescott, Ford, and Ian., I. 2.

You have stretched out your hands to save the dregs of the sifted sediment of a raid.

W. R. Chetford, Lectures, I. 252.

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, what is most vile and worthless; as, the dregs of society.

From the dregs of life think to receive What the first sprightly morning could not give.

Dryden, Amureto, iv. 1.

What wonder is it, if ever since, and especially now, in these dregs of time, there be wilful men bound, who will oppose their own vain fancies and novelties to the general sense of the whole body of Christians?

Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

They increased, by their numbers and their vices, the weight of that dreg which, in great and prosperous cities, overweighs . . . to the lowest condition.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 228.

3. Solid impurities found in raw fish. W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 53.—To drain the soap to the dregs. See soap.

dreier (drē'ar), n. [G., a kind of dance, a turner, a winch, < drehen, turn, = AS. drehuan, turn, throw, E. throw: see throw.] 1. An Austrian dance similar to theändler.—2. Music written to accompany such a dance.

dreier, dreyer (drē'ar), n. [G. usually dreier, < dreh = E. throw.] A Silesian money, 3 hallers.

dreich (drēch), a. and s. A Scotch form of dree<sup>2</sup>.

When thou an I were young an' steech, An' stable meals at fairs were dreich.

Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

dreint, An obsolete preterit and past participle of drench<sup>1</sup>.

Dreissenia (drē'sen-ī-ā), n. [NL., after Dr. Dreyse of Belgium.] A genus of bivalve lamellibranchs, of the family Mytilidae, or mussels, or made type of the family Dreissenidae. D. polymorpha, originally an inhabitant of rivers and streams emptying into the Aral and Caspian seas, has extended its range into many European localities. Also Dreissenia, Dreissenidae.

Dreissenacea (drē'sen-ā-ē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Dreissenia + -acea.] A group of accephalous mollusks: same as the family Dreissenidae.

Dreissenidae (drē'sen-ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dreissenia + -idae.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus Dreissenia. The mantle is open only for the foot in front of the umbones, and the siphons are situated at the distal margin. The branchial siphon is tubular, the anal subumbone, the foot ligulate and bifurcated, and the shell mytiliform with terminal umbones. There is an internal ligament; the pallial impressions are obscure; and there are three muscular scars.



Dreissenia polymorpha: 1, foot; 2, siphon; 3, anal subumbone; 4, foot ligulate and bifurcated; 5, pallial impression; 6, muscular scar.

Dreisseninae (drē'sen-ī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < Dreissenia + -inae.] A subfamily referred to the family Mytilidae: same as the family Dreissenidae. Also Dreissenina.

Dreissenia (drē'sen-ī-ā), n. [NL.] Same as Dreissenia.

Dreisseninae (drē'sen-ī-nē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as Dreissenina.

drem<sup>1</sup>, dreme<sup>1</sup>, n. and v. Obsolete forms of dream<sup>1</sup>.

drem<sup>2</sup>, dreme<sup>2</sup>, n. See dream<sup>2</sup>.

dremalst, n. [ME., also dremoles, < dremen, dream, + -st, a suffix seen also in ME. meste, a dream, and in the earlier forms of riddle, n.] A dream.

How that Ymagynatyf in dremoles me tolde, Of Kynde and of his comynge and how curteis he is to bestes.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 14.

Dromotherium (drem-ō-thē'ri-um), n. [NL., for (1) \*Dromotherium, < Gr. dromos, a running, course, + therion, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminants from the Miocene of France, said to be related to the musk-deer.

drench<sup>1</sup> (drench), v. [*< ME. drenchen (pret. drenched and drent, pp. drenched and drent), drench, drown, < AS. dencan, give to drink, also drown (= OFries. dencan, drink) = D. drenken = LG. drincken, OHG. truncken, MHG. truncken, G. truncken = Icel. dreggja = Sw. dricka, caus. of dricka, drink: see drink. Cf. drown, of the same ult. origin.*] 1. To wet thoroughly; soak; steep; fill or cover with water or other liquid; as, garments drenched with rain or in the sea; swords drenched in blood; the flood has drenched the earth.

Onto of the sea gravel the salt to bringe, Let drench it for a tyme in water swete.

Palladius, Husbondrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Some in the gredie fouds are sunk and drent.

Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

Order'd to drench his Knife in filial Blood; Destroy his Bet, or disobey his God.

Prior, Solomon, III.

For there, with broad wig drenched with rain, The parish priest he saw.

Widdier, The Exiles.

2. To gorge or satiate with a fluid: as, he drenched himself with liquor.—3. Specifically, to administer liquid physics to abundantly, especially in a forcible way.

I continued extraordinary Weak for some days after his [a Malayan doctor's] Drenching me thus: But my Fever left me for above a Week.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 602.

If any of your cattle are infected . . . drench them.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

They were rough, Dosed him with torture as you drench a horse.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 75.

4. To drown.

Him thankebth vererly that he may se Noe flood come walking as the see To drenchen Alcock, his honey deere.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 421.

5. To subject (hides) to the effect of soaking and stirring in a solution of animal excrements or an alkaline solution. Harper's Mag., LXX. 270.—Syn. 1. To steep, soak, deluge (with). II.† to drench. To drown.

Thus shal mankynde drenchen and less his lyl.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 226.

drench<sup>1</sup> (drench), n. [*< ME. drench, drenchen, drench, a drink, < AS. drenc, also drinc = OE. Offries. D. and LG. drinc = OHG. trunch, G. trank, a drink, < AS. drincan, etc. (pret. dranc), drink: see drink, v., and cf. drink, a., and drench<sup>1</sup>, v.*] In senses 2 and 3 rather from the verb drench<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A drink; a draught.

Ther is no other king ne kene that ne mal drinks of deathes drench.

Asynbete of Insect, p. 120.

2. A large draught of fluid; an inordinate drink.

A drench of sack.

At a good tavern, sack, a fine fresh pullet, Would cure him.

At a good tavern, sack, a fine fresh pullet, Would cure him. J. Jones, Staple of News, II. 1.

Dregs and lees of Spain, with Welsh methoglin— A drench to kill a horse.

Manning, Great Duke of Florence, II. 2.

Hence—3. A draught of physics; specifically, a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

The sugar on the pill and the syrup around the oil left drench and purgative sufficiently heroic.

G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 200.

4. That with or in which something is drenched; a provision or preparation for drenching or steeping.

They [skins] are put into a drench of bran and water, heated to about 125° Fahr.

Shops, Brit., XIV. 228.

drench<sup>2</sup>, n. A less correct form of dreg.

drencher (dren'cher), n. 1. One who or that which drenches or wets.—2. One who administers a drench to a beast.

drenching-horn (dren'ching-hörn), n. A cow's horn with perforations at the pointed end, the other being closed, used in giving medicine to sick animals.

dreg<sup>1</sup> (dreg), n. [In historical books cited also as dregge and drench; in Law L. dregges, repr. ME. dreg, also dreg, pl. dregges, dregges, rarely drenches, a vessel, < AS. dreg, a valiant man, < Icel. dreggr, a valiant man, a youth, = Sw. dräng, a man, a servant, = Dan. dreg, a boy, an apprentice, obs. a footman (whence Sc. dreg, a servant).] In old Eng. law, a tenant in capite. The term was usually or originally applied to tenants holding directly of the king or of ecclesiastical lords, but in virtue of a service less honorable than knighthood, including commonly some agricultural work, and service as messenger and in the care of dogs and horses. Its application seems to have varied greatly in different places and times; but it implied generally a servile vassal who aspired to be a military vassal.

Bothe of erl and of baroun, And of dreg and of thayn, And of knith and of sweyn.

Havelok, I. 2122.

It seems, then, that the dregge were tenants in pure villenage, bound to the lord, and annexed to the manor, and that they were usually sold with the forest to which they belonged, as mere drudges, to perform the most servile and laborious offices.

Gentleman's Mag. Library, I. 128.

Lanfranc, we are told, turned the dregge, the rent paying tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 98.

dregage<sup>1</sup> (dreg'ā), n. [*< dreg + -age.*] 1. The tenure by which a dreg held land.

There are also services connected with the bishop's hunting expeditions. Thus there are persons holding in dregage, who have to feed a horse and a dog, and to go in the great hunt (magna oca) with two harriers and 15 "cordons," etc.

Scottish, Eng. VII. Community, p. 71.

2. The quantity of land, usually sixteen acres, to be plowed, sown, and harrowed by a dreg.

drenket, v. An obsolete form of drench<sup>1</sup>.

drenkle<sup>1</sup>, v. See drink<sup>1</sup>, drink<sup>1</sup>.

drent<sup>1</sup> (drent), An obsolete preterit and past participle of drench<sup>1</sup>.

Drepans (drep'p-ns), n. [NL., < Gr. drepas, also drepasos, a sickle, a pruning-hook, < drepas, pluck.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family Drepanidae: so called from the elongated falciform pectoral fins.

drepania, n. Plural of drepantem.

drepantid (drep'p-nid), n. A fish of the family Drepanidae.

Drepanidae (dre-pan'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Drepans + -idae.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus Drepano. They have a compressed elevated body, with caudal fin reaching to the dorsal fin; the dorsal fin is divided into a shorter anterior and a larger posterior portion, and the pectorals are falciform. The Drepano punctatus is common in the Indian and Australian seas.

drepantidium (drep'p-nid-ūm), n.; pl. drepantides (ē). [NL., < Gr. drepas, a sickle (see

**Drepano**, + dim. *-idion*.] In *soil*: (a) The flagellula or sickle-shaped young of certain protozoans, as a gregarine, as hatched from a spore. (b) The phase or stage of growth in which a young gregarine is sickle-shaped. (c) [cep.] A genus of such organisms.

**Drepanidium** ranarum, the falciform young of an unsaturated coccididae. *Enyge. Brit.*, XIX. 383.

**drepaniform** (drep'-a-ni'-form), a. [*Gr. drep-ān, a sickle, + L. forma, shape.*] Formed like a sickle or scythe; sickle-shaped; falciform or falcate.

**Drepaninae** (drep'-a-ni'-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Drepano* + *-inae*.] A subfamily constituted for the genus *Drepano*, by some referred to the family *Charadriidae*, and by others to the *Carangidae*: same as the family *Drepanidae*.

**Drepanis** (drep'-a-nis), n. [*Gr. drepān, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcate wings, < drepān, a sickle: see Drepano.*] A genus of *Neotornithidae* with falcate mandibles, characteristic of the Friendly



Sickle-billed Sunbird (*Drepanis pacifica*).

and Sandwich islands, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Drepaninae*; the sickle-billed sunbirds. *D. pacifica* is an example. The genus is also called *Falcator*, and some of the species are referred to *Melothreptus*. In some species, as *Drepanis virens*, or *Forsteria coccinea*, the bill is enormously long and curved almost to a semicircle. This is a scarlet species from the plumage of which the Sandwich Islanders manufacture beautiful robes.

**drepanium** (dre-pā'-ni-um), n.; pl. *drepania* (-ia). [NL., < *Gr. drepān, dim. of drepān, equiv. to drepān, a sickle: see Drepano.*] In bot., a sickle-shaped cyme, the successive flowers springing always from the upper side of their respective axes.

**drepe**, v. t. See *drip, drop*.

**drepe**, v. t. See *drip, drop*.

**dreret**, a. and n. An obsolete spelling of *drear*.

**drearment**, n. A variant spelling of *drearment*.

**dreariness**, n. An obsolete spelling of *dreariness*.

**drery**, a. An obsolete spelling of *dreary*.

**Dresden point-lace**. See *lace*.

**dress** (dres), v.; pret. and pp. *dressed* or *drast*, pp. *dress*. [Early mod. E. also *dress*; < ME. *dressen*, make straight, direct, rule, prepare, clothe, address one's attention to, < OF. *dresser*, *dresser*, *directer*, erect, set up, arrange, dress, = Fr. *dresser*, *dresser*, *dresser* = OSP. *de-resser* = It. *drissare*, *drissare*, direct, etc., < ML. *\*directare*, an assumed freq. < L. *directus*, ML. also *directus*, *directus*, straight, direct: see *direct*.] I. trans. 1. To put or make straight; adjust to a right line: as (in military use), to dress ranks.

Schreiwende things schulen be in to *dress* things [L. *crunt* *grues* in *directe*]. *Wyclif*, Luke III. 5.

2. To regulate; direct; set right; keep in the right course.

Thou schalt blisse God and pray hym to *dress* thy ways. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibee.

Danmarks he *dryste* alle by drede of hym selvyne, Fra Bywyne unto Swether-wyke, with his swede kene! *Morie Arthure* (R. E. T. S.), I. 63.

Make clean [my soul] thy thoughts, and *dress* thy mixt desires. *Quarles*, Emblems, II. 7.

3. To adjust; fasten; fix.

The vyne eke to the tree with bondes drede. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (R. E. T. S.), p. 63.

4. To address; direct: as, to dress words to a person; hence, with reflexive pronoun, to direct or turn one's course, efforts, or attention; prepare or apply one's self to do something; repair; betake one's self: as, they dressed themselves to the dance.

To the chambre dore he gan hym *dress*. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, I. 323.

What for the Yee, what for the See, . . . have telle mynys for to passen that passage; alle be it that men myghte do it well, that myghte ben of power to *dress* him thereto. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 303.

The men of arms bothe with spere and shield, With grete courage *drasted* them in to the field. *Geoffrey* (R. E. T. S.), I. 2191.

5. To prepare or make ready; treat in some particular way, and thus fit for some special use or purpose. (a) To till; cultivate; prune.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it. Gen. II. 15.

The well-dressed Vine Produces plumpest Grapes. *Congress*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(b) To prepare for use as food, by cooking or by the addition of suitable condiments, etc.: as, to dress meat; to dress a salad.

It were a folly to take the pain to *dress* a bad dinner at home, when they may be welcome to good and fine fare so nigh hand at the hall. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 5.

The people were very civil, lending us an earthen Pot to *dress* Alice, or any thing else. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 1. 90.

We dined together on very excellent provision, *drasted* according to their custom. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 208.

(c) To make fit for the purpose intended, by some suitable process: as, to dress beef for the market; to dress skins; to dress flax or hemp.

For their apparel, they are sometimes covered with the skins of wilde beasts, which in Winter are *drasted* with the hayre, but in Sommer without. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 123.

At that time it was customary to size or *dress* the warp in the loom. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 236.

(d) To cut or reduce to the proper shape or dimensions, or evenness of surface, as by planing, chiseling, tooling, etc.; trim; finish off; put the finishing touches to: as, to dress timber; to dress a millstone. (e) In moving and metal, to sort or fit for smelting by separating and removing the non-metalliciferous vein-stones: as, to dress ores. (f) To comb and do up: as, to dress the hair.

O what need I *dress* up my head, Nor what need I kalm down my hair? *Laird of Blackwood* (Child's Ballads, IV. 200).

(g) To curry and rub down: as, to dress a horse.

6. To treat with remedies or curative appliances: as, to dress a wound.

To heal her wounds by *drasting* of the weapon. *Ford*, Witch of Edmonton, III. 2.

The wound was *drasted* antiseptically. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 3870.

7. To array; equip; rig out: as, to dress a ship with flags and pendants.

We sent our skiffs aland to be *drasted*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 376.

And Caddell *drast*, among the rest, With gun and good playmors. *Battle of Brunanburh* (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

8. To attire; put clothes upon; apparel; adorn or deck with suitable clothes or raiment: as, he dressed himself hastily; to dress one's self for dinner; the maid dressed her mistress for a ball.

All her Tresses ties behind: So *dress'd*, Diana hunts the fearful Hind. *Congress*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Good-morrow, Sir: what! up, and dress, so early? *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, II. 236.

A young man came to the court *drasted* as a minstrel, and carrying his Timpan at his back. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxiv.

9. To direct toward; reach toward; reach; offer.

He *drasted* hys bak unto the mast. *Richard Coeur de Lion*, I. 2534.

Who of you is a man, whom gif his some axe broed, wher he shal *dress* to hym a stoon? *Wyclif*, Mat. vi. 9 (Oxf.).

10. To prepare for action.

Seymour drough his swerde and *drasted* his shelde, and com towards Agravadain a grete spede, and he com for to mete hym vigorously. *Morte* (R. E. T. S.), III. 503.

To dress up or out, to clothe elaborately or peculiarly; dress with great care or elegance, or in unusual clothing.

Our modern medals are full of toges and tunics . . . that have not been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a king of England or France *drasted* up like a Julius Caesar. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, III.

—Fig. 1. To align. —7. To accoutre, array, rig. —8. To attire, apparel, clothe, embellish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To direct one's course; go.

Fro derkenne I *draste* to bynne *flure*. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 29.

2. To come into line or proper alignment: as (in military use), to dress up in the center.

All that remains of the west-side of the square running southwards is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and *drasted* with it in height. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 344.

3. To clothe one's self; put on one's usual garments, or such garments as are required for a particular occasion: as, to dress for the day; to dress for dinner, or for a ball.

I did *dress* to the best array. *As Mynde as any hart or tree.*

The *Lord of Worthington* (Child's Ballads, XII. 303).

The servant told me that Lord Grey was still at the House of Lords, and that her ladyship had just gone to dress. *Mansel, Life and Letters*, I. 303.

She always *drasted* handsomely, and her rich silks and laces seemed appropriate to a lady of her dignified position in the town. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

4. To give orders or directions.

For als I hyde bus [it behooves] all thyng be and dewy done als I will *dress*. *York Plays*, p. 12.

5. To get on or up; rise.

Deliverly he *drasted* up, or the day *drasted*. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (R. E. T. S.), I. 3029.

To dress up, to dress one's self with special care; put on one's best clothing, or different garments from those commonly worn. [Colloq., U. S.]

**dress** (dres), n. [*< dress, v.*] 1. A garment, or the assemblage of garments, used as a covering for the body or for its adornment; clothes; apparel: as, to spend a good deal of money on dress.

As Chastity, says Philander, appears in the habit of a Roman matron, in whom that virtue was supposed to reign in its perfection, Piety wears the dress of the vestal virgins, who were the greatest and most shining examples of it. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, II.

Alas! Is Mr. Faulkland returned? *Fag*. He is above, sir, changing his dress. *Sherridan*, The Rivals, II. 1.

Style is the dress of thoughts. *Chatterfield*, Letters, Nov. 24, 1769.

Specifically.—2. The gown or robe worn by women, consisting of a skirt and a waist, either made separately or in one garment.

Two evening dresses for a girl who had never had anything better than the simplest muslin! *Mrs. Ophelia*, A Poor Gentleman, xvi.

3. Outward adornment; elegant clothing, or skill in selecting, combining, and adjusting articles of clothing: as, a love of dress; a man of dress.—4. In ornith., plumage: as, spring or autumn dress; the breeding dress.—5. External finish: used especially of the arrangement of the furrows on a millstone.—6. Size; dressing.

Boil or soak (the canvas) for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the *dress*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 122.

Full dress, a style of dress which etiquette or fashion requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony, or on certain social occasions, as a fashionable private entertainment, a ball, etc.—*SYN.* 1. Clothing, raiment, habiliments, accoutrements, vestments, habit, attire, array, garb, costume, suit.

**dress-circle** (dres'sér'kl), n. A portion of a theater, concert-room, or other place of entertainment, originally set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, but now generally used indiscriminately: in theaters, usually the first gallery or circle above the floor.

There they [East Indians at the Queen's Theatre in London] sit in splendid array, in the *dress-circle*, close to the royal box, and no one objects. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 484.

**dress-coat** (dres'kót'), n. A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony; especially, a coat fitting tightly, and having the skirts cut away over the hips. See *coat*, and *full dress*, under *dress*.

**dresser**<sup>1</sup> (dres'ér), n. [*< dress + -er*. Cf. *F. dressour*, a trainer.] 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting something.

Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I have seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none; cut it down. *Luke* xiii. 7.

A very simple honest fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a *dresser* of plays about the town here. *R. Jensen*, Postmaster, III. 1.

Specifically.—(a) A hospital assistant whose office it is to draw wounds, ulcers, etc.

The magistrate and clerk were bowed in by the house-surgeon and a couple of young men who smelt very strong of tobacco-smoke; they were introduced as *dressers*. *Dickens*, Sketches, The Hospital Patient.

(b) One who is employed in clothing and adorning others, as in a theater.

She [the Empress Eugénie] had three maids, or *dressers*, as they are called at the English court. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 617.

(c) In type-founding, a workman who dresses types arranged in rows, removes their defects, and prepares them for sale.

2. A tool, apparatus, or power-machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on the face of a millstone. The simplest of the tools used for this purpose is a pick or light hammer having one or more sharp edges; a block of emery or carborundum, provided with a handle, and having a sharp cutting edge, is also used. In more complicated apparatus, a pick or other similar tool is supported on a frame that travels over the face of the stone. In some cases the stone is set up on edge, as in a lathe; in others it is placed horizontally in the machine under a revolving cutter, which works on a fixed arm radial to the stone, the stone revolving beneath it.

**5. A machine for splitting geological specimens.** It consists of a strong frame with a pair of chisels, one fixed and the other controlled by a powerful lever. The mineral, fossil, or other material is placed between the chisels and split by pressure.

**6. A miners' pick.**—**6.** A plumbers' mallet used for closing joints in sheet-lead.

**dresser<sup>1</sup> (dres'er), n.** [*ME. dressour, OF. dressor, dresser (ML. dressorium, after R.), < OF. dressor, dressoir, a dresser (F. dressoir, a sideboard), < ML. directorium, a dresser, < L. director, straight, > ult. OF. dreslor, drescor, etc., dress, prepare; see dress, v.*] **1.** A table, sideboard, or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.

Summoning your tenants at my dresser,

Which is, indeed, my drum.

*Massinger, The Guardian, III. 2.*

A maple dresser in her hall she had,  
On which full many a slender meal she made.

*Dryden, Cook and Fox, I. 17.*

It was formerly customary for the cook, when dinner was ready, to knock on the dresser with his knife, by way of summoning the servants to carry it into the hall.

*Gifford, Note to Massinger's Unnatural Combat, III. 1.*

**2.** A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

The pewter plates on the dresser  
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies the sunshines.

*Longfellow, Evangeline, I. 2.*

**dress-goods (dres'gûds), n. pl.** Fabrics used for women's and children's frocks or gowns.

**dressing (dres'ing), n.** [*ME. dressynge; verbal n. of dress, v.*] **1.** The act of one who dresses; the act or process of adjusting, preparing, trimming, finishing, etc., in any sense of the verb *dress*. Specifically, in *metal*, the mechanical treatment which an ore receives after being brought to the surface; concentration. This is almost always done in water, and with the aid of suitable machinery. (See *oil*, *Mr. Buddell*.) The dressing of an ore, or the mechanical treatment, necessarily precedes the smelting, or chemical treatment. In the former it is chiefly the difference in specific gravity between the metalliferous portion of the vein and the veinstone itself of which advantage is taken for effecting a separation. In the chemical treatment the result depends on the various reactions which the substances present have with one another when exposed to a high temperature or smelted.

**2.** That which is used in dressing or preparing anything, as for use or ornament. Specifically—(a) In *med. and surg.*, the remedy or apparatus applied to a wound or sore, etc. (b) The manure or compost spread over land in preparing it for cropping. (c) In *costry*: (1) The manure, etc., used in preparing a dish for the table. (2) Stuffing; the flavored material, as bread-crumbs, inserted in a fowl, in fowl, etc., for roasting. (Colloq.) (d) The glass, stiffening, or finishing applied to textile fabrics to give them greater smoothness and firmness, to allow of their being folded, packed, etc., with greater ease, and sometimes with the dishonest intention of giving them artificial weight or the appearance of greater excellence of manufacture. (e) In *arch.*, the moldings around doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.

**3.** A thrashing; a flogging or beating; a reprimand or scolding. [Colloq.]

If ever I meet him again, I will give him such a dressing as he has not had this many a day.

*John Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.*

**dressing-bench (dres'ing-bench), n.** In *brick-making*, a bench with a cast-iron plate upon which the bricks, after drying in the sun, are rubbed, polished, and beaten to make them symmetrical.

**dressing-board (dres'ing-bôrd), n.** Same as *dresser<sup>1</sup>*.

She's laid him on a *dressin' board*,

What she did often dine.

*Sir Hugh (Child's Ballads, III. 145).*

**dressing-case (dres'ing-kâs), n.** A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as combs, shaving apparatus, hair-, tooth-, and nail-brushes, pomatum, etc.

**dressing-floor (dres'ing-flôr), n.** In *mining*, an area of ground near the mouth of the mine with a floor of firmly beaten earth or paved with stones, on which the ores as they arrive at the surface are sorted or receive their first rough treatment. See *spelling-floor*.

**dressing-frame (dres'ing-frâm), n.** A frame of wire, having the general shape above of the shoulders and bust of a woman, and below following the curves of a skirt; used in shaping dresses, draping the folds, etc.

**dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), n.** A loose and easy gown or robe worn while making the toilet or when in disabillie.

**dressing-jacket (dres'ing-jak'et), n.** A loose upper garment of washable material worn by women while dressing. Also *dressing-sack*.

**dressing-knife (dres'ing-nîf), n.** [*ME. dressyngeknif, dressyngeknif, etc.*] A slightly curved blade with handles, used by tanners in shaving off the fatty tissue from the hides.

Others came with *drynges knif*;

They hit them then as they were wode.

*Thomas of Bretonde (Child's Ballads, I. 105).*

**dressing-machine (dres'ing-mâ-shên'), n.** **1.** A machine for separating the bran from flour, consisting of a skeleton cylinder covered with wire, and carrying from six to eight brushes.

**2.** A machine in which twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and an air-blast, to remove the fuzz and slightly gloss it.

**dressing-room (dres'ing-rûm), n.** A room, as one opening from a bedroom, intended to be used for dressing; as, the *dressing-rooms* of a theater.

**dressing-sack (dres'ing-sak), n.** Same as *dressing-jacket*. [This word is the more usual in the United States, and *dressing-jacket* in England.]

**dressing-table (dres'ing-tâ-bl), n.** **1.** A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.—**2.** A dressing-bench.

**3.** A bench on which ores are sorted.—**4.** A machine for dressing, truing, and straightening stereotype plates. See *stereotype*.

**dressmaker (dres'mâ-kër), n.** One, especially a woman, whose occupation is the making of gowns and other articles of female attire.

**dressoir (dre-swôr'), n.** [*F.*: see *dresser<sup>2</sup>*] A sideboard; a court cupboard; a dresser.

**dress-parade (dres'pâ-râd'), n.** *Milit.*, a tactical ceremonial or parade in full uniform.

The dandy is always on *dress parade*. The moment he gets into uniform he thinks the eyes of all men are upon him.

*Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 728.*

**dress-spur (dres'spër), n.** A name given to a spur, seen on medieval brasses, etc., the rowel of which is inclosed in a smooth ring, and which has been for this reason thought to be merely emblematic. It is probable, however, that the ring is a mere device of shading used by the engraver to throw the rowel into relief.

**dress-uniform (dres'a'ni-fôr-m), n.** *Milit.*, the uniform prescribed to be worn on occasions of ceremony.

**dressy (dres'i), a.** [*< dress + -y<sup>1</sup>*] **1.** Fond of dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing. [Colloq.]

"And don't trouble to dress," continued the considerate aunt, "for we are not very *dressy* here."

*Marriage, I. 23.*

**2.** Having an air of fashion or dress; modish; stylish; said of garments or materials. [Colloq.]

Many hints had been given on the virtues of black velvet gowns; . . . they were *dressy*, and not too *dressy*.

*Marriage, I. 202.*

**dress<sup>1</sup>.** An occasional preterit and past participle of *dress*.

**dress<sup>2</sup>, n.** See *drast*.

**dress<sup>3</sup>, v. t.** [*ME. dreschen, dreschen, later dretchen, < AS. drecan, vex, trouble, afflict. Connection with dress<sup>2</sup> doubtful.*] To vex; trouble; oppress.

This chancerele gas grown in his throte,

As man that in his drene is troched sore.

*Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 67.*

"Truly," said the bishop, "I saw the angels heave up Sir Launcelot towards heaven, and the gates of heaven opened against him." "It is but *dressing* of awens," said Sir Bors. "For I doubt not Sir Launcelot allich nothing but good." *Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, III. cxxx.*

**dress<sup>4</sup>, v. t.** [*Sc. dretch, dretch, linger, < ME. dreschen, dreschen, later dretchen, linger, delay (not in AS. in this sense). Perhaps = MHG. dretchen, G. trocken = D. trocken = Dan. trække, draw, pull (D. and Dan. forms perhaps of HG. origin).*] To delay; linger.

What should I *dresche*, or telle of his array?

*Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1264.*

Be than [by then] the Romaynes were robberyde a lyttill, With-drawes theyme dresly and dresche so langere.

*Morte Arthure (M. T. S.), I. 2154.*

**dreul, v. t.** An obsolete spelling of *drool*.

**drevel, v. t.** See *drovel*.

**drevel, n.** Same as *drevel<sup>2</sup>*.

**drew (drô),** Preterit of *draw*.

**drey, n.** See *dray<sup>2</sup>*.

**dreyer, a.** An obsolete form of *dry*. *Chaucer*.

**dreyer, a.** See *dreyer*.

**dreyling (dri'ling), n.** An old Danish copper coin, a quarter-skilling.

**dreynt, n.** An obsolete past participle of *drench<sup>1</sup>*.

**Dreysena, n.** See *Dreysena*.

**drif<sup>1</sup> (drib), v.** [*A dial. var. like drub, of ME. dropen, hit, strike, slay; see drub. In part (def. 2) mixed with drish, drishle, q. v.*] **1.** To drop; to cut off; chop off. *Deliber.* Specifically—**2.** To cut off little by little; cheat by small and reiterated tricks; purloin.

He who drives their bargains *drifs* a part.

*Dryden.*

**3.** To entice step by step.

With daily lies she *drifs* thee into cost.

*Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, I.*

**4.** In *arckery*, to shoot directly at short range. Not at the first sight, nor with a *drifted* shot. *Not* gave the wound, which while I breathe will bleed.

*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Astrophel and Stella.*

**II. Intrans.** In *arckery*, to shoot at a mark at short range.

**drif<sup>2</sup> (drib), v. t.** [*A dial. var. of drip (ME. droppen) or of the related ME. dropen, drop; dus prob. in part to the freq. dribble<sup>1</sup> for "drip-ple. See drip, dribble<sup>1</sup>, dribble<sup>2</sup>.*] To dribble; drivel.

Like drunkards that *driddle*.

*Shelton, Garland of Laurel, I. 641.*

**drif<sup>3</sup> (drib), n.** [*< drif<sup>2</sup>, v.; or else an abbr. of driblet, driblet<sup>1</sup>.*] A drop; a driblet, or small quantity.

Rhymes retailed in *drif*. *Swift, On Gibb's Psalm.*

We are sending such regiments and *drifs* from here and Baltimore as we can spare to *Harper's Ferry*.

*Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 241.*

**dribber<sup>1</sup> (drib'er), n.** [*< drif<sup>1</sup>, v., & + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] In *arckery*, one who shoots at short range. *Aschem.*

**dribber<sup>2</sup> (drib'et), n.** [*Var. of driblet.*] Same as *driblet*.

Their poor pittances are injuriously compounded, and slowly paid by *drifts*, and with infinite delays.

*Sp. Gordon, Tears of the Church, p. 162.*

**dribble<sup>1</sup> (drib'l), v.; pret. and pp. dribbled, ppr. dribbling.** [Formerly also *drille*; for "*drizzle*" (= LG. *drizzle*), freq. of *drip*; see *drip*, and cf. *drif<sup>1</sup>*.] **1.** *Intrans.* **1.** To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops; as, *water dribbles from the eaves*.

Which receiver . . . allows the grain to *drizzle* only in small quantities into the central hole in the mill-stone.

*Paley, Nat. Theol., xv.*

'Twas there I caught from Uncle Reuben's lips,  
In *dribbling* monologue 'twixt whiffs and sips,  
The story I so long have tried to tell.

*Lowell, Fita Adam's Story.*

**2.** To fall weakly and slowly.

The *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak., M. for M., I. 4.*

**3.** To act or think feebly; want vigor or energy. [Rare.]

Small temptations allure but *dribbling* offenders.

*Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.*

**4.** To be of trifling importance. [Rare.]

Some *dribbling* skirmishes. *Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 297.*

**II. trans.** **1.** To throw down or let fall in drops or bits.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *drizzle* it all the way up stairs. *Swift, Directions for Servants.*

**2.** To give out in small portions; often with *out*. Stripes, too, at intervals, *dribbled* out the Marmala with a solemnity which would have done honour to a dabb's butter.

*Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxvii.*

**3.** In *foot-ball* and other games, to give a slight kick or shove to, as the ball, without intending to send it far.

As we wheeled quickly, I saw that one of the other two men on our side had stopped it (the ball), and was beginning to *drizzle* it along. *F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaac, viii.*

**dribble<sup>2</sup> (drib'l), n.** [*< dribble<sup>1</sup>, v.*] **1.** Any small quantity of dropping or trickling fluid; a dropping or dripping; as, the *drizzle* from the eaves.

If that little *drizzle* of an Avon had succeeded in engendering Shakespeare, what a giant might we not look for from the mighty womb of Mississippi?

*Lowell, Study Windows, p. 124.*

**2.** Drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

Now thou's turn'd out, for a thy trouble,

But house or hail,

To thole the winter's sleety *drizzle*

An' cranenck could! *Burns, To a Mouse.*

**dribble<sup>3</sup> (drib'l), v. t.** [*A var. of drivel<sup>1</sup> by confusion with dribble<sup>1</sup>. Cf. drabble.*] To drivel; slaver.

**dribble<sup>4</sup> (drib'l), n.** A variant of *drivel<sup>2</sup>*.

**dribbler (drib'ler), n.** A weak person; a driveler.

The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the *drillers* and the spit-draws. *Smithy, The Doctor, interchapter vii.*

**driblet, dribblet (drib'let), n.** [*< dribble<sup>1</sup> + dim. -et.*] A small piece or part; any inconsiderable part of a whole; as, the money was paid in *driblets*; the food was doled out in *driblets*.

The *driblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

The savings banks of the United States had, in 1887, some \$1,300,000,000 of deposits. . . . Saved in *dribbles*, it would have been spent in *dribbles*, and would have passed out of reckoning without doing the world any service, but for the savings banks.

*The Century, XXXV. 585.*

**driller (drid'er), n.** Same as *drover*.



**driddle** (drī'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *driddled*, pp. *driddling*. [See also written *drutle*, *drus*; origin obscure.] 1. To play unskillfully, as on the violin.

A pigmy scraper w/ hisiddle,  
Who us'd at tryets and fairs to *driddle*.  
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. To wander aimlessly or feebly from place to place.—3. To work constantly without making much progress.

**driddle**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dry*.

**dris**, *v. t.* A Scotch spelling of *drive*.  
Wouldst thou try every future year  
In ceaseless prayer and penance *drive*,  
Yet wait thy later end with fear—  
Then, daring warrior, follow me!

Scott, I. of L. M., II. 8.

**drier** (drī'er), *s.* [*< dry + -er*]. One who or that which dries or is used in drying. Specifically—(a) A machine or mechanical contrivance or apparatus used in removing moisture from some substance: as, a fruit-drier; a clothes-drier; a grain-drier. (b) Any substance added to a paint to increase its drying quality. It may be a liquid, such as Japan, or a dry material, as oxid of lead, oxid of manganese, burnt umber, or sugar of lead. Also spelled *dryer*.—Centrifugal drier, a machine in which rotary motion is the direct means of extracting moisture. It consists of two circular tubs of metal placed one within the other, the smaller one being pierced with many small holes and revolving on its axis. On placing sugar, wet fabrics, etc., within the interior vessel and setting it in rapid motion, the water is expelled by centrifugal force. See *evaporator* and *tumbler-drier*.

**drier**, *drisest* (drī'er, drī'est). Comparative and superlative degrees of *dry*.

**drives**, *v.* A Middle English form of *drives*.

**drift** (drift), *s.* [*< ME. drift, drift, act of driving*, a drove, shower of rain or snow, impulse (not in AS.; = OFries. *\*drift* (in comp. *ur-drift*) = D. *drift*, a drove, flock, course, current, ardor, = MLG. *drift* = MHG. *drift*, a drove, herd, pasture, drift (of wood, etc.), activity, = Icel. *drift*, a snow-drift, = Sw. *drift*, impulse, instinct, = Dan. *drift*, instinct, inclination, drove, (naut.) drift, leeway; with formative -i, < AS. *drifan*, pp. *drifen*, drive: see *drive*.] 1. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; hence, figuratively, overbearing power or influence.

The folks was so ferd, that on flets were,  
All drede for to drowne with drift of the se;  
And in perell were put all the kenne kynnes.  
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 688.

The dragon drew him awale with drift of his winges.  
Alexander of Macedonia (E. E. T. S.), I. 968.

A bad man, being under the drift of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interposes.  
South, Sermons.

There is a kind of undertow in that rich baritone of his that sweeps our minds from their foothold into deeper waters with a drift we cannot and would not resist.  
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 282.

2. Anything driven; especially, an assemblage or a number of things or animals driven, or impelled by any kind of force: as, a drift of trees in a torrent; a drift of cattle (a drove); a drift of bullets.

Anton Shiel, he loves not me,  
For I gat two drifts of his sheep  
Hobbs Nobbs (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

A drift of tame swine.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

We saw a great drift; so we heaved out our skiff, and it proved a fir log, which seemed to have been many years in the water.  
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 30.

Drifts of rising dust involve the sky.

Beyond the lodge the city lies,  
Beneath its drift of smoke.  
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Hence—3. A heap of any matter driven together: as, a drift of snow, or a snow-drift; a drift of sand.

A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed,  
A fenceless drift what once was road.  
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

4. Course of anything; tendency; aim; intention: as, the drift of reasoning or argument; the drift of a discourse.

And then he taketh him al to the devices of his worldly commanders, and . . . maketh many wise wales as he woteh, and al turne at length into folly, and one subtil drift drimeth an other to naught.  
Sir F. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1675), fol. 41.

These Furies, who with fell despair . . . pursue (incessant)

Their damned drifts in Adam first commenced.

Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

Hovers betwixt two factions, and explores  
The drifts of both.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 2.

He threw in some . . . commonplace morality to conceal his real drift.  
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 418.

5. In geol., loose detrital material, fragments of rock, boulders, sand, gravel, or clay, or a

mixture of two or more of these deposits, resting on the surface of the bed-rock. The term *drift* was introduced by Lyell in 1840, to take the place of *alluvium*, with which latter word the idea of a universal deluge, and especially the Noachian deluge, had been generally associated. (See *alluvium*.) The word *drift* is now usually applied to detrital deposits when it is intended to include at the same time the transportation from a distance. Almost all detrital material has, however, been formed with more or less help from running water, and therefore must in that process have been moved to a greater or less distance from the place of its origin. It is especially with reference to material lying on the surface in northern Europe and northeastern North America that the term *drift* is used at present by geologists, and it is frequently called *northern drift*, since much of it has been moved in a southerly direction. And since ice is believed by most geologists to have been the principal agent by which this drift was moved, it is also denominated *glacial drift*, while the detrital material transported by the agency of ice at the present time is not so called. See *glacier* and *moraine*.

6. In mining, a nearly horizontal excavation made in opening or working a mine: nearly the synonym of *level*. The levels or drifts are the nearly horizontal openings in a mine; the shafts are the nearly vertical openings by which the levels are connected and made accessible. (See *level* and *adit*.) A drift is wholly within the soil or rock; an open cut is open to the sky. Also *driftway*.

7. *Naut.*, the leeway which a vessel makes when lying to or hove to during a gale. Also *driftway*.

8. In ship-building, the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven.—9. The horizontal oversteering force or pressure outward exerted by an arch on the piers on which it rests.—10. Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fiber.—11. In mech., a longish round and slightly tapering piece of steel used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate; a drift-bolt; a punch. It sometimes has grooves cut in spirals on the sides, to give it cutting edges. Also called *drifter*.—12. *Milit.*: (a) A tool used in ramming down the composition contained in a rocket or similar firework. (b) A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge. [Eng.] (c) In gun., same as *derivation*, 6.—13. A green lane. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302. [Prov. Eng.]—14. Delay; procrastination. [Scotch.]

Trouble upon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, long drift and delay of things hoped for is the exercise of true patience.  
R. Bruce, Kievan Sermons.

15. [*D. drift*, a course, current, a passing.] In South Africa, a ford.—16. The distance traversed in making a single haul of a dredge.—Drift epoch. See *glacial epoch*, under *glacial*.—Drift of a current, the rate at which it flows.—Drift of the forest, in Eng. law, a driving together of the cattle that are in a forest, in order to ascertain their condition and status, as to ownership, commonableness, etc.; a kind of "round up"—Drifts in the shear draft. See *draft*.—Glacial drift. See above, 5, and *glacial*.—Northern drift, in geol., a name given to boulder-clay of the Pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north. See above, 5.—Road-drift, the materials scraped from a road, as in repaving it.

**drift** (drift), *v.* [*< drift, n.*] I. *Intrans.* 1. To float or be driven along by a current of water or air; to be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; hence, figuratively, to be carried as if by accident or involuntarily into a course of action or state of circumstances.

We drifted o'er the harbour bar.  
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vi.

Half the night  
Booy'd upon floating tackle and broken spars,  
These drifts, stranding on an idle sea.  
Tennyson, Maud Arden.

After 1880 he [Tilden] drifted into New York State politics.  
Bryce, Am., XXXII. 387.

2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps.

The nightwind smooths with drifting sand  
Our track.  
Whittier, At Fort Royal.

3. In mining, to run a drift. See *drift, n.*, 6.

II. *Trans.* 1. To drive into heaps: as, a current of wind drifts snow or sand.—2. To cover with drifts or driftage.

The sides of the road were drifted with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle in full bloom.  
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 240.

The roads were drifted to such an extent that even the ploughs could not be passed through in many places.  
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 127.

3. To excavate horizontally or in a horizontal direction; drive. Shafts are sunk; levels or drifts are driven or drifted.

There is a heavy fall of drift in such rapid running, because more exposed to drift the surface was, and construct a vented tunnel of sufficient dimensions, then to make an open cutting with the requisite slopes.  
Bryce, Am., IV. 387.

4. To delay; put off. *Scotch.* [See *drift*, 14.]

The Lord, suppose hee drifted and delayed the effect of his prayer; . . . yet hee knoweth best.  
R. Bruce, Kievan Sermons.

**driftage** (drift'ij), *s.* [*< drift + -age*]. 1. That which is drifted; drift.—2. *Naut.*, the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.—3. In gun. and archery, windage.

**drift-anchor** (drift'ang'gr), *s.* Same as *sea-anchor*.

**drift-bolt** (drift'bolt), *s.* A bolt, commonly made of steel, used for driving out other bolts.

**drift-current** (drift'kur'ent), *s.* A current produced by the force of the wind.

A current thus directly impelled by wind is termed a drift-current.  
Bryce, Am., III. 12.

**drift-ice** (drift'is), *s.* [*< Sw. drift-ice = Dan. drift-ice*]. Masses of detached floating ice which drift with the wind or ocean currents, as in the polar seas.

**drift-land** (drift'land), *s.* In old Eng. law, a tribute paid yearly by some tenants to the king or a landlord, for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor on the way to fair or market.

**driftless** (drift'les), *a.* [*< drift + -less*]. 1. Without drift or aim; purposeless.—2. *Naut.* *Driftless* *Sea*.—2. Free from driftage.

Woods describes the surface of the rock within the drift region as being uneven and irregular.  
Gibbs, Ice Age, p. 100.

**drift-mining** (drift'mi'ning), *s.* A term used in various old regions to denote that kind of mining which is carried on by following, by means of drift levels, the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now obliterated and covered with volcanic and other accumulations.

**drift-net** (drift'net), *s.* A gill-net supported upright in the water by floats and distended by means of weights below.

**drift-netter** (drift'net'ter), *s.* A fisherman who uses a drift- or gill-net.

**drift-sail** (drift'sail), *s.* *Naut.*, a sail attached to a hawser, thrown overboard and veered ahead so as to act as a drag and keep the ship's head to the sea in heavy weather.

**driftway** (drift'wa), *s.* 1. A road over which cattle are driven.

The horse-passengerway became in lapse of time a driftway.  
Contemporary Rev., I. 276.

2. *Naut.* and in mining, same as *drift*.

**driftwood** (drift'wud), *s.* 1. Same as *gulf-wood*.—2. In England, the tangle, *Laminaria digitata*, especially cylindrical portions of the frond.

**driftwood** (drift'wud), *s.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

**drifty** (drift'i), *a.* Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow.

Drifty nights are dripping summers.  
Bryce, Am., I. 387.

**drift**, *s.* [ME. also *drigt*, earlier *driften*, < AS. *driften*, *driften*, a ruler, lord, prince, esp. the Lord = OFries. *drokhtin* = OFries. *drokhtin* = OHG. *truhhtin*, *truhhtin*, *truhhtin*, MHG. *truhhtin*, *truhhtin* = Icel. *dróttinn* = OSw. *dróttin*, *dróttin*, Sw. *dröft* = Dan. *drøt* (Goth. not recorded), a ruler, lord, < *drift*, *drift*, also *ge-drift*, *gedrucht*, ME. *drifte* (= OFries. *drucht*, in comp., = OFries. *drocht*, *drocht* = OHG. *truhhtin*, MHG. *truhhtin*, *trucht* = Icel. *dróttin*), a host, company, retinue, following, people (cf. Goth. *ge-drucht*, a soldier; cf. *dróttinn*, serve as a soldier, *dróttinn*, military service), < *drift*, *drift*, bear, endure (= Goth. *drifigan*, serve as a soldier); see *drift*, and cf. *dröftinn*.] A lord; a chief; in a particular sense, the Lord.

He thinkth hit thine crois tife [shiping]  
That thou longest to use drifts.  
King Henry (E. E. T. S.), I. 1216.

Which dereworths drifts desire was too hard?  
Alexander of Macedonia (E. E. T. S.), I. 968.

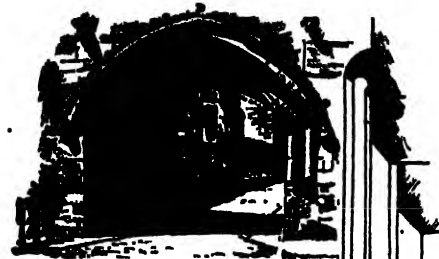
**drile** (drī'l), *s.* Same as *drile*.  
**drill** (drīl), *s.* [The meanings of *drill* are more or less involved with those of *drift*, making their separation, in history and definition, a matter of some uncertainty. *Drill*, < D. *drillen*, bore, turn round, whirl, wheel, shake, brandish, exercise in the management of arms, train, = I.G. *drillen*, bore, also *ver. tense*, tire with importunities, 'bore', = MHG. *drillen*, turn round, G. *drillen*, bore, train, also *tire*, 'bore', = Dan.







**driv-pipe** (driv'pīp), *n.* A small pipe used to convey away the water of condensation from a steam-pipe.  
**driv-pipe** (driv'pīp), *a.* [E. dial. prob. < *driv* or *drup*.] Weak; rare. *Halfweek*. [Prov. Eng.]  
**driv-pump** (driv'pūmp), *n.* A pump used by plumbers to remove drip, or water which collects when pipes are out of order.  
**driv-stick** (driv'stik), *n.* In *stone-sawing*, a stick with an iron hook or a blade at the end, serving as a spout to conduct water slowly from a barrel to the stone to keep the kerf wet.  
**dripstone** (drip'stōn), *n.* 1. In arch., a projecting



Gate of Close, Salisbury Cathedral, England.  
*D. D. dripstone.* (Right-hand figure shows a section of the gateway.)

jecting molding or cornice over a doorway, window, etc., to prevent rain-water from trickling down. It is of various forms, and terminates at each end in a head or other sculptured device serving for support or merely for ornament, or sometimes in a simple molding. Also called *weather-molding*, or *head-molding*, and, when returned square, *label*.  
 2. A filtering-stone: so called by seamen.

**drift**, *n.* [*ME. drif, drift, dritte* (= *MD. driften, D. droet* = *Ice. driftr*, excrement; from the verb: see *drife*. Hence, by transposition, *drift*, *q. v.*] Excrement; dung; dirt. *Wyclif*.  
**drift**, *v. t.* [*ME. driften, goðrifen* = *D. driften* = *Ice. drifva*, void excrement. See *drif, dirt, n.*] To void excrement.

**drive** (driv), *v.*; pret. *drove* (formerly *drave*), pp. *driven*, ppr. *driving*. [*ME. driven*, earlier *drifen* (pret. *drof, drove*, pl. *driven*, pp. *driven*), *drive* (a ship, a plow, a vehicle, cattle), hunt, chase (deer, etc.), compel to go, drive (a nail), pursue (business), intr. go forward, press on, rush on with violence, ride, etc., < *AS. drifan* (pret. *dræf*, pl. *drifon*, pp. *drifon*), *drive* (in nearly all the *ME.* uses), = *OS. drifhan* = *OFries. driva* = *LG. driften* = *D. driften* = *OHG. triban*, *MHG. triben*, *G. treiben* = *Ice. drifa* = *Sw. drifva* = *Dan. drive* = *Goth. driþan*, *drim*. Hence *drift, drove, drive, etc.*]  
 1. To compel or urge to move; impel or constrain to go in some direction or manner. (a) To compel (an animal or a human being, and, by figurative extension, inanimate things), by commands, cries, or threats, or by gestures, blows, or other physical means, to move in a desired direction: as, to drive a flock of sheep; to drive slaves; to drive away a fear.

"Valkynde and valknowing" queth Crist; and with a rop smote hem, . . .  
 And drof hem out alle that ther bowten and solda.

*Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 159.  
 They use also to drive them into some narrow point of land, when they find that advantage.

*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 122.  
 Afterwards we met some of his [the aga's] men driving off the people's cattle.

*Posselt*, Description of the East, II. i. 179.  
 Specifically—(1) To impel to motion and quicken: applied to draft-animals, as a horse or an ox; also, by extension, to the vehicle drawn, and in recent figurative use to a locomotive or other engine.

Day drove his cotswain with the shining mane.  
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead, II.

Stage-coaches were generally driven at a rapid rate down long inclines.  
*The Century*, XXXV. 2.

(2) To chase (game); hunt; especially, to chase (game) into a snare or corral, or toward a hunter.

To drive the deer with hound and horn,  
 Earl Percy took his way.  
*Chaucer*.

He's over to Tirivale to drive a grey.  
*Jessie Taylor* (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

*Driving* is now quite a recognized branch of grouse-shooting.

(3) To cause to move by the direct application of a physical force; as, clouds or a ship driven by the wind; to drive a nail with a hammer.

There upon a fountain which watereth their Country,  
 And driveth their Mills. *Purkeas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

Swift as the whitewind drove Archib's scatter'd bands.  
*Prior*, Ode to the Queen, st. 7.

(4) In base-ball, also in lawn-tennis, etc., to knock or throw (the ball) very swiftly. (41) To cause to pass; pass away: said of time.

Thus that day they driven to an end.  
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 221.

Thus she drof forth his dayes in hir depe thought,  
 With weping and we all the wroke (week) cast.  
*Destiny of Troy* (A. E. S.), l. 422.

2. To compel or impel to action of any kind; lead or impel to a certain course or result: used in a variety of figurative senses: as, the smoke drove the firemen from the building; despair drove him to suicide; oppression drove them into open rebellion.

What needs driveth the to grene wode?  
*Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 60).

Such is the rareness of the situation of Venice, that it doth even amaze and drive into admiration all strangers.  
*Corset*, Cruities, l. 120.

We ourselves can neither dance a hornpipe nor whistle Jim Crow without driving the whole musical world into black despair.  
*De Quincy*, Herodotus.

3. To urge; press; carry forward or effect by urgency or the presentation of motives: as, to drive home an argument; to drive business; to drive a bargain.

They . . . enjoined him not to conclude absolutely till they knew *ye* terms, and had well considered of them; but to drive it to as good an issue as he could.  
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 210.

Drive a Trade, do, with your Three penny-worth of small Ware.  
*Congress*, Way of the World, v. 1.

Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee.  
*Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanac.

You drive a queer bargain with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.  
*Theobald*.

4. To force, in general; push vigorously, in a figurative sense.

You must not labour to drive into their heads new and strange informations, which you know well shall be nothing regarded with them that be of clean contrary minds.  
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), l.

We drove on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.  
*Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

5. To convey in a carriage or other vehicle: as, to drive a friend in the park.—61. To overrun and devastate; harry.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,  
 To drive the country, force the swains away.  
*Dryden*.

7. In mining, to excavate in a nearly horizontal direction. See *drift* and *level*.

A Theban king on ascending the throne began at once to drive the tunnel which was to form his final resting place, and persevered with the work until death.  
*Æsop*, *Fables*, l. XIII. 622.

81. To endure.

Betty they were to be oute off lyve  
 Than soche payne for to drive.  
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (A. E. S.), p. 120.

To drive a nail in one's coffin. See *coffin*.—To drive a ship, to make it carry a great press of sail.—To drive feathers or down, to place feathers or down in a machine which, by a current of air, drives off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shak.*, Othello, l. 2.

To drive over or out in type-setting, to carry from one line into another, or extend beyond its proper length for the matter contained, by unusually wide spacing; as, to drive over or out a word or syllable; to drive out a line or a paragraph.—To drive the backwood up. See *backwood*.—To drive the cross, in target-shooting, to hit the target at the intersection of two straight lines; make the best shot possible.—To drive the nail, in target-shooting, to strike the head of a nail with the bullet and thus drive it into the wood; hence, to make a good shot; make a good hit, as in an argument.

A shot which comes very close to the nail is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is, of course, somewhat better; but nothing less than hitting it right on the head is satisfactory. . . . Those who drive the nail have a further trial among themselves.  
*Audubon*, Ornith. Blog., l. 203.

To drive to one's wife's end, to perplex utterly; non-plus.

Then the text that disturbed him came again into his mind: and he knowing not what to say nor how to answer, was "driven to his wife's end, little desiring," he says, "that Satan had thus assailed him, but that it was his own prudence which had started the question."

*Southey*, Bunyan, p. 21.

To drive to the wall, to force to accept unapproved terms or circumstances; push to extremity; crush.

There was a disposition in Congress to keep no terms with the President—to drive him completely to the wall.  
*G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 22.

—*SYN.* 1 and 2. See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go along before an impelling force; be impelled; be moved by any physical force or agent: as, the ship drove before the wind.

A Spanish Caravel coming to water at Dominica, one of the Caribb Islands, the Bahamas out her Cable in the night, and so she drove on shore, and all her company was surprised and eaten by them. *Purkeas*, Pilgrimage, p. 302.

Lying with the helm a-weather, we made no way but as the ship drove. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, l. 21.

Seven days I drove along the dreary deep,  
 And with me drove the moon and all the stars.  
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. To act or move with force, violence, or impetuosity: as, the storm drove against the house; he drove at the work night and day.

Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails. *Dryden*.

He saw where'er the horses drove, nor knew  
 Whither the horses drove, or where he flew.  
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., II.

Keapt in wounds and ridges all the sea  
 Drove like a cataract. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

Heroes madly drove and dashed their hosts  
 Against each other. *Bryant*, North.

8. To ride on horseback. [Now only provincial.]

He cam drievende upon a stede. *Havelok*, l. 2702.

When that hadde thus rested a-while that enough her mayne come full harde *drivings*, for the seruise recovered a-noon as the knyghtes of the rounde table late the standard.  
*Mervin* (A. E. S.), II. 222.

4. To be conveyed in a carriage; travel in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses or other animals.—5. To aim or tend; make an effort to reach or obtain: with *at*: as, the end he was driving at.

They are very religious & honest gentle-men, yet they had an end y<sup>e</sup> they drove at & laboured to accomplish. *Shirley*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 261.

I don't know what you mean, Brother.—What do you drive at, Brother? *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

6. To aim a blow; strike with force: with *at*.  
 At Anxur's shield 'twas drove, and at the blow  
 Both shield and arm to ground together go.  
*Dryden*, *Macbeth*.

7. To work with energy; labor actively: often with *away*.

She had been kneeling, trowel in hand, *driving away* vigorously at the loamy earth. *The Century*, XXXV. 247.

81. To take the property of another; distrain for rent; drive cattle into a pound as security for rent.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent  
 His water-bailiff thus to drive for rent.  
*Cleveland*.

The term *driving* was applied to a summary process for recovering rent which the law in these days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice to the tenant or any statement of the landlord's demand having been furnished to him, and the cattle so impounded might be kept in durance until the rent was paid.  
*French*, Realities of Irish Life.

To drive out, in type-setting, to space out lines so as to make the matter fill a larger or the desired amount of space.—To let drive, to aim a blow; strike.

Four rogues in buckram let drive at me.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 4.

**drive** (driv), *n.* [*ME. drive, v.*] 1. The act or result of driving; something done by means of driving. (a) An urging or impelling forward of an assemblage of animals, of a collection of logs in a stream, etc.: as, a drive of cattle on the plains for the purpose of branding or sorting them; a drive of game for the convenience of sportsmen.

Sometimes an animal—usually a cow or steer, but, strangely enough, very rarely a bull—will get fighting mad, and turn on the men. If on the drive, such a beast usually is simply dropped out.

*T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 261.

(b) A strong or sweeping blow or impulsion. (c) In type-setting, the deep impress of the steel punch or model-*letter* in a bar of copper. Also known as a *strike* or *unjustified metric*. It is usually made by a quick and strong blow in cold-rolled copper. The drive, when fitted to the mold, is called a *justified metric*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the drive or strike. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the form uniform throughout the fount. *Æsop*, *Fables*, l. XIII. 622.

(d) In base-ball, also in lawn-tennis, etc., the knocking or throwing of a ball very swiftly. (e) Conveyance in a vehicle; an excursion or airing in a carriage: as, to take a drive.

2. That which is driven; cattle, game, etc., driven together or alone.

In each of three tributaries [of St. Croix river] lay last spring what is termed a heavy drive of logs.  
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 101.

3. The state of being driven or hurried; extreme haste or pressure: as, a drive of business. [Colloq.]

Many collieries are now turning out 1500 tons a day, requiring one incessant drive. *The Engineer*, LXV. 242.

4. A course upon which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving: as, the drives in a park.—5. The course or country over which game is driven.—6. The selling of a particular kind of goods, as gloves, below the usual price, in order to draw customers. [Trade cant.]—

7. A jest or satirical remark directed at a person or thing. [Colloq., U. S.]



**droll** (dról'), *a.* [*OF. drollus, drolle*, right, one right side (*cf. NL. drollus, drolle*, *cf. L. drollus, drolle*; see *droll* and *drollus*), *cf. -drol*.] In law, relating to a right to real property, as distinguished from possession. — *Droll* is a term, an action employed to regain the possession of real property by one who has lost not only the possession, but also the right of possession, and has nothing but the mere right of property. *Wheat.*

**droll** (dról'), *a.* [*OF. drollus, drolle*, a good fellow, boon companion, wag, mod. *F. drolle*, a rogue, knave, fellow, *cf. MD. D. drol*, a droll, merry-andrew, humorous fellow, a troll, a round lump; *cf. G. droll*, a short thick person (of I.G. origin), *G. dial. droll, droll*, a troll (see *troll*); *cf. Gael. droll*, an awkward sluggard (see *droll*). The relations of the several words are not clear. See *droll, a.*] 1. A vagabond fellow; one whose practice or occupation is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester, merry-andrew, or buffoon.

To the Dolphin tavern, where . . . Sir Thomas Harry and myself dined, . . . and very merry we were, Sir Thomas Harry being a very droll. *Pepper, Diary, II. 241.*

Democritus, dear Droll, reviveth Barth.

Prior, Democritus and Heracitus.

We see one of these drolls holding a pair of bellows by way of a fiddle, and using the tongs as a substitute for the bow. *Strut, Sports and Pastimes, p. 300.*

2. A farce; a dramatic entertainment intended to amuse. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

A droll, or interlude among the Greeks, I take to have been one function of the chorus; and with us at the theatres, it is the dance in Tottenham-court-road, the ballet or musical entertainment which fills up the space between the different parts of the performance. *Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.*

In a private collection, Langhams had gathered about a thousand plays, besides interludes and drolls. *I. D'Israeli, Amos, of Lit., II. 175.*

A Droll or Drollery was a dramatic piece made up of scenes from different plays, and acted chiefly at booths by strolling companies.

A. Deben, Selections from Steele, p. 480, note.

**droll** (dról'), *a.* [*cf. F. drolle*, odd, queer, comical, funny. In both *F.* and *E.* the adj. appears later than the noun. *cf. G. drollig*, merry, facetious, droll, odd. See *droll, a.*] 1. Wag; facetious; comical.

Dick, the merry-andrew, rather light fingered and riotous, but a clever; droll fellow. *Wheatley, St. Dennis and St. George.*

2. Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous: as, a droll story; a droll scene.

I find in them [the masterpieces of wit and humor of Italy] abundance of ingenuity, of droll naïveté, of profound and just reflection, of happy expression. *Mackenzie, Dante.*

There is a droll resolve in the Maenachus records by which he [Hugh Peter] is "deceived to write to Holland for 800 l. worth of paper, & 40 l. worth of match."

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 48.

—*Byz. Comical, Punny, etc. (see Ludicrous)*; amusing, facetious, wagish, fantastic, whimsical.

**droll** (dról'), *v.* [= *OF. drollus*, jest, trifle, play; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To jest; play the buffoon.

The Romans were fallen into that degree of Irreligion and Atheism that nothing was more common among them than to droll upon Religion. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. 2.*

Tipkin is an absolute Lombard-Street Wit, a Fellow that drolls on the strength of Fifty thousand Pounds. *Beale, Tender Husband, I. 1.*

II. *trans.* 1. To lead or influence by jest or trick; cajole.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses may yet be laughed or drolled into them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wise men may be argued out of a Religion they own, but none but Fools and Madmen will be droll'd out of it. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. 1.*

2. To turn into a jest. [Rare.]

In fact, I don't know but the Colonel is a little too jolly. This drolling everything is rather fatiguing. *Hemans, Their Wedding Journey, p. 260.*

**drollery** (dról'ler), *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

And now he is making an experiment by another sort of comical, and sets the open and drollery upon it. *Glanville, Sermons, IV.*

**drollery** (dról'ler), *n.*; pl. *drolleries* (-ries). [*cf. OF. drollus, drolle*, a droll, a merry prank, an antic figure or mask set on a southern or east of arms, mod. *F. drollus*, waggish, *cf. drollus, drolle*, *n.* See *droll, a.*] 1. The conduct of a droll, buffoon, or wag; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun.

They [the people of Judah] made sport with the Frogs, and turned their throwings into signs of mirth and drollery. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. IV.*

He contrived to make the most comical subjects appear, and carried everybody along with him in his whimsical drollery. *John Mitford, in Sydney Smith, IV.*

2. The character of being droll; comicalness; humor.

The rich drollery of "The Beggs to Conquer." *Munday, Oliver Goldsmith.*

3. Comical action, as in a dramatic representation; something used or done to excite mirth.

He is loth to make nature afraid in his plays, like those that begot tales, tempests, and such like drolleries. *R. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.*

4. A comic picture.

We arrived late at Rotterdam, where was their annual mart or fair, so furnished with pictures (especially Landscapes and Drolleries, as they call those clownish representations) that I was amazed. *Wheatley, Diary, Aug. 18, 1641.*

Their [Dutch artists'] pictures, in their own age, were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore commonly the significant name of *Drolleries*. *F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 88.*

**droll-house** (dról'hous), *n.* A place where drolls or drolleries were acted.

Should the senate-house where all our lawgivers assemble be used for a theatre or droll-house, or for idle puppet-shows? *Watts, Holiness of Times, etc., III.*

**drollist** (dról'lik), *a.* [*cf. droll, a.*, *cf. -ist*.] Pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

Thalastria, Queen of the Amanses, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in drollist story. *Fiddling, Jonathan Wild, II. 2.*

**drollingly** (dról'ling-ly), *adv.* In a jesting manner.

What confusion will one day cover the faces of those that . . . speak slightly . . . and perhaps drollingly of the supreme and infinitely perfect Being! *Bible, Works, V. 184.*

**drollist** (dról'list), *n.* [*cf. droll + -ist*.] A facetious person; a jester; a buffoon.

These idle drollists have an utter antipathy to all brave and more generous kinds of knowledge. *Glanville, Reflections on Drollery and Atheism, § 2.*

**drolly** (dról'ly), *adv.* In a droll or comical manner.

At first sight, nothing seems more drolly trivial than the lives of those whose single achievement is to record the wind and the temperature three times a day. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 5.*

**Dromadidae** (drô-mad'î-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *cf. Dromas* (*Dromad*) + *-idae*.] A family of gallinaceous birds of uncertain position, represented by the genus *Dromas* alone. Also *Dromidae*.

**Dromadidae** (drô-mê'î-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *cf. Dromas* + *-idae*.] The genus considered as a family of ratite birds. See *Dromas*.

**Dromadinae** (drô-mê'î-nê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *cf. Dromas* + *-inae*.] The genus as a subfamily of ratite birds of the family *Cathartidae*, represented only by the genus *Dromas* (which see). Also written *Dromadinae*.

**Dromaeognathus** (drô-mê-og-nê-thê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, fem. pl. of *dromaeognathus*; see *dromaeognathus*.] In ornith., a group of birds, embracing only the tinamous (*Tinamidae* or *Oryzopsis*) of South America; birds which, although belonging to the *Cathartidae*, have the bones of the palate disposed substantially as in the *Ratitae*. See *dromaeognathism*.

**Dromaeognathus** (drô-mê-og-nê-thê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, masc. pl. of *dromaeognathus*; see above.] Same as *Dromaeognathus*.

**dromaeognathism** (drô-mê-og-nê-thism), *n.* [*cf. dromaeognathus* + *-ism*.] The arrangement of the bones of the palate in the particular manner seen in the *Dromaeognathus* and all ratite or struthious birds, as the ostrich and its allies. The posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids are very imperfectly, or not at all, articulated with the basihypoglossal rostrum, being usually separated from it, and supported by the broad, cleft hinder end of the vomer. Strong basihypoglossal process, arising from the body of the basihypoglossal, and not from the rostrum, articulates with facets which are situated nearer the posterior than the anterior ends of the inner edge of the pterygoid bones. *Huxley.*

**dromaeognathism** (drô-mê-og-nê-thism), *n.* [*NL.*, *cf. dromaeognathus*, *cf. Dromas*, the generic name of the emu, + *Gr. γνῶσις, gnôsis*, jaw.] 1. Exhibiting dromaeognathism; having the palate-bones disposed substantially as in the ostrich. — 2. Belonging to or being one of the *Dromaeognathus*.

All the *Ratitae* birds, and the tinamous alone of *Cathartidae* birds, are dromaeognathous. *Cornwall, Key to M. A. Birds, p. 208.*

**dromedary** (drô-mê-dê-ry), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *cf. Dromas*, *cf. Dromas*, the generic name of the emu, + *Gr. γνῶσις, gnôsis*, jaw.] 1. Exhibiting dromaeognathism; having the palate-bones disposed substantially as in the ostrich. — 2. Belonging to or being one of the *Dromaeognathus*.

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**Dromas** (drô-mê-us), *n.* [*NL.*, *cf. Gr. dromas*, swift, fleet, *cf. dromas*, a running, *cf. dromas*, run: see *dromedary*.] A genus of ratite birds, of the family *Cathartidae* and subfamily *Dromadinae*; the emu. Three species are recognized by naturalists, *D. nelsoni*, *D. nelsoni*, *D. nelsoni*, and *D. nelsoni*. In general the characters are those of *Cathartidae*, the emu; but there is no casque upon the head, which is feathered; the beak is comparatively slender; and the rudimentary wings are entirely hidden in the very long and copious plumage which parts along the back and falls on each side in long curly plumes, somewhat resembling hair. The feathers are double—that is, two or even three webs grow from one main stem. See *emus*. Also *Dromas*, *Dromas*.

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**Dromia** (drō'mi-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dromios*, a kind of fish, < *dromos*, a running, < *dromēus*, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical genus of *Dromi-*



Sponge-crab (*Dromia vulgaris*).

*ides*. They have 2 pairs of podobranchia, 5 pairs of anterior and of posterior arthrobranchia, and 4 pairs of pleurobranchia.

**dromic**, **dromical** (drō'mik, i-kal), a. [*< Gr. dromikos*, good at running, swift, fleet, also pertaining to running or to a race-course, < *dromos*, a running, race-course: see *dromos*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a race-course or dromos, or to racing.—2. In the Eastern Church, equivalent to *basilican* as applied to a type of church, from its plan resembling that of a race-course.

In the Eastern church, though the erection of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, introduced a new type which almost entirely superseded the old one, the basilican form—or, as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course (*dromos*)—was originally as much the rule as in the West. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 418.

These remarks of course apply only to churches of the true Eastern type; there are many of the kind called *dromic*, or *basilican*, which exhibit the early Western arrangement. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 170.

**Dromiceus** (drō-mi-sē'i-us), n. [NL.] Same as *Dromicus*.

**Dromicia** (drō-mish'i-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *dromikos*, good at running, swift: see *dromic*.] A genus of marsupials, including the dormouse phalangers, such as *D. nana*. There are several species of these little phalangers, resembling dormice in habits, and



Dormouse Phalanger (*Dromicia nana*).

to some extent in appearance; some have a length of only 3 or 4 inches, with the tail about as long. The genus is technically characterized by having only three true molars above and below, and an incipient parachute; it is most nearly related to the pygmy possums, or small flying phalangers, such as *Belides* and *Derobates*.

**Dromidae** (drō-mi-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Dromadidae*.

**Dromiidae** (drō-mi-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Dromia* + *-idae*.] A family of brachyurous or anomalous decapodous crustaceans, the sponge-crabs, having remarkably large chela: a transitional group between the *Brachyura* and the *Macrura*.

**dromoi**, n. Plural of *dromos*.

**dromont**, **dromondt**, n. [*< ME. dromoun*, *dromond*, *dromund*, *dromande*, *dromund*, etc., = MLG. *dragemunt* (assimilated to MLG. *dragen*, draw), < OF. *dromon*, *dromont*, later *dromant*, a small and swift vessel, < LL. *dromo* (n.), < LG. *dromos*, a light vessel, dromond, < Gr. *dromos*, a running, < *dromēiv*, run: see *dromedary*.] A large, fast-sailing war-vessel; hence, a similar vessel of any kind. Also *dromedary*.

When at Hampton he made the great dromont, which passed other great ships of all the commons. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 305.

Roger de Hovenden . . . and Peter de Longtoft celebrate the struggle which Richard I. . . on his way to Palestine, had with a huge dromont. This vessel had three masts, was very high out of the water, and is said to have had 1500 men on board. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 210.

And of the merchants brought a dromont tall They called the Rose-Marine.

*William Morris*, *Barthly Paradise*, I. 12.

**Dromornis** (drō-mōr'nīs), n. [NL., < Gr. *dromos*, a running (see *Dromos*), + *ornis*, a bird.] Same as *Dromaeornis*. *Owen*, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1872, p. 682.

**dromos** (drō'mos), n.; pl. *dromoi* (-oi). [*< Gr. dromos*, a running, course, race-course, < *dromēiv*, run: see *dromedary*.] 1. In Gr. antiquity, a race-course.—2. In archaeol., an entrance-passage or avenue, as to a subterranean treasury; a way bordered by rows of columns; an alley between rows of statues, as the usual approaches of Egyptian temples.

Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or dromos. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 219.

**drone**<sup>1</sup> (drōn), v.; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [*Altered, in conformation to drone*<sup>2</sup>, n., from \**drōnen* = Sc. *drone*, low, murmur, < ME. *drounen* (rare), roar or bellow (said of a dragon); not in AS.; = MD. *dronen*, *drounen*, tremble, quaver, D. *drounen*, make a trembling noise, = MLG. *dronen*, LG. *drounen*, > G. *dronen*, *drounen*, drone, hum, = Icel. *drynja*, roar (cf. *drynn*, a roaring, *drusur*, a thundering), = Sw. *drona*, low, bellow, drone, = Dan. *drona*, peal, rumble, boom (cf. *drona*, a boom). Cf. Goth. *drunjan*, a sound, voice; Gr. *dromos*, a dirge (see *threne*). Hence (remotely) *drone*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To roar; bellow.

Hee droned as a dragon, dreadful of noyes.

*Alisander of Macedonia* (E. E. T. S.), I. 265.

2. To give forth a monotonous, unvaried tone; utter a dull humming sound; hum or buzz, as a beetle or a bagpipe.

And all the air a solemn stillness holds,  
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,  
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

*Gray*, *Elegy*.

Red after revel, droned her lurdane knights  
Slumbering. *Tennyson*, *Pelleas and Ettarre*.

Like the national instrument of Scotland, the mind *drone*s woefully and will discourse most dolorous music, unless an expansive and resilient force within supplies the basis of quickly responsive action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 103.

3. To use a dull, monotonous tone: as, he *drone*s in his reading.

Turn out their droning senate, and possess  
That seat of empire which our souls were fram'd for.

*Orway*, *Venice Preserved*, II. 2.

Pale wizard priests, o'er occult symbols droning.

*Whittier*, *Worship*.

II. *trans.* To give forth or utter in a monotonous, dull tone: as, he *drone*s his sentences.

I ask no organ's soulless breath  
To drone the themes of life and death.

*Whittier*, *The Meeting*.

And the reader droned from the pulpit,  
Like the murmur of many bees,  
The legend of good Saint Guthlac,  
And Saint Basil's homilies.

*Longfellow*, *King Whittier's Drinking-Horn*.

**drone**<sup>1</sup> (drōn), n. [*< drone*<sup>2</sup>, v.] 1. A monotonous, continued tone or sound; a humming: as, the *drone* of a bee.

I am as melancholy as . . . the *drone* of a Lincolnshire bagpipe. *Shak.*, I. Hen. IV., I. 2.

If men should ever be humming the *drone* of one plain song, it would be a dull opiate to the most wakeful attention. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In music: (a) A pipe in the bagpipe which gives out a continuous and invariable tone.

The harmony of them that pipe in recorders, flutes, and *drone*s. *Bp. Bale*, *Select Works*, p. 383.

(b) A drone-bass.

**drone**<sup>2</sup> (drōn), n. [*Early mod. E. also drone*; < ME. *drone*, *drane*, < AS. *drōn*, also *drōn* = OLG. *drān*, MLG. *drane*, *drone*, LG. *drone* (> G. *dröhne*, and prob. Dan. *drone* = Icel. *drönn*, a drone; cf. Sw. *dronare*, a drone, lit. 'droner'); akin to OHG. *treno*, MHG. *trene*, *tren*, G. dial. (Sax., Austr.) *töhne*, *trene*, a drone. Cf. Lith. *tranti*, Gr. (Lacon.) *drōnēs*, a drone, *drōnēs*, *drōnēs*, a kind of wasp or bee, *drōnēs*, *drōnēs*, a hornet or wasp (see *Anthrenus*); all appar. ult. from the imitative root of *drone*<sup>1</sup>, v.] 1. The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks and impregnating the queen they are killed or driven from the hive by the workers. See *bee*.

I would be loath  
To be a burden, or feed like a drone  
On the industrious labour of the bee.

*Beon*, and *Fl.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, III. 1.

If once he (Love) lose his sting, he grows a Drone.

*Cowley*, *The Mistress*, Against Fecundity.

All with united force combine to drive  
The lazy drones from the laborious hive.

*Dryden*, *Amid*, I.

Hence—2. An idler; a sluggard; one who lives on the labor of others.

I found myself a member of an active community in which not a drone was an invalid could be counted.

*E. A. Phelps*, *Beyond the Gates*, p. 114.

**drone**<sup>3</sup> (drōn), v. t.; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [*< drone*<sup>2</sup>, n.] To live in idleness.

Why was I not the twentieth by descent  
From a long native race of droning kings? *Dryden*.

**drone-bass** (drōn'bās), n. In music, a bass consisting of the tonic, or of the tonic and dominant, sounded continuously throughout a piece. It is frequently employed for a pastoral effect.

**drone-beetle** (drōn'bē'tl), n. A beetle of the family *Geotrupidae*.

**drone-cell** (drōn'sel), n. One of those cells of a honeycomb which are destined for the larvae of male bees. The eggs are laid in these at a later period than in the worker-cells.

**drone-fly** (drōn'flī), n. A dipterous insect or fly of the family *Syrphidae*, *Eristalis tenax*: so called from its resemblance to a drone bee.

**drone-pipe** (drōn'pīp), n. 1. A pipe producing a droning sound; hence, poetically, the droning hum of an insect.

You fell at once into a lower key  
That's worse—the *drone-pipe* of a humble-bee.

*Cowper*, *Conversation*, I. 320.

Specifically—2. The largest tube of a bagpipe, which produces the droning sound; the *drone*. **drongo** (drōng'gō), n. 1. A name given by Le Vaillant, in the form *drongour*, to a South African bird afterward known as the musical drongo, *Dicrurus musicus*; then extended to the numerous African, Asiatic, and East Indian fly-catching crow-like birds with long forked tails which compose the family *Dicruridae*.



Drongo (*Buchanga atra*).

They are also called *drongo-shrikes*. The *Buchanga atra* of India and the further East is an example.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The generic name of a Madagascan species usually known as *Dicrurus* or *Edolius forficatus*. In this sense the quasi-Latin form *Drongus* is found.

**drongo-cuckoo** (drōng'gō-kūk'ō), n. A cuckoo of the genus *Burniculus*, as *B. dicruroides* of Nepal.

**drongo-shrike** (drōng'gō-shrik), n. Same as *drongo*, 1.

**dronish** (drō'nish), a. [*< drone*<sup>2</sup> + *-ish*.] Like a drone; lazy; indolent; inactive.

The dronish monks, the scorn and shame of manhood.

*Rose*.

**dronishly** (drō'nish-ly), adv. In a dronish manner.

**dronishness** (drō'nish-ness), n. The state of being dronish.

**drunk**. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drank* and of *drunk*.

**drunkelow**, a. and n. See *drunkelow*.

**drunkent**. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drunken*.

**drunklet**, v. [*ME. drunklon* for \**drunken*, freq. of *drinken*, pp. *drunken*, *drunken*, drink: see *drink*, *drunk*, and cf. *drinkle*.] 1. *trans.* To drunch; drown.

II. *intrans.* To drown. *Robert of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 106, etc. *dronte* (drōn'te), n. [*< D. dronte* = Dan. *dronte*, dodo. See *dodo*.] A name of the dodo.

**drony** (drō'nī), a. [*< drone*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*.] Like a drone; dronish; sluggish. *Johnson*. [*Rare*.]

**drook**, v. t. See *drook*.

**drookit**, v. a. See *drookit*.

**drool** (drōl), v. t. [*E. dial.*, also written *droed*; a contr. of *droel*, q. v.] To slaver, as an infant; drivel; drop saliva. [*Prov. Eng.*, and common in the United States.]

There the slave-holder finds the chief argument for his ownership of men, and in Africa or New Zealand islands the weak, his mouth drooling with tears. *Frederick Parker*, in *Dawn*, p. 325.











